P. T. BARNUM
SAID:
"The Road to Fortune is Through Printers Ink,"
Try THE SENTINEL as an Advertising Medium.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

"He who Invests one Dolla[r] Business Should Invest One Do[l]lar in Advertising that Bu[si]ness" ....
A. T. Stew[art]

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WE HAVE THEM!

WHAT?

o—The Correct Styles in—o

LADIES' SKIRTS.

o—The Best is Always—o

THE CHEAPEST.

Therefore get best make of Skirts and you will have the cheapest.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.

Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, Etc.

THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.......

All Business Private and Confidential.
No Delay. Lowest Rates
IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US.
LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.
Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

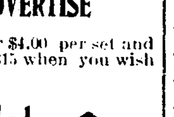
MAGNOLIA BLOSSOM.
Woman's Favorite Remedy.
A Simple Home Treatment for all Female Troubles.
FOR SALE BY
FREESE & RANKE,
Agents. Druggists,
88 Calhoun Street.

EASTER NOVELTIES
IN
NECKWEAR,
ETC
See the display in our windows.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
CENTS' FURNISHERS,
80-80½ Calhoun St.

WE DO NOT ADVERTISE
To give you our best teeth for $4.00 per set and then charge you $10, $12 and $15 when you wish to buy, but we do as we say.

THE BEST TEETH $8 Per Set



No one can make you a better set, no matter what you pay: Black, Red or Maroon Plates, all at the same price.
Painless Extracting and Filling. All work warranted.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
"Over Baldwin's Music Store,"
Phone 1178. - 98 Calhoun St.
DR. J. A. WILLIAMS, Mgr.

MONEY TO LOAN
At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.
Loans placed same day application is made.
No charges taken out in advance.
Business confidential. No publicity
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2 Seidel Block, up stairs, 52½ Calhoun St.

SALT RHEUM
Most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, when all else fails.
Cuticura
Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. "How to Cure Salt Rheum," free.
FALLING HAIR Pimply Faces, Baby Blemishes, Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

THEY WAIT FOR WAR

No New Developments Transpire in Washington.

Climax of the Crisis is Expected Monday.

Spanish Armistice Will Not Change Matters.

Agreement to Suspend Hostilities Must be Made With the Insurgents--Senator Burrows Talks.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There were not many forenoon callers at the white house today.

Assistant Secretary Day was more prompt in making his informal daily call than yesterday and by 9 o'clock this morning he had reached the white house and talked over the situation and the national policy. The interview, however, occupied scarcely five minutes and Judge Day immediately took up his duties at the state department.

There were reports that the queen regent would sign a decree declaring an armistice in Cuba and that this would be followed by Cuban independence later, but in no official quarters here so far as diligent inquiry could learn had any confirmatory information been received.

Senators Cullom, of Illinois, and Burrows, of Michigan, were the first of the senatorial contingent to talk with the President.

He said he had heard the rumor of the queen's intention to make a final effort to avert war, but he was not aware that any dispatch on the subject had been received from Spain in the past twenty-four hours. He suggested that an armistice could be effective only with the assent of both parties to it, and that in his opinion such an action by the queen regent at this time would not change the situation.

Senator Burrows said that if, however, a complete armistice is actually proclaimed, to cover a period of say thirty, sixty or ninety days, contemplating the cessation of hostilities, it might present a new and important phase of the situation confronting the country.

"For," he suggested, "it would mean a recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans, an official admission of the existence of war, and it is to be borne in mind that the object of our intervention is the procuring of peace. Now are we justified in going into a war under the circumstances when one of the parties offers to lay down its arms and, as to the bona fide intention of such a decree, are we to question the good faith of a country and ask if it means what it says? It might have a material bearing in the present crisis, and it might not."

Inquiry in administration official circles shows that the situation still remains unchanged. Nothing has been received recently from Minister Woodford on the subject of a proposed armistice or indeed upon any subject.

Even were an armistice proclaimed by Spain there is authority for the statement that it would not change the purpose of the administration to force matters to an immediate issue.

An armistice at this time, it is said, would not result in the postponement of contemplated action even for a day. Senators and representatives who called on the president this morning stated that there was no reasonable expectation that hostilities could be avoided, and that their business at the white house related entirely to the contemplated action of congress on receipt of the president's message next Monday.

The indications, it is said now, are that the resolution authorizing the president to intervene in Cuba will not embody any declaration recognizing the independence of the island, but if such action is desired by a majority in each house it will be made the subject of a separate resolution to be introduced later. This conclusion has been arrived at, it is said, in deference to the wishes of the president.

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, saw the president about 11 o'clock. Subsequently he said that he favored armed intervention first and consideration on the subject of recognition of independence later. The suggested armistice in his opinion would not alter our course at all. He believed that that was a question which concerned the Cubans more especially and its significance would depend on the response, if any, from the insurgents. He thought this country, in the light of recent events, should proceed to intervene immediately.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, and Representatives Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the house appropriations committee; Dolliver, of Iowa, a member of the ways and means committee; Pierce of Missouri; Lovering, of Massachusetts; Faris, of Indiana, and others were closeted with the president.

BRITISH STEAMER OFFERED.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The shipping firm of Miller, Bull & Knowlton, general agent of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship company, received a cablegram from Latimore & Fernandez, their agents at San Juan, Porto Rico, today, asking permission to place the British tramp steamship, Virginia, at the disposal of the American consul, Mr. Hanna, and his family and other Americans to take them to St. Thomas and West Indies. The New York agent of the steamship company telegraphed to the state department at Washington that the Virginia will be placed at the service of the American consul without delay.

MAY LEAVE SPAIN.

American Consuls Have Been Given Permission to Come Home.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Permission has been given by the state department to the United States consuls in Spain to leave that country if they so desire pending the threatened severance of all diplomatic relations between Spain and this country. They have not been ordered to leave as such a step is not resorted to except in the case of a rupture between the two nations, but they are permitted to exercise their own discretion in the matter.

The effects of the consulates, such for instance as unimportant papers and furniture, will be turned over to the representatives of some friendly government. As Great Britain has authorized her consular officers to take charge of the effects of all United States consulates there, it is presumed like authority will be given to English consular officers in Spain.

So far as the officials here have been advised, none of the consuls have left their post in the peninsula.

COMMITTEE DIVIDED.

Senators Cannot Agree in Support of the President's Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There was no meeting of the senate committee on foreign relations today, the committee having adjourned after its last meeting until Monday next.

Several of the members of the committee were at the capitol, however, and they casually dropped into the committee room where the Cuban situation was the uppermost topic. There no longer appears to be a doubt that the committee will change its verdict on the method of recognizing Cuban independence, so as not to include the present government of the insurgents and to practically make the declaration one for intervention only if the president represents the necessity for thus limiting the official action of the country.

The movement to secure general compliance with the president's wishes in this respect has gained rapidly until it includes apparently most of the older senators and it is claimed that the committee on foreign relations will yield to the representations of these senators.

The members of the committee who are now expected to support the president are Messrs. Frye, Cullom, Lodge, Clark, Gray and Daniel and some claim that Chairman Davis will take this position.

Mr. Davis declined to say what might be the action of the committee or to in any way discuss the probability of its action. He expressed the opinion that the senate would not consider the subject in executive session.

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS.

Suspicious Persons About Brooklyn Navy Yard to be Arrested.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Extraordinary precautions were in force at the navy yard, Brooklyn, today, respecting suspicious persons. The officer of the guard has been ordered to cause the arrest of any persons seen taking notes and to allow no photographers to enter the yard. Three newspaper men were arrested today while standing near the Mayflower, taking notes. They were taken to the captain of the yard, Sommer, and then before Admiral Bunce before being discharged. The dispatch boat Dolphin will sail today to join the fleet at Key West, carrying an extra cargo of ammunition.

Two boats of the Mosquoto fleet, the Sioux and the Tecumseh, were also ordered to put to sea before evening to follow the Dolphin.

The Uncas has been ordered to be ready to depart on Tuesday.

Great difficulty has been experienced in enlisting able seamen aboard the Vermont and in consequence the advisability of offering a bounty of $300 to $500 for seamen is now under consideration.

HALF MILLION FOR WAR.

Lower House of Michigan Legislature Passes Appropriation Bill.

LANSING, Mich., April 9.—Governor Pingree today sent a message to the legislature recommending authorization of a war loan of $500,000; also advising recruiting the national guard and volunteer militia companies to a strength not exceeding 150 men per company. A scene of enthusiasm followed the reading in the house, and the loan bill was passed within half an hour.

A bill also passed increasing an appropriation for the naval reserves from $2,800 to $11,000, and providing for raising the same. As the senate had adjourned until Tuesday, no action was had in that body.

Brewer Bass Dies.

LONDON, April 9.—Alfred Hammar Bass, member of parliament for West Staffordshire, and brother of Lord Burton, is dead. He was born in 1842 and was a director of Bass & Co., the brewers.

WE ARE
Sole agents in Fort Wayne for the celebrated Knox and Young hats.
THE GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

THE SPANISH RABBLE

Interference With Relief Work in Matanzas.

Kansas City Star's Agents Were Threatened.

Insulted in the Streets by the Soldiers.

Americans Were Warned of a Conspiracy for Wholesale Massacre--State Department Informed of Facts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8.—The Star prints the following from its New Orleans correspondent:

If any evidence were needed to support Consul General Lee's demand that time be given for the removal of Americans from Cuba it is supplied by the report that comes from Port Eads last night.

There has entered into quarantine the ship Utstein, which recently took to Matanzas, Cuba, a great cargo of supplies for the starving reconcentrados.

The cargo was made up of food, medicine and clothing, was valued at $25,000, and was collected by the Kansas City Star in a single week. A member of the Star's staff, who went to Matanzas on the ship, reports partly as follows:

"The dock at Matanzas was crowded with people awaiting the coming of the Utstein. The crowd was one of rags and gauntness, which represented the starving reconcentrados, and the gold lace and showy uniforms of the sneering Spanish officers and soldiers.

"Through this crowd the little party from the Utstein passed. The reconcentrados pointed to their mouths to signify their hunger. The party was followed by hundreds of ragged men, women and children, begging for food or money.

"At every turn the street showed another starving crowd. Consul Brice's office was full of clamoring people. The street was crowded.

"Two clerks were busy writing ration tickets. At 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon first lighters began loading. An effort was made to have the unloading continued through the night, but the Spanish authorities would not consent.

"It was afterwards learned that there was a rumor that several thousand rifles for the insurgents were concealed in the hold.

"As the magnitude of the relief supply was realized by the Spanish merchants, a great deal of feeling was exhibited against the Americans.

"On Sunday two Cubans came to Consul Brice's office and told him that there was much talk against the Americans who came with the ship.

"The Spanish had expected fifty tons of supplies instead of 700 tons.

"Later in the day others came to the consul's office and said Monday had been chosen to assassinate the Americans, and that the attack was to be made under the leadership of the civil guards, the most formidable body of soldiers in Cuba. They reported that the consul's office was to be stoned, and advised that the Star's representatives be sent on ship board. So many reports of this character had been circulated that this was given little credence by Consul Brice, who advised that no fear be shown.

"During Sunday the unloading of the boat proceeded rapidly, and Sunday afternoon the hauling of the cargo to the two large warehouses engaged began at once. The hauling was continued late into the night, until the two warehouses were crowded with the provisions.

"During Sunday Consul Brice gave out ration tickets until 14,000 had been given out. It rained hard all Sunday, but the crowd before the consul's office did not decrease, nor did the consul or his clerks cease in their labors. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Consul Brice bought a lot of bread with Star relief money, and distributed several hundred loaves in fron of the theater. It was fought for by a crowd of a thousand or more.

"In the meantime Consul Brice had given a great deal of the great west's money, in twenty and forty cent pieces to needy women. Sunday evening the feeling against the Americans intensified.

"Insults were offered them everywhere. Spanish soldiers crowded them off the sidewalks.

"They were hissed at, spat at and whistled to as if dogs.

"That night they walked to their hotel in the middle of a narrow street, making a good American bluff, followed by a mob, who cursed them.

"Early Monday morning they were awakened by a crowd under their windows talking about them. They walked from the hotel to the consul's office, insulted on every side. Before the consulate stood the usual great crowd of reconcentrados awaiting the distribution of supplies.

"It was a pitiful sight; one of such gaunt misery as can be seen nowhere else in the world.

"Consul Brice advised the Star's representatives to go aboard the Utstein at once. He had learned from a reliable source that the feeling was so strong that very little might precipitate bloodshed.

"The British consul earnestly gave the same advice.

"Shortly afterward Captain Aarsvald, of the Utstein, came ashore, ond was advised by the Norwegian consul to go aboard his ship.

"During the morning Consul Brice sent a special messenger to Consul General Lee at Havana, stating the situation and asking that the state department afford him protection in distributing the supplies, avowing at the same time his determination to distribute the last pound of supplies. The message, he felt, he could not trust to the telegraph.

"From the consul's office to the wharf, the Star men met with renewed insults, but with Captain Aarsveld got aboat and went out to the ship.

"All through the day the unloading progressed. It was finished about 6 o'clock, and the Utstein immediately put to see.

"Just before she sailed Consul Brice came aboard and stated that the distribution had begun early Monday morning and that thousands of people had been provided with food.

"The distribution, he said, would go on that night and until every pound of the cargo had been properly given away or he was driven away."

The facts contained in the foregoing dispatch will be formally brought to the attention of the state department today.

A FAMILY FUED

Results in a Triple Murder in Tennessee.

One Other Will Die--John McGhee and Son John go Gunning for Several Relations.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—This morning near McGhee station, Monroe county, John McGhee and his son, Joe, shot and killed Henry and Ernest Howard and James Murrand, and mortally wounded Tom Howard. The Howards were brothers-in-law and sons-in-law of McGhee. The killing was the result of a family feud. The McGhees are prominent people and highly connected.

LOOK IN HIS MOUTH.

How to Tell the Age of a Horse by His Teeth.

At 3 years old the horse should have the central permanent nippers growing, the other two pairs wasting, six grinders in each jaw above and below, the first and fifth level, the others and the sixth protruding. The sharp edges of the new incisors will be very evident, compared with the old teeth. As the permanent nippers wear and continue to grow a narrow portion of the cone shaped tooth is exposed by the attrition of the teeth on each other. The mark will be wearing out, and the crowns of the teeth will be sensibly smaller than at 2 years. Between 3½ and 4 years the next pair of nippers will be changed, the central nippers will have attained nearly their full growth, a vacuity will be left where the second stood, and the corner teeth will be diminished in breadth, worn down, and the mark in the center of the tooth will become faint. The second pair of grinders will be shed.

At 4 years the central nippers will be fully developed, the sharp edge somewhat worn off and the mark somewhat wider and fainter. The next pair will be up, but they will be small, with a mark deep and extending quite across them. The corner nippers will be larger than the inside ones, but smaller than before and flat and the mark nearly effaced. The sixth grinders will have risen to a level with the others, and the tushes will begin to appear.

At 5 the horse's mouth is almost perfect. The corner nippers are quite up, the long, deep mark irregular in the inside, and the other nippers will bear evident tokens of increased wear. The tushes are nearly grown, the sixth molar is up, and the third molar is wanting. This last circumstance will prevent the deception of attempting to pass a late 4-year-old as a 5-year-old. At 6 the mark on the central nippers is worn out. At 7 the mark is worn out in the four central nippers and fast wearing away in the corner teeth. The tushes are rounded at the points and edges and beginning to get round inside. At 8 years old the tushes are rounded in every way, and the mark is gone from all the bottom nippers. There is nothing remaining in them that can afterward clearly show the age of a horse. After this the only guides are the nippers in the upper jaw.

At 9 the mark will be worn from the middle nippers, from the next pair at 10 and from all the upper nippers at 11. At 9 the center nippers are round instead of oval. At 10 the others begin to become rounded, at 11 the second pair are much rounded, at 13 the corner ones have the same appearance, at 14 the faces of the center nippers become somewhat triangular and at 17 they are all so.—St. Louis Republic.

The Way He Viewed It.

A mob of White Caps were pursuing a negro, when the latter jumped into a river and was drowned. When the victim's old father was informed of the result, he fell on his knees and cried fervently:

"Thank God, dey didn't lynch him. He didn't want ter die by lynchin, en ef dey had lynched him he would er regretted it all his life."

Trunks.
Before you purchase a trunk or traveling bag, see the new stock at
A. W. GOLDEN'S,
96 Calhoun St., Opp. Fruit House.

TO INVOLVE EUROPE.

Political Society at Madrid Drafts an Address.

A Call to the Powers to Resist America.

Control of the Gulf Set Forth as the Issue.

Claimed That Demands on Spain Equal to Asking Europe to Withdraw From the New World.

MADRID, April 9.—11:40 a. m.—A political society here with French connections has drafted an address to the government declaring that the United States desires to "impair Spain's indisputable sovereignty over Cuba and Porto Rico," asserting that those islands are the keys of the Gulf of Mexico and claiming that it must be Spain's mission to retain them as a guarantee for the maintenance of the commercial interests of Europe, pointing out that "to ask Spain to haul down her flag in Cuba is tantamount to asking Europe to withdraw from that part of the world."

The members of the society promise to make every sacrifice in the interests of the fatherland.

MADRID PRESS OPINIONS.

Some Hold War Inevitable and Others Hope for Peace.

MADRID, April 9—11:30 A. M.—The political situation is unchanged.

The opinions expressed by the newspapers are contradictory.

Some of them hold that war is inevitable, and others hope for peace.

The Correspondencia De Espana says the intervention of the powers has produced at Washington an effect favorable to Spain. It adds:

"Spain can accept the friendly counsel of the powers to solve the question, where she cannot recede in front of the American demands."

The Globo (liberal) this morning rejoices at the "calmer judgment of yesterday's press," highly commending the utterances of the Correspondencia, De Espania, and the Epoca, and adding:

"Neither America nor Span can ignore the collective action without daring the Eurepean powers. England's participation necesitates Spain's watchful eye on the developments. We have not forgotten that the Times said: 'In order to treat with the insurgents the Spaniards must subdue their pride.' Unless the powers tie the American hands against further aiding the insurgents, their interference will be of little benefit to America, Spain or Europe."

PREPARED TO FLY.

Queen Regent of Spain May Return to Austria, Her Native Land.

LONDON, April 9.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"How seriously the situation is understood here is shown by the fact that court circles already believe that Queen Regent Christina may soon return to her native land.

"Suitable preparations are already making at the palace of her brother, Archduke Lugen."

THE PURPOSE OF THE POWERS.

PARIS, April 9.—It is officially announced here that the visit of the ambassadors at Washington to President McKinley was, primarily, in order to give the president the opportunity of notifying Europe of the necessity for the intervention of the United States in Cuba.

IN A SNOWSLIDE.

Thirty-One Persons Perish in Crossing Chilkoot Pass.

News of Disaster Comes by Steamer Alki--Besides the Killed, Many Men are Seriously Injured.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 8.—The steamer Alki arrived last night with the news that a land slide had occured on Chilkoot trail, in which thirty-one men are known to have been killed and a large number injured.

Among the dead are:
C. P. Harrison, of Seattle.
August K. Zeibarth, of Seattle.
Thomas Collins, of Portland.
W. L. Riley, of Seattle.
E. D. Atwood, of New York.
C. Bech Sanford, of Florida.
L. Weidler, of Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. H. Ryan, of Baltimore, Md.
John Morgan, of Emporia, Kan.
—— Grimes, of San Francisco.
—— Garrison, residence unknown.
—— Ritchie, residence unknown.
James Durber, of Seattle.
Unknown woman.

The account brought down by the Alki states that the avalanche broke away from the mountain side a short distance from the summit and in an instant it had caught fifty or more travelers on the trail below and had crushed their lives out in its icy embrace. The snow and ice was piled up alongside the trail at different points, covering bodies, tents and outfits in horrible confusion.

At other places along the trail every indication of travel and of man's habitation was swept clean out of sight. Notwithstanding the windy weather prevailing and the unfavorable conditions for travel, nearly 200 miners were scattered from the Sheep camp to the summit of the pass, a distance of eight miles. At Sheep camp the majority of the gold hunters were camped, waiting for better weather. Had there been no wind the loss of life would have been four times as great.

BACK TO LAKESIDE.

Ball Games Will be Played There This Season.

The Management Was Compelled to Make That Choice, Because There Was Uncertainty as to the New Park.

The Fort Wayne games this season will not be played on the flats after all. The Athletic club will not build in time for the opening games of the season, at least, and the season will commence at Lakeside park. The street railway was just about to remove the Lakeside grand stand to Robison park and the base ball management was compelled to decide today. The war scare has kept Captain Reese busy and he has been unable to proceed with the erection of a new park and today it was decided that the championship games would be played at Lakeside park. The base ball management will refund the money to those persons who purchased season tickets on the strength of the grounds being built on the flats and who are dissatisfied with the move back to Lakeside. The change will be regretted by all lovers of the game who had anticipated a very successful season at the new park.

THE STREET FAIR.

The Big Meeting Will be Held Next Wednesday Evening.

The business men who have the street fair project in hand will hold a meeting next Wednesday evening at the city hall to make preliminary arrangements for the show.

G. D. Benson, of Laporte, will be here and Mr. Hartman, who had charge of the Auburn street fair, will also address the mass meeting.

The business men of Fort Wayne desire that the fair should be a complete success and will leave no effort untried to make it a success.

VICTORY COMPLETE.

Two Thousand Dervishes Were Killed and the Balance Captured.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 9.—The British brigade, in the great defeat of the dervishes yesterday at Atbara, and the capture of Mahmoud, the dervish commander and 4,000 of his followers lost, in addition to the ten killed, cabled yesterday, ten rank and file killed and had ninety men wounded.

The Egyptians lost fifty-one men killed and had fourteen officers and 319 men wounded. The dervishes lost about 2,000 men killed.

Bicycle Accident Results Fatally.

LONDON, April 9.—The Marquis Exeter (Brownlow Henry George Cecil) died this morning as the result of a bicycling accident.

FREE GIFT.
With every boy's suit we sell for $3.50 and upwards, we will present a Yale camera and printing outfit free.
THE GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

ATTENTION. EVERYBODY!
This is Second Anniversary Week at Wolf & Dessauer's.
This week marks epoch number two in the history of our business, as we are just passing the second milestone of our career. We came before you just two years ago and asked a share of the public's patronage. You have responded most liberally to our call, for which we are truly grateful to one and all. In order to show our appreciation of your desire to help us, we will reciprocate your kind acts by again donating
2½ PER CENT.
Of our cash sales during the week April 11th to April 16th, inclusive, to the various
ORPHAN ASYLUMS
in the city, namely, the Catholic Orphans' Home, Reformed Orphans' Home and the City Orphans' Home. To further augment the progress of the sale, we will make special low prices in every department in our store.
We have no doubt that each and every one will attend this sale, if for nothing else than the charitable end in view, viz.: To increase the amount to be donated to the Orphans Homes. Having started our foundation on the basis of honest, square dealing and treating everybody alike; never misrepresenting anything, but giving the best values procurable for the money, we feel positive this will be the greatest sale ever attempted in the city.
Sale starts Monday, April 11th, closes Saturday night, April 16th.
WOLF & DESSAUER,
70 and 72 Calhoun St.

FREE GIFT.
With every boy's suit we sell for $3.50 and upwards, we will present a Yale camera and printing outfit free.
THE GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

AN ARMISTICE AGAIN

Spanish Government Considers That Measure.

Decree Has Not Been Signed so Far as Known.

European Pressure Still Exerted at Madrid.

Spain Will Not Concede to American Intervention or Grant Independence to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—It is learned at one of the foreign embassies that the Spanish government today has under very earnest consideration the issuance of a proclamation declaring an armistice in Cuba.

The decree has not yet been signed so far as is known here, nor does the information indicate that a final determination that it shall issue has been reached as yet.

The measure, however, is being strongly pressed upon the consideration of Spain by some of the continential European powers which have acquainted their embassy with the facts.

It is the hope of the powers urging this move that by means of this concession war might be averted although it is realized that the United States may not regard the concession as adequate to meet the case. The Spanish government, it is said, holds to the position that it will yield everything to avert war, save two things—independence of Cuba and American intervention.

It insists that if either of these latter moves are insisted upon by the United States as a sine qua non and are carried into effect it will regard them as overt acts and as placing the United States in the attitude of taking the first aggressive step toward war.

It is because of Spain's refusal to yield on either the intervention or independence propositions that the armistice proposal is not regarded as assuring a change in the present outlook.

NO NEWS OF AN ARMISTICE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Up to 2:45 o'clock this afternoon neither the state department nor the Spanish minister had received word from Madrid that Spain had declared an armistice.

WILL COMMAND THE MAYFLOWER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Captain Moser and Lieutenant Garrett left for Norfolk navy yard today. The captain will take charge of the Mayflower and Lieutenant Barrett will have temporary charge of the receiving ship at Norfolk navy yard. They have been in charge of the Albatross for two years, which is the vessel detailed to aid United States Fish Commissioner Brice in making thorough survey of the fishing grounds in the Alaskan northwest.

CREWS FOR NEW WARSHIPS.

WEYMOUTH, Eng., April 9.—The United States cruiser Topeka (formerly the Diogenes,) Lieutenant John J. Knapp in command, and the United States torpedo boat, Somers, commanded by Ensign C. W. Hazelton, sailed this morning for the United States. Fifteen firemen for the Topeka were obtained from the American lines steamer St. Paul at Southampton. All the men on board the St. Paul were eager to join the cruiser. The firemen were taken to Weymouth on a tug by the United States consul and were put on board the Topeka at 6:30 oclock yesterday evening.

NEW SHIP PURCHASED.

HONG KONG, April 9.—The United States officials here have purchased the British steamer Zafiro. The Zafiro is of 1,062 tons gross register. She is brigatined rigged, 213 feet, seven inches long, has thirty-one feet, eight inches beam and draws twenty-one feet, three inches of water.

The steamer was built at Aberdeen in 1884, and was owned by the China and Manila Steamship company.

DURBIN'S REPORT.

Telegraphs What is to be Expected in Case of War.

It Takes Definite Shape--First Call Would be for One Regiment and One Battery.

A few days ago Col. W. T. Durbin, a member of Governor Mount's military staff, was instructed to go to Washington as the special representative of the state government, for the purpose of urging the president and Secretary of War Alger to immediately equip the artillery companies of the Indiana national guard with modern breech-loading guns. Colonel Durbin accepted the trust, with the generous offer to bear his own expenses, and reports since received from him have been altogether encouraging. Late yesterday evening he telegraphed the governor the following message:

"First call, if made, will be for one regiment and one battery of the national guard from Indiana. It is preferred that these assignments be designated by yourself. They will be equipped with the best guns of the government. The rendezvous will probably be Washing[ton]. The enlistment of national gua[rd] into the United States service [will] be voluntary, not compulsory. [The] conservative classes here are hopeful that the queen regent [will] take matters in her own hands [and] thus avoid war."

The opinion prevails at the gov[er]nor's office and in the adjutant-g[en]eral's department, that, in case Indiana batteries are called into [ser]vice, they will be placed in cha[rge] of heavy ordnance at coast pla[ces] and that there will not be [any] necessity for field pieces of the k[ind] ordinarily supplied to the natio[nal] guard.

NO WORD FROM LE[E]

Consul General Expected [to] Leave Havana Today.

State Department Receives no Adv[ice] From Him--Fern Was Not Blown Up in Havana Harbor.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secreta[ry] Sherman at 2:45 this afternoon [had] not received word from Con[sul] General Lee that he had left [Ha]vana. The secretary stated, ho[w]ever, that he expected to hear [at] any time that the consul gene[ral] had taken his departure, in pur[su]ance to orders.

FERN IS ALL RIGHT.

Story of Her Being Blown Up Was a Ri[dic]ulous Canard.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secreta[ry] of the Navy Long promptly put [a] quietus on the rumor that the Am[er]ican ship Fern had been blown up [in] the harbor of Havana.

He said in response to the int[er]rogatory of an Associated Pr[ess] representative that he was very g[lad] to report that the rumor was inc[or]rect. Subsequently, after inve[sti]gation by telegraph Assistant S[ec]retary Roosvelt said that the rum[or] was a mere foolish invention.

ANXIOUS TO HEAR FROM LEE.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The o[ffi]cials of the department are await[ing] with much interest today dispatc[hes] from Consul General Lee at Hava[na] which will tell of his safe depart[ure] from that city for the United Sta[tes] soil. While they do not outwar[dly] manifest any uneasiness it it ap[pa]rent that favorable news from G[en]eral Lee will relieve their minds [of] any fear they have that disturba[nce] or other trouble might interf[ere] with his safe departure.

HAVANA IS QUIET.

HAVANA, April 9.—10 A. M.—A[ll] quiet in Havana at this hour. [The] United States consul general, G[en]eral Fitzhugh Lee, is to call on C[ap]tain General Blanco this morning [in] order to say good by. Walte[r] Barker, the United States consu[l at] Sagua LaGrande, has arrived h[ere] from his post. He was sent for [by] a private message.

The American newspaper co[rre]spondents, with Consul Gen[eral] Lee, are ready to leave here on [the] Fern at about 5 o'clock this aft[er]noon. Alex Gollan, the British c[on]sul here, is ready to take charge [of] the American interests so far as [al]lowed.

For Confirmation.
A full line of boys' confirmat[ion] hats, shirts, ties, etc., at
A. W. GOLDEN'[S]

Marriage Licenses.

William F. Mills and Clara I[...]ling.
Henry Wiedelman and K[...] Messerschmidt.
Narcis A. Coulardotx and Lo[...] L. Gerardot.
Robert L. Waters and Flore[...] M. Griff.

WE ARE
Sole agents in Fort Wayne for [the] celebrated Young and Knox hats.
THE GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & C[o].

The county commissioners gra[nted] a liquor license to Messrs. Hart & Reicheldefer.

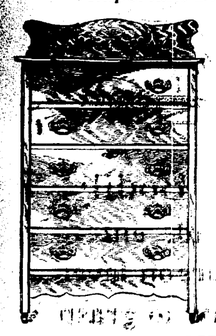
Easter Hats and Furnish[ing] Goods.
A nice, new and fresh stock [to] select from, at
GOLDEN, THE HATTER'

Some Hints for Health.

It is a mistake to work when you [are] not in a fit condition to do so; to [leave] off heavy underclothing because [you] have become overheated; to think [that] the more a person eats the healt[hier] and stronger he will become; to bel[ieve] that children can do as much wor[k as] grown people, and that the more [they] study they more they learn; to g[o to] bed late at night and rise at dayb[reak] and imagine that every hour t[aken] from sleep is an hour gained; to i[magi]ne that if a little work or exerci[se is] good, violent or prolonged exerci[se is] better; to conclude that the sma[llest] room in the house is large enoug[h to] sleep in; to sleep exposed to a d[raught] at any season; to imagine [that] whatever remedy causes one to [feel] immediately better, as alcoholic st[imu]lants, for example, is good for the [sys]tem without regard to the after eff[ects;] to eat as if you had only a minu[te in] which to finish the meal, or to eat [with]out an appetite, or to continue aft[er it] has been satisfied to gratify the t[aste;] to give unnecessary time to a ce[rtain] established routine of houseke[eping] when it could be much more pro[fitably] spent in rest or recreation.

Another Report!

Board of Inquiry has Made Another Important Discovery.



Positive Evidence at hand as to where the best bargains in Furniture are to be found. This is a local board, consisting of Fort Wayne's shrewdest buyers. It has been in session ever since we started in business, and the final verdict is, that we have the largest, EXCLUSIVE Furniture store in this city; the finest stock, and with prices that put all the other fellows to rout.

Chiffioner shown in cut is made in solid oak; is plain in design; 48 in. high, 31 in. wide and 17 in. deep. This will prove a useful piece of furniture in a bedroom. We have cut the price in two—

—$3.50.

Another car load of Baby Carriages next week.

W. J. KETTLER & SON,
FURNITURE, 15 and 17 Court Street and 58 and 60 Clinton Street.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K HACKETT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Brewers' Union No. 62—Regular meeting.

Athletic—Sparring exhibition at Fort Wayne club between Lawler and Brady.

Lodges—Order of Red Cross; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 25; Rathbone Sisters.

THE season of palaver is about ended. Action comes next.

THE dogs of war are growing frenzied with nothing to gnaw upon but their chains.

"SLOW into war, fast in fight," is the way Admiral Jouett sums up the American habit.

THE season of rains is about due in Cuba, but the worst reign Cuba has ever known will soon be over.

FROM the fasting and solemnities of lent to the red carnage of war is a violent transition, but that is what it looks like.

MR. RUBENS, attorney to the Cuban junta, may have been telling the truth, but like many other reubens, he talks too much and at times unwonted.

ONE of the obstacles to the success of submarine boats is to maintain a supply of air. Experiment should not be abandoned till Billy Mason has been taken down in one of the boats. There would be not only air, but breezes fresh and stiff.

IN view of divers and sundry twistings of the British lion's tail by Americans in and out of office, the animal is displaying remarkably good feeling for his tormentors in this crisis. Perhaps he is grateful that our annoying attentions have been confined to his tail.

EVERYTHING that has been said about the failure of John Sherman's faculties is confirmed by the following pathetic admission made by him a few days ago at the Fifth avenue hotel in New York: "I cannot say anything about the subject of Cuba. I know nothing more about it than has appeared in the newspapers."

A WARSAW man studded his cement sidewalk with a large number of rare coins. It was an unique and pretty display while it lasted, but some nights ago an unannointed wretch under cover of darkness pried the coins from the cement and where they once nestled are only some unsightly holes. The man is indignant, of course, but he is only reaping just retribution for thrusting temptation literally under the foot of the wayfarer.

OCCASIONALLY there is complaint of recklessness on the part of firemen when exercising fire department horses on the streets. Yesterday, in Bloomingdale, a boy was injured by being run over while the horses of engine company No. 6 were out for an airing. The complaint that firemen are reckless is doubtless unjust. When the mettlesome horses have little to do they become exceedingly restive and out in the street are hard to control. It is necessary that they be given exercise, but the firemen should select such time of the day and such streets for the purpose as will reduce the danger of accident to the minimum.

THE obstinacy of Spain in plunging into war with the United States is not difficult to understand. The Spanish government realizes that in any event Cuba must soon be lost to the crown and that if it is not war with this country it will be war at home. War with the United States will doubtless have the effect of rousing the national spirit of all Spaniards and thus the several political factions with which the peninsular government has to contend will be united in maintaining the honor of Spanish arms. It is not Cuba that the powers at Madrid are trying to save. It is the reigning dynasty. The throne of the boy king is in peril. The dynastic party will count it purchased cheap if the sceptre that waits for little Alfonso is maintained at no greater cost than a war with the United States.

THE war crisis is now more acute than it has been at any time since conflict seemed probable. The Spanish government, which has in fact yielded nothing, holds that its concessions to the demands of the United States have already been made to the uttermost limit compatible with the national honor of Spain. The ultimatum of this government still stands. The president has not receded an inch from the stand he last took. Each nation is eyeing the other with belligerent glare and waiting for the move that must culminate in war. Diplomacy has run its course. There can be no mediation for the dispute can be settled in but one way. Spain must take her foot from Cuban soil. There is no middle ground upon which to treat; no place for arbitration to stand in performance of its noble offices. It must be concession or refusal. Spain elects the issue. She must choose compliance and peace or obstinacy and war. From Madrid comes no note of conciliation. There as here they wait President McKinley's message which shall proclaim the determination of the government of the United States to employ all its resources in fulfillment of the humane task it has set for itself to stop a wicked and savage warfare prosecuted by Spain against helpless thousands who bear no arms. This government is determined and prepared. Unless by Monday the Spanish government has retreated from its present position, President McKinley's message will go to congress. He will recommend armed intervention to stop the war in Cuba, and unless all signs of the temper of congress are misleading, armed intervention will be at once declared and the independence of Cuba recognized. The situation is most grave. In Washington war is believed to be inevitable. Before the speeding of another week the peace of the western hemisphere may be disturbed by the shock of conflict.

DURING EASTER WEEK

Each Mother will visit the different clothing stores in search of such a garment as will just strike her fancy as a

CONFIRMATION SUIT

For the boy who is to be confirmed. When she strikes our store she will go no farther, because our stock is the largest in the city and our prices are always a little lower than others.

DERBY SOFT **HATS**

Men can save money on their headgear this spring by buying from us. This season's hats are neat and handsome. Shaped after the most popular blocks. We buy in case lots direct from the factory, save you all the middlemen's profits, and charge you nothing for the label inside.

No hat store prices or methods about our hat business. We furnish you the style and quality at a saving of from

50c to $1.00 ON A HAT.

Professional men, dignified men, tasteful men and particular men can find their tastes fully satisfied in this ideal stock of hats.

LEHMAN'S

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

IT WILL BE RARE.

Woman's Club League Entertainment at the Temple Tuesday Night.

The attraction at the Temple theater Tuesday night next will belong to the Woman's Club League entertainment course. Geo. Riddle in readings and the Beethoven orchestral club are secured for this entertainment, which promises to be one of the best yet provided by the league. Mr. Riddle is pre-eminent in his field and is so familiar to patrons of the highest class of literary entertainment that comment is scarcely necessary, but the following from the Boston Daily Advertiser apropos Mr. Riddle's appearance in the Harvard Creek play some years ago will serve to show the plane of his standing:

"Never did a greater number of distinguished people compose an audience in Cambridge, and never before did the interior of that beautiful theater present a more brilliant scene. The invited guests comprised representative classical scholars from nearly all of the New England and many of the western colleges, and in most cases these gentlemen were accompanied by their wives. The noted people present were dispersed throughout the entire audiece, but of them there was one conspicuous grouping. In the center of the balcony, within a small radius, sat Henry W. Longfellow, his niece and daughters; President and Mrs. Charles W. Eliot, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Alexander Agassiz, Governor John D. Long and Judge E. Rockwood Hoar. There were also present Chief Justice Gray, Archbishop Williams, George William Curtis, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, John Quincy Adams, Mr. W. D. Howells, Chinese Professor Ko-Kun-Hua, and many other celebrities."

Seats for this entertainment may be secured on Monday.

Easter Greeting.

The Sabbath school of Christ's Lutheran church will render "The King Immortal" Easter evening at the church, corner Jefferson and Webster streets.

Anthem	Quartet
Responsive reading	School
Prayer	Pastor
Song—"I shall rise and put on glory"	School
Recitation	Edna Yarian
Recitation	Six boys
Song	Four girls
Recitation	Ethel Lehler
Song—"Look, ye saints! the sight is glorious"	School
Exercise	Fifteen girls
Solo	Lottie Whitney
Recitation	Six girls
Song—"Whisper Praises"	Small girls
Recitation	Gracie Thain
Solo and chorus	Quartet
Recitation	Mattie and Kittie Roush
Song—"What Memorial Shall We Rear"	School
Address	Rev. A. A. Hundley
Song—"Thou Art Coming"	School
Benediction	

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Wheat—May, $1.06; July, 84⅝@¾¢; Sept., 77¾¢; Dec., 78¢.

Corn—April, 29⅜¢; May, 29⅞¢; July, 31⅛¢; Sept., 32⅝¢.

Oats—April, 25⅝@¾¢; May, 25⅝@¾¢; July, 23¾¢; Sept., 21¾@⅞¢.

Pork—April, $9.85; May, $9.87; July, $9.97.

Lard—April, $5.17; May, $5.20; July, $5.27; Sept., $5.32@35.

Ribs—April and May, $5.20; July, $5.27; Sept., $5.35.

CHRIST IS RISEN.

The Divine Symbol of Eternal Life.

Special Easter Services in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow—Announcements for the Sabbath.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—J. R. Lowry will address the men's meeting at 3 p. m.; Bible class at 4 p. m. Manfred C. Wright, chairman committee.

There will be given an English Easter entertainment by the Young People's alliance of the Bethel church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets, tomorrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 6:30 p. m.

Trinity English Lutheran Church, corner Wayne and Clinton street.—Morning service and communion, 10:30; Sunday school, 2:30; baptism of children, 3:30; Luther league, 7:00; no other evening service.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Sermon, reception of members and communion at 10:30 a. m.; lecture and Bible school, 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 4:15 p. m.; teachers' class, 10 a. m.

The services at Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Morning services at 10:30; subject, "If a Man Die Shall He Live Again." The evening service will be a gospel song service, beginning at 7:30 o'clock.

Simpson M. E. church.—Sunday school, 9:30; Easter sermon, 10:30; Junior league, 2:30; Senior league, 6:30; sermon, 7:30, "Christian Science Against Itself." Special Easter music will be rendered by the choir at each service. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; Easter sermon by the pastor at 10:30; children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Epworth League meets at 6:45 p. m.; preaching by the pastor at 7:45 p. m. There will be special Easter music by a large choir.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ tomorrow the services will be of special interest. "The Living Christ" will be the morning theme. Music in harmony with the Easter season will be rendered. The evening subject will be "The Rock of Ages, or the Sure Foundation." P. J. Rice, minister.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; communion and reception of members at 10:45 a. m.; the children of the Sunday school have prepared a beautiful Easter service which they will render at 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.

Bethany Presbyterian church, Nebraska. George E. Davies, pastor. Easter services with special music at 10:30 a. m.; a special Easter service for the Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following; evening service at 7:30 p. m.—a sermon to young men and young women on "The First Principles of Success."

Special services in Plymouth Congregational church both morning and evening. Reception of twenty-four new members at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The sacred cantata, "Under the Palms," will be rendered by soloists and a large chorus. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. James S. Ainslie, minister.

Third Presbyterian church—Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. At the morning service, Easter sermon and the following musical service: Quartet, "He is Risen," Mrs. Crighton, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Riblet and R. A. Bradley; solo, "The Angels' Song," Mrs. Plummer; trio, "Praise Ye the Lord," Mrs. Plummer, F. E. Riblet and Arthur Dougall.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Cass and Fourth streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell. Morning subject, "The Good Soldier;" evening subject, "Personal Duty." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Wesleyan brotherhood, 3 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Special music, appropriate to the day, will be rendered by the choir both morning and evening.

Heidelberg Reformed Church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; sermon, "Baptism;" addition of new members, and holy communion; evening service at 7:30, subject, "An Evening With Jesus;" Every Wednesday prayer service at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15. Catechetical instruction every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison street, C. C. Cissell, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30. Sermon, 10:30, subject, "The Risen Lord." The pastor will administer the sacrament of baptism to all children presented by parents. General class, 11:45. The Junior league will give an Easter entertainment at 3:00 p. m.; Epworth league devotional service at 6:30. An Easter cantata will be rendered at the evening service, entitled "Priest and King."

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as follows: Bible school at 9:15 a. m; communion at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; subject, "The Resurrection of Jesus Christ;" "Junior Endeavor at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m. In the evening at 7:30 p. m. an Easter service will be conducted by the children of the Sunday school. An excellent program has been prepared for the occasion. "Rock of Ages" will be rendered by a class of girls. This will be the leading lecture of the evening. M. K. Griffith will sing a solo, "The Church Across the Way."

A fine musical program has been prepared for Easter at St. Patrick's church by the choir, which is as follows:

Vidi Aquam	Wiegand
Mass in B flat	Mercedante
Orchestra accompaniment.	
Regina Coeli	Cherubini

The music for the afternoon service will also be a special feature.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30. The Easter cheer will characterize all services. Communion at 10:45 a. m. A brief, crisp address at 7:30 p. m., on "Immortality." The choir will render the following numbers:

"Now is Christ Risen"	Gabriel
"Calvary"	Gabriel
"Easter Hymn"	Lorenz
"I Am the Resurrection"	Tibbalis
"Christ the Lord is Risen"	Anon
"Christ, Our Passover"	Chapple

Easter services, with special music, at Baptist Tabernacle both morning and evening. At 10:30 a. m., an Easter lily service, with sermon to the Sunday school; at 7:30 p. m., an Easter sermon, being the fourth in the series on "Pillars of Christianity," followed by an illustration of the resurrection of our Lord in Baptism. At night the Choir will be assisted by a violinist and a harpist; also E. F. Yarnelle and daughter, Miss Edith, will sing.

Easter services at the Grace Reformed church 10:30 a. m.; baptism, reception of members and communion, brief sermon. Evening service at 7:30, topic, "Many Infallible Proofs." Special music by the choir at morning and evening service, as follows:

Gloria	Mozart
Lord, With Glowing Heart I'll Praise Thee	Frank M. Jeffery
Hallelujah, Christ is Risen	Edwin A. Clare
Solo by Mr. Haskell.	
Breaking of the Day	Frederick Vinal
Solo by Mrs. Rossington.	
Resurrection	Holden

The Wayne street M. E. Sunday school will give an Easter song service in their church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Following is the program:

Processional—"Christ is Risen"	
The Lord's Prayer	
Anthem	Linden quartet
"A Child's Easter Prayer"	Flora Cook
"Watchman, Tell Us of the Night"	Class song
Solo	Martha Diether
"Spring Song"	Infant class
"Born, Crucified, Risen"	George Thorwald
Solo	Clint Wilson
Violin accompaniment by Prof. Newburg.	
Easter carol	Four classes
Solo and chorus—"God Hath Sent His Angels"	Mrs. John McCurdy and school
Easter offerings	
Gloria	

Program of Easter music of Trinity Episcopal church, 10:45 a. m.:

Organ prelude—"Easter Morning in Holy Land"	
Processional—Jesus Christ is Risen Today	
Christ, Our Passover	English chant
Gloria Patri	Holden
Te Deum	Buck-Hayden
Jubilate	Buck-Mendelssohn
Hymn—O Day of Resurrection	
Kyrie Eleison	Marjorie
Hymn—Angels Rolled the Rock Away	
Offertory anthem—When Christ Who is Our Life Shall Appear	J. V. Roberts
Sanctus	Steiner
Recessional—The Strife is O'er	

Evening children's service at 5 o'clock, led by vested choir. Solo by Mrs. C. Fisher; organist, Mrs. L. P. Drayer; choirmaster, T. H. Lambert.

Berry street M. E. church will render a special program tomorrow night, entitled "Priest and King."

Voluntary	Orchestra
Hymn	Congregation
Prayer	
Scripture reading, Ps. 72: 1-19.	
Chorus by the choir—"Sing Unto the Lord"	
Scripture reading, Heb. 4: 14-16, and 5: 1-10, and Mark 11: 1-10.	
Chorus by the choir—"Blessed be He That Cometh"	
Scripture reading, Mark 14: 32-42.	
Soprano solo and quartet—"Memories of Gallilee"	
Scripture reading, Mark 15: 16-21.	
Alto solo and full choir—"Must Jesus Bear the Cross Alone"	
Scripture reading, Heb. 11: 1-5.	
Duet and chorus for women's voices—"Behold the Lamb"	
Scripture reading, Rom. 12: 1-5.	
Quartet—"At the Cross"	
Scripture reading, Mark 16: 1-11.	
Chorus by the choir—"Angels Rolled the Rock Away"	
Scripture reading, 1 Cor. 15: 12-28.	
Chorus by the choir—"Christ Our Passover"	
Scripture reading, Acts 1: 1-11.	
Chorus by the choir—"Lift Up Your Heads"	
Scripture reading, Rev. 19: 11-16.	
Chorus by the choir—"Hark Ten Thousand Harps"	
Collection.	
Doxology and benediction	Orchestra
Postlude.	

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p, m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

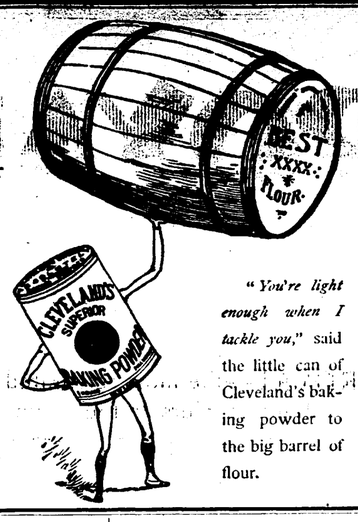
St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Cleveland's is the strongest of all pure cream of tartar baking powders, yet its great merit is not its strength, but the fact that it is **pure, wholesome** and **sure.**



"You're light enough when I tackle you," said the little can of Cleveland's baking powder to the big barrel of flour.

BASE BALL.

Items of Interest to Lovers of the National Game.

Happenings in the Several Cities of the Inter-State Circuit—What the Players Are Doing.

All of the base ball fans in the city, as well as many whose faces are unfamiliar at the base ball park are evincing great interest in the prospective arrival of the Pine Ridge Indian base ball club which is booked for a game with the Fort Wayne's, April 16 and 17.

These redskins from wild and wooly west are said to win an easy victory from the average city team, and association clubs are compelled to exert every effort in order to make a good showing when in a game with the Indians. Although the season has fairly opened, but few games have been lost by the Pine Ridge club, and the low scores made are substantial evidences of their ability as players.

Many of them have been identified with prominent western teams and during the past few years have achieved good reputations on the diamond.

In anticipation of this season's tour, Manager Trusell has had his team training at Riverside park, near Sioux City, Iowa, and there is no new trick or manouvre in the game with which they are unfamiliar.

Curiosity is not the only inducement offered the spectator at one of the Indian games. Aside from an excellent exhibition which is assured there is something novel about the sight of an Indian in a ball field, and the fact that some of the players are direct lineal descendants of famous Indian Chiefs, adds much interest. The local management advertises as an especial feature, a realistic war dance. For the presentation of this donce, several of the best dancers in the western tribes have been secured.

"Whirling Thunder" (Wau-Kauln-Kee-Win-Kaw) and "Walking on Snow" (War-Mon-Nee-Kaw) are the two braves who are engaged for conducting this especial feature. Thunder is a big, athletic warrior, who has had charge of the instruction of younger braves on the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska for a number of years past. All of the participants appear in the regulation war regalia—paint and feathers.

A special car is used by the management for the transportation of the team, which is as follows:

Iron Eyes, pitcher; Jump About, first base; Big Canoe, second base; Moving Shadow, center field; Never-Lick-His-Wife, right field; Rolling-Over-His-Mother, left field; Jack Rabbit, shortstop; Little Six, third base; No Heart, catcher; Slippery Elm, extra pitcher.

As stated, many of these Indians are closely connected with Indian chieftians, whose deeds of valor have made them famous. "Moving Shadow," who is one of the best third basemen in the country, is a grandson of "Sitting Bull" and "White Cloud," his father. was with "Sitting Bull" in the battle which made the Little Big Horn its reputation and instigated that interesting production, "Boots and Saddles."

Those who participate in the game are all young braves and, barring a few personal encounters, have never had an opportunity to show their physical courage. The big parade given on the day of the game never fails to elicit applause.

NOTES.

The Spy Runs will play their opening game tomorrow with the Standards.

Tommy Francis has weakened and will play shortstop for Mansfield this season.

Arlie Latham, Con. Strouthers, "Blowing" Bill Hassamer, "Mo. lasses" Darby and "Flicker" Flick will be missed from this league this year.

The Shamrock benefit game with the Fort Wayne's will be played tomorrow.

Kihm may be tried in the outfield. The team will present a strange appearance with him away from first bag.

Manager O'Meara has received a letter from George Dabry, who wants to play with Fort Wayne again this season.

The rain this morning caused the first lay-off in practice, but if the weather should clear before evening Manager O'Meara will give the players a sprint.

The Main streets defeated the Barr streets Friday by a score of 21 to 0. The feature of the game was the catching of A. Diamond and the pitching of J. McVey.

Joe M. Sullivan, of South Bend, writes that he has taken charge of South Bend base ball club. Mike Lynch has been doing the corresponding for the team this spring.

Manager O'Meara this morning received a letter from "Goat" Fitch asking for a ticket. Fitch is still in Youngstown and the manager may not send him a ticket for several days.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette: "Ganzel will not only play first base for Pittsburg, but will surprise some the writers who are insisting on sending him back to the minor league."

Manager O'Meara telegraphed Babb today, asking him to explain his delay. The Manager is extremely warm because the third basemen has not put in an appearance and he wants to get a line on Clark.

"Very little has been said about Criger's catching," writes Tebeau, "but this is only because he has done his work so well there is nothing to say. He will do a big share of the catching for us this season."

The Barr streets have organized a base ball team. The players are as follows: 1b, A. Keller; 2b, Red Springer; 3b, J. Baker; ss, R. Baker; l f, Butch Franks; r f, O. Heiney; c f, A. Beckner; p, F. Clausmeier; p, J. McVey; c, A. Diamond; extra, B. Shuman.

The Spy Run club will line up as follows this season: Green and Hughes, p.; Hofer, c.; Berg, 1st; Goeriz, 2nd; Philabaum, 3rd; Wartenbe, s. s.; Cook, r. f.; Betsy, c. f.; Roeger, l. f. With this aggregation the champions are confident of landing the Robison Park league pennant.

Eising and Welch will do the backstop work for the Shamrocks in the game between the amateurs and the leagures to be played at Lakeside park tomorrow afternoon. Quinn will officiate in the box for three innings, two of Manager O'Meara's new pitchers being on the slab the balance of the game for the amateurs. O'Rourke, McDarby, Collars, Raidy, Millhouse, Hayes, Cliff Smith, Heller, Monahan, Moran and Woulfe will also be seen on the Shamrock team.

Ohio State Journal: "Dr. Miller, a leading physician of Fort Wayne, is visiting friends in this city. The doctor is an intimate friend of George Tebeau and he was out to the ball park Wednesday to see his base ball acquaintance as well as to size up the aggregation which Tebeau will lead. Dr. Miller is a dyed-in-the-wool fan and was an enthusiastic supporter of the Fort Wayne team in 1896, when George Tebeau was manager and captain. He thinks that Eddie O'Meara will have a corking good team this season and predicts a prosperous season in the Inter-State league, the addition of Grand Rapids being especially desirable to the Fort Wayne management."

MILITARY PENALTIES.

New Rules Established for the Punishment of Desertion.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—By direction of the president Secretary Alger has published an order amending that of March 20, 1895, establishing the limits of punishment for enlisted men of the army who may be convicted of offenses contrary to good order and prejudicial to the interests of the military branch of the government. A number of changes are made in the original order of March, 1895, but they are not of great importance.

Of particular interest at this time, however, are those features relating to desertion and the persuading of soldiers to desert.

The order provides that the punishment for the former offense when joined in by two or more soldiers in the execution of a conspiracy or for desertion in the presence of an outbreak of Indians or of any unlawful assemblage which the troops may be opposing, shall not exceed dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and confinement at hard labor for five years.

For persuading soldiers to desert the punishment is forfeiture of all pay and allowances and one year's confinement at hard labor.

For disobedience of orders the punishment is six months' confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of $10 per month for the same period.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L B. Q. on each tablet.

We are Not Running a Cut Rate Bicycle Sundry House.

We think too much of the friendship of our customers and expect to continue business for years to come. We could not do this were we to handle shoddily made and job-lot goods. We have, however, a full line of reputable, guaranteed sundries at lowest prices for this class of goods. We are not afraid of legitimate competion. Give us a trial.

COLUMBIA MACHINE WORKS,
19tf 54 and 56 Barr St.

CURES DRUNKENNESS

A Marvelous Home Remedy Secretly Given in Coffee, Tea, Milk or Food Without the Patients Knowledge.

Free Trial Package Mailed to all Who Will Write for it. Women May Now Quickly Cure Husbands, Sons and Brothers.

Ever since the temperance crusade began there has been added interest in anything that promised to aid the cause. And in this intensely practical day we look for results. We expect a person to be cured of drunkenness just as he can be cured of rheumatism or pneumonia or any other diseases, for alcoholism is a nervous disease and thinking people all recognize this fact. But what has done more than anything else to save drunkards is the fact that there is a remedy that cures and this remedy is applied secretly without the drunkard knowing or realizing it. A wife who has been mated to a husband who for years has been addicted to the liquor habit will wonder if such a thing as curing her husband by her own efforts can be true. "Is it possible that there is such a glorious opportunity?" she will ask. And experience and the ringing words of a host of other women say: "Yes, it is true for they have put it to a test and rejoice in the reclamation of fathers, sons and brothers who seemed lost to all sense of self-respect, generosity and manliness.

Miss May Muse, of Liberty, Kan., used the wonderful remedy and cured a near and dear relative and she writes a most earnest appeal to all other women to thus spread the work of saving drunkards. Mrs. Mary Branum, of Owens, Kan., says the remedy succeeded in affecting a complete cure of her husband. Mrs. B. I. Langdon, of Wheatland, Calif., says she will never hesitate to recommend it, as it cured her husband. Mrs. J. H. Carver, of Merodosia, Ills., is a truly benevolent woman. She knew a woman who was at the point of leaving her husband but he pleaded for another trial and Mrs. Carver gave him some Golden Specific, it cured him and thus reunited a family. She has done similiar good work for others.

And there are many men who take the remedy by their own free will. The Coroner of Woodruff Co., Ark., residing at Cotton Plant, was a hard drinker for thirty years and cured himself in a few weeks. J. T. Gray, of North Platte, Neb., is another man who saved himself from drunkenness by this noble remedy.

There are thousands of others who write similar expressions, but the vast majority are from women who saved their husbands, sons and brothers or relatives. The remedy is called Golden Specific and is the discovery of a well known physician of Cincinnati. Dr. J. W. Haines. It is given in tea, coffee, milk or any kind of food and it is a remarkable fact that a man can't take this remedy and use liquor. His whole nature begins to despise whiskey or alcoholic drinks and the cure begins right away, and he stays cured. Any woman can have a free sample of Golden Specific by sending her name and address to the Golden Specific Co., 214 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. It will thus cost her nothing to try this remedy and she will doubtless not lose sight of such an opportunity. Write today without fail.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

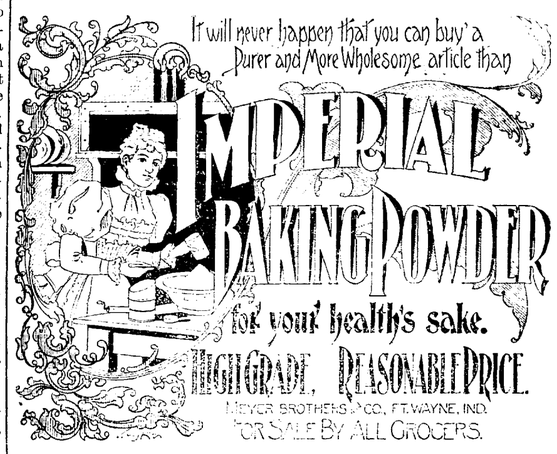
Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 1 pound package. All grocers. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

Some Salient Features For 1898.

Stearns Flush Joints.
Stearns Internal Handlebar Adjustment.
Stearns Internal Seat-post Adjustment.
Stearns Self-oiling and positive locking. Crank Shaft Bearings.
Stearns One-Piece Flat Cranks.
Stearns Narrow Thread.
Stearns Low Drop Frame.
Stearns Nickel Finish over Copper.
Stearns Quadruple Baked Enamel.
Stearns Speed, Beauty and Durability.

All Mean Success.

BLACK & PELTIER.
12 W. Wayne Street.



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THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.
Send for New Art Catalogue.
Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,
NO. 132 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Special this Week ONLY.

PREMIER CANNED CORN and the Finest, Sweetest and most Tender to to be had,
Reduced to 12 1-2c per can.
PREMIER TOMATOES, all full three pound can, solid pack, whole Tomatoes,
Reduced to 12 1-2c per can.
Better lay in a supply, as they will not last long at these prices.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER,
Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.

REGULAR SPANISH

This is the exact size and shape of the Regular Spanish Cigar The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by
KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 248 Calhoun Street.

Globe

YOU

HARD TO FIT,
ODD SHAPED
MEN,
Whether
STOUT
--OR--
SLIM,

THE LONG and SHORT of the PICKWICK SYSTEM
Right Shape clothing for Hard-to-Fit Men.
Copyrighted by Pickwick clothing System.

We wish to inform you that our

Pickwick System Spring Suits

are now complete and we can boast of fitting any man in Fort Wayne, no matter what size or shape he may be. We can fit as well, if not better than most of your tailors for less than one-half what they will charge. Our prices on our odd-shaped Suits range from

$8.50 to $20.00.

GLOBE
A. Hirsh & Co.
PROPRIETORS

Headquarters
—FOR—
ODD SHAPED
MEN'S CLOTHING.

When you have a sick horse you do not hitch him up to a sulky and take him to the race track for a little healthful spin. You doctor him. You cannot work or recreate a man into good health any more than you can a horse. Bicycling will make healthy men more healthy. It will make unhealthy men more unhealthy. When a man has been living in too big a hurry, when he has worked himself out, when he has got so that he does not sleep or eat, or rest, and the whole world looks ailing to him, it is time for him to take medicine. Then, when he is braced up a bit, it is time enough for him to take to the bicycle.

When a man's nerves have an edge on them, so that the least little disappointment rasps on his temper like a file, when his stomach and liver and nerves are deranged, and he is continually gloomy and melancholy, he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes a man as hungry as a fisherman and sees to it that all the vital elements of the food are absorbed into the blood. It braces up the liver and puts it to work in the right way. It drives all bilious impurities from the system. It fills flesh, nerves, brain cells, sinews and bones with the life giving elements of rich, red, pure blood. It makes a man healthy and then a bicycle will make him strong. Medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing "just as good."

"Through your skillful treatment I am once more a well man," writes J. N. Arnold, Esq., of Gandy, Logan Co., Neb. "I suffered for years with constipation and torpidity of the liver, irritation of the prostate and inflammation of the bladder. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and am permanently cured. You have been the means of saving my life."

A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them. No other pills are "just as good."

DO YOU KNOW HER?

She tells you in trumpet tones, that if you want to make your selections of Wall Paper out of an immense line, plenty of all kinds, from the very cheapest to the very best to choose from, where you are sure to find goods to please you to suit your taste, just the kind you have been LOOKING for; if you want to go where they are glad to show you the goods whether you want to buy or not; where you are always sure of courteous treatment, fair dealing, prompt service and lowest prices; where they trim your paper without charge and take it back at same price you paid for it, any paper you have left over, in short, if you wish to buy your Wall Paper where they will treat you as you would WISH to be treated, hoping thereby to merit and receive your patronage, you will go straight to

L. O. HULL,

90 Calhoun St.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.

KUDNER & CO. 9 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Titles.

Mortgage Loans.

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall; telephone, 445. tf

INDUSTRIAL.

Affairs at the Shops and on the Rail.

A Carpenter Has a Hand Mangled.

Slight Wreck at Lima, Ohio. Last Night.

George J. Gordon Meets With Misfortune—Another Machinist Answers His Country's Call.

A telegram from the surgeon in charge of the Missouri Pacific hospital, at St. Louis, states that George J. Gordon met with an accident to his right hand, at Allenville, Mo., yesterday, and will be disabled for awhile, though no serious results are apprehended. James Gordon, Mr. Potter's stenographer and a brother of the unfortunate man, will probably go to St. Louis tonight to see him and to learn the particulars concerning the accident. The unfortunate man is a son of George P. Gordon, the veteran Pennsylvania baggageman. He has been engaged as a locomotive fireman on the Iron Mountain road for some months. Formerly he was employed in a similar capacity on the Grand Rapids road.

LITTLE GEORGE SWARTZ HURT.

Fast driving on the part of one of the members of the Bloomingdale fire department resulted in an accident which ought at least lead to an order to cease such dangerous practices, if it does not involve the city in a damage suit. Little George Swartz, the nine-year-old son of Engineer J. A. Swartz, was riding his wheel on Wells street, when the hose cart came down that thoroughfare at a good speed, struck the lad and knocked him off his wheel and fractured the bones of his left wrist. The driver tried to avoid a collision by turning aside, but the horses were going so rapidly that it was impossible for them to act in time and the front wheel of the vehicle struck the bicycle with the foregoing result. The bike was badly wrecked.

SLIGHT WRECK AT LIMA.

Last evening, near Lima, Ohio, No. 88, the Pennsylvania's local, ran into the rear of No. 70, a through freight train, upsetting the caboose and derailing the local's engine. The wreck crew from this city was called to the scene and soon cleared the tracks. No delay to freight or passenger trains other than the two in the "mix-up."

WABASH SPECIAL TRAINS.

On account of the national convention of the American Medical association at Denver in June, the Wabash will have six special trains, all of which will concentrate at St. Louis. The train from Toledo will be known as the Tri-State special, that from New York as the Greater New York special, that from Nashville as the Dixie special, one from Louisville as the Kentucky special, and the one from Indianapolis as the Indiana special. From St. Louis the company will provide what will be known as the Denver special, which will proceed via Wabash and Rock Island routes.

HAND BADLY CRIPPLED.

A most painful accident befel John D. Barrand, the superintendent of the Deither Brothers planing mills and lumber yards, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour he was directing the work of putting in a large plate glass in a hat rack at Golden's hat store, 96 Calhoun street, when the men handling the piece allowed it to slip down, catching Mr. Barrand's right hand and crushing the flesh and bone at the base of the thumb in a manner that may result in permanently crippling the member. Dr. H. A. Duemling was called to dress the hand and was compelled to take a dozen stitches in closing the gapping wound, which extended from the back of the hand to the palm.

ANSWERS HIS COUNTRY'S CALL.

William Smith, a machinist at the electric works, has resigned, and will leave tomorrow for Erie, Pa., where he will enter the government's marine service as a machinist. He expects to be assigned to the same vessel with Philip Hess notice of whose appointment was made in these columns a few days ago. Mr. Smith is also a member of Friendship lodge, International Association of Machinists, and is the second man in the ranks of that order to enlist in the United States service. There are other members who have filed applications for enlistment and if hostilities are declared they will undoubtedly get a chance to participate in them.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

John O'Neil, of the Pittsburg shops, is sick.

Gus Rogge, assistant baggage master at the Pittsburg depot, is sick and off duty.

J. B. Sollitt, chief of the Wabash railway detectives, was in the city this morning a few hours.

H. D. Phillips, of the Pittsburg lumber yards, and his family went to Pierceton today to visit friends over Sunday.

Frank Opatz, blacksmith; Frank Vachon, boilermaker, and Al Burchard, machine operator, of the Pittsburg shops, are sick and off duty.

Despite all its troubles from high waters the Wabash comes out of March with earnings of $1,157,542, an increase over March, 1897, of $221,105.

Tomorrow the Big Four will inaugurate the cheap Sunday excursion season by running a train from Wabash and intermediate points to Louisville.

The last spike on the Astoria and Columbia River railway has been driven, and the completion of this road gives the first all-rail line from eastern United States seaports to Astoria, Ore.

The Pennsylvania has completed a survey of the double tracking of the Fort Wayne road from Crestline to Lima. It is said that work on the proposed improvement will begin in a short time.

The Pennsylvania company has commenced the construction of fifty new coaches at its Columbus shops. They are to be of the wide vestibuled pattern, and finished in the interior with mahogany.

W. K. Snider, one of the veteran conductors on the Grand Trunk, died at Windsor, Ont., on Wednesday. In its early days Mr. Snider was quite prominent in the Order of Railway Conductors.

During the week ending today there were repaired and turned out of the Pittsburg shops engines 220, 205, 199 and 88. During the same period there were taken for repairs engines 116, 346, 652, 123 and 140.

The passenger department of the Southern Pacific, gives notice that it has decided to discontinue the sunset limited for the season, eastbound, from San Francisco, April 28; westbound, from Chicago, May 3.

Under the by-laws of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers the term of Grand Chief Arthur does not expire for two years unless he chooses to resign. The matter will not be broached at the coming convention.

Mr. Scott, the veteran machinist who fell in the Pittsburg shops several months ago and fractured his hip, is rapidly recovering and is now able to walk with the assistance of crutches. He will be able to resume work in the shops in a few weeks.

The Baltimore and Ohio has placed an order for $56,000 worth of fire-fighting machinery, to be completed by July 1. This is, with one exception, the largest order ever given for this description of machinery, and that was given by the Pennsylvania.

The passenger department of the Pennsylvania lines east and west of Pittsburg have issued orders that the conductors require every holder of a trip pass to sign his name to it. Although the rule has been in existance for years it has never been strictly enforced.

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, will present his son, Albert, who is to be married on April 12, with a handsome residence in Cleveland, and the bride, through her grandmother, Mrs. D. Stinson, who is eighty years of age, will receive a large sum of money.

Since the imposition of $4 extra fare on the through travel of the Chicago and Denver lines, the business has diminished. The Chicago and Northwestern train the other evening left Chicago with two Denver passengers and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy had but three.

Peru Journal: "The heaviest business of the Wabash main line is now between this city and Tilton and for that reason the twenty-five miles between Andrews and this city which have always been handled by the dispatchers of the second district are now taken by those of the first district, thus leaving the second district men with only the business between here and Tilton to look after. The districts remain unchanged in all other respects."

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia. Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

"Miss Brown yo' instep is so high dat I's fraid we can't fit yo'."

FORT WAYNE GRAYS.

Concert Social at the Armory Next Monday Evening.

The Fort Wayne Grays will give a concert and social at their armory Easter Monday, April 11. The following is the program:

Dialogue—The Substitute School Teacher ..... Fort Wayne Grays.
Piano duet ..... Selected
Misses Lindeman and Kime.
Recitation—Gruber's Boarding House ..... A. Maish.
Song ..... Selected
Grays' Quartet.
Piano solo ..... Selected
Miss Lindeman.
Whistling ..... Selected
T. Bowers.
Dialogue—Just Back From Klondyke .....
H. Hageman, F. Rolf, A. Maish.
Piano duet ..... Selected
Misses Lindeman and Kime.
Duet ..... Selected
H. Hageman, H. Simminger.
Piano solo ..... Selected
Miss Lindeman.
Soprano solo ..... Selected
Mrs. C. Fisher.
Dialogue—Voice Culture in Africa .....
Fort Wayne Grays.

REDUCED TO ASHES.

Remains of Frances E. Willard Cremated in Accordance With Her Wishes.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The remains of Miss Frances E. Willard were cremated today at Graceland cemetery. Although little, if anything, had been said in advance as to the cremation of the remains of the celebrated president of the Women's Christian Temperance union, it is stated that such a proceedure was in accordance with her repeatedly expressed wishes.

Miss Anna Gordon, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, the new president of the W. C. T. U., and a few others, were present.

The ashes were taken to Rose Hill cemetery, where services will be held tomorrow. The ashes will then be interred in the Willard family lot at Rose Hill.

BUYING POWDER.

Government Contracts for $15,000,000 Worth of Explosives.

WILLMINGTON, Del., April 9.—The E. I. Dupont-DeNemour's company, it is understood, has received from the United States government, a contract for furnishing $15,000,000 worth of powder, and the mills are being rushed to turn out the material as rapidly as possible. Most of the powder manufactured at the mills at present is red, and being more difficult to ignite than the black powder, there are fewer explosions, and it can be produced more rapidly by the machinery.

The company is building a new mill in the lower yard, and also a machine for the manufacture of prismatic powder, which is to be the largest in the world. The wages of the company's employes recently have been increased.

The Discussions Adjourned.

A friendly discussion between Mr. Walker and Mr. Nelson upon church ordinances—"Baptism," "The Lord's Supper," and "The Lord's Day," have been well commenced—one discourse from each upon the first at Vogely's hall, and then adjourned upon the request of many until a church can be obtained nearer the central part of the city. Who can accommodate, at 3 p. m., for a few Sundays to come?

MESSRS. WALKER AND NELSON.

THE RELIEF UNION.

The Annual Meeting Will be Held Next Tuesday Afternoon.

The Fort Wayne Relief union extends a very cordial invitation to Fort Wayne citizens, to be present at its annual meeting, Tuesday, April 12, at 3 p. m. in the Industrial school building, 146 Pritchard street. The record of its year's work will be of interest, not only to its members and others who have contributed to the funds for its support, but to everyone who wants to aid suffering humanity.

Although not a public institution, the society is doing a public good and would appreciate the moral support and encouragement given by a large attendance at the annual meeting.

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache
Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

Hartzell Ice Cream Co.'s office removed to 103 East Wayne street. Remember our cream is the best quality. Both 'phones. 913

The Morning Musical society will listen to a piano recital by Leopold Godowsky at the Fort Wayne club on Monday afternoon at 2:30. Each member of the society is entitled to inviting one guest.

THE DEATHS.

Mrs. Russell Passino Died at Grand Rapids Today.

The Remains Will be Brought to Fort Wayne for Interment—List of Deaths for a Week.

A telegram from Grand Rapids conveys the intelligence that Mrs. Russell Passino died at her home in that city at 4:40 o'clock this morning. Death was due to pneumonia and it came suddenly and unexpectedly, the lady being sick only since last Tuesday. Mrs. Passino formerly resided in this city, being the daughter of the late Mr. Lynch, who removed from Fort Wayne to Grand Rapids in 1882, and died in that city last December. The remains will be brought here for interment, probably arriving tonight. The funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Catholic church at a time to be announced later. The deceased leaves a husband and a baby three months old. A mother and a brother, John J. Lynch, of this city, also survive her.

The remains, upon arrival here, will be taken to the residence of Mrs. Mary Lynch, No. 284 South Harrison street. The deceased was a niece of Edward Gilmartin, the lumber dealer.

SUBKOWSKI.

Last night occurred the death of the two-days old child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Subkowski, of No. 356 Force street. Death resulted from exhaustion. The funeral occurred this afternoon.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending April 9:

Johanna Carter, 45 years old, consumption.

F. Smootz, 21 days old, hemorrhage.

James W. Wilding, 48 years old, Bright's disease.

Henry J. Steele, 61 years old, heart disease.

Wilhemenia Allgier, 72 years old, old age.

Josephine Moran, 3 months old, blood poison.

Samuel Lee, 72 years old, old age.

Maria Gerke, 77 years old, old age.

Amanda Deturk, 2 months old, bronchitis.

Minnie Kraft, 23 years old, consumption.

Henry Subkowski, 2 days old, exhaustion.

Wilhelmina Lunbach, 9 months old, lung fever.

Fancy hose and fancy shirts, but no fancy prices at Reuben S. Patterson's.

LOCAL NEWS.

C. S. Carmody, of Indianapolis, is in the city today.

Hon. Norman Teal, of Kendallville, was in the city last evening shaking hands with friends.

M. C. Cooper, wife of the pastor of St. Paul M. E. church, is quite ill with the grip. She has been ailing about four weeks.

The Fourteen club will be entertained this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Herman Michael, at their new home, on South Calhoun street.

Mrs. C. M. Comparet delightfully entertained a large number of Degree of Honor friends at her home, on Edgewater avenue, last evening.

Miss Ethel Mossman, who is attending school at Holidysburg, Pa., is spending her Easter vacation in Washington, D. C., the guest of friends in that city.

The Junior league of the Berry street church will give an entertainment at the church Easter afternoon at 3 o'clock consisting of songs and recitations by the little folks.

The Keramic Art society will give a fine exhibition of painted China at Sons of Columbus parlors, commencing next Wednesday evening, continuing Thursday and Friday.

Mayor Scherer had four prisoners in police court this morning. Joe Clearman and one Rose, the fellows accused of stealing a watch, were fined $1 and costs each, the victim of the robbery refusing to prosecute them for larceny. Clearman went to jail and Rose settled. Two train climbers were ordered out of the city.

Miss Minnie Frank and Miss Hannah Chaska have returned from a visit in Wabash.

Dr. W. F. Schrader's office, on Barr street, was the scene of a merry gathering last evening, the occasion being the celebration of his birthday. There were no ladies present, but the affair was a most pleasant one and the guests did not want for refreshments, which were served with a most generous hand and in a very enticing manner.

The board of safety is having grappling hooks made with which to drag the river in search of bodies. The hooks are being made by L. Schwartz, the Barr street blacksmith. There are three drags on each of which are twenty hooks, and six or seven smaller drags. The outfit was made under the supervision of Superintendent Gorsline and is most complete.

Mrs. Herman Brandt and daughter, Dora, of 187 Taber street, and Miss Minnie Hoelman will leave tomorrow evening on Pennsylvania train No. 8 for New York. Thence they will sail next Tuesday morning for Germany, where they will visit friends and relatives several months. Mrs. Brandt is in poor health and she hopes to be benefitted by the journey.

Many Think!

When it was said to the woman: "In sorrow shalt thou bring forth children," that a perpetual curse was pronounced, but the thrill of joy felt by every Mother when she clasps to her heart her babe proves the contrary. True, dangers lurk in the pathway of the Expectant Mother and should be avoided.

"Mother's Friend"

So prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all danger and pain. Its use insures safety to the life of both Mother and child, and makes childbirth easy and recovery more rapid.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 PER BOTTLE. Book, "To Expectant Mothers," mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"77"

FOR

Grip & Colds

Friends Of "Seventy-Seven"

will try for other diseases **Dr. Humphreys' Specifics**, they act directly upon the disease without exciting disorder in other parts of the system.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach are cured by No. 10.

Rheumatism and Lumbago are overcome by No. 15.

Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Eruptions are quickly allayed by No. 14.

The Specifics of greatest general use is No. 1 for Feverish Conditions; taken at the beginning "breaks up" the disease.

Specific Manual to be found at Druggists, or sent free, **tells all.**

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

The Successful Remedy for

NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the science of Pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the diseased membrane. It does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and final... natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren S., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

We Have Told You So Before,

But we will keep everlasting at it until we are sure you know our store is run on different lines than others here.

Our Prices,
Our Methods.
Our Qualities,
Our Stock,

All make it easy to select and easy to decide.

BABY CARRIAGES.

The time is here again to give the baby the benefit of the spring air and sunshine. We have a grand line of little buggies here to show you. New and elegant styles from $3.90 up.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.
FORT WAYNE IND.
166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Maine St.

Extracting The Root. It's Easy.

YOU NEEDN'T BREAK YOUR BACK WITH A
CLEVELAND LAWN WEEDER.

The only practical device on the market.

Removes It Bodily.

The curved edge of blade enters and loosens the soil; preasure on lever then causes the toothed jaw to grasp the plant and a slight pull suffices to dislodge the surrounding sod.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 26 Madison Street.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 4.
P. W. SCHADEN.

LOST.

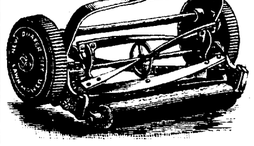
LOST—On West Jefferson street, between College and Union streets, a white linen table spread, embroidered in violets. Finder please return to 292 West Jefferson street.

WANTED—Employment Office—Good places secured for cooks, dining-room girls, chambermaids, girls for general housework, etc. First-class help furnished always. Mrs. Fitzgerald, 39 W. Washington. 21-1m

TWO WAYS.

There are two ways of doing everything—a right way and a wrong way. Our way we think is the best. We do our work conscientiously, properly and well. It may cost a trifle more, but when our job is completed we're done. You won't need to send for us next week and the week after. Our visits will be few and far between, because "once well done is twice done."

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER
Phone 672. 68 Barr St.



F. M. SMITH & CO.

RUN EASY.
OAK LAWN,
NEW QUAKER CITY,
CONTINENTAL
LAWN MOWERS
At Rock Bottom Prices.
F. M. Smith & Co.,
Phone 204. 22 Calhoun Street

BICYCLES
$10, $15, and $20.
Warner, $30. Manson, $40. None better at any price. Repairing and Renting.
CUT PRICE HOUSE. 31 Clinton Street.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

RHEUMATIC!
A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions. 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it, it will cure you. For sale by
GROSS & PELLENS,
94 Calhoun St.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LE BRUN'S FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of these diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by
G&G CURE
Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street, G. G. Klinkenburg, 33 E. Berry street, corner Clinton st.

WANTED.

WANTED—Agents; big money guaranteed. Call at 163 Webster street. 914

WANTED—Parties with $300 for combination tent show. Call or address, 454 East Wayne St. 416

WANTED—A girl for general housework, one that can come well recommended. Apply 56 Douglas ave. 812

WANTED—If you want to borrow money, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—A stout boy would like to get work of any kind; has references. Address 235 Barr street. 916

WANTED—To sell bicycle repair shop, will give good reasons for selling; good location. Address, Box 6, care Sentinel. 812

WANTED—Two teams to move to Dunfee, Ind., for log hauling, steady work at all times. Inquire, W. K. Noble, 25 Brackenridge St., city. 616

WANTED—Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing, at Libbing & Co.'s, 39 E. Main St. J. Denz, watchmaker, formerly with H. Mariotte. mar30-1mo

WANTED—To rent a cottage of five rooms, $7 per month, to a painter who can work out his rent for a year. Inquire of T. J. Logan, over postoffice.

WANTED—Agents—Free sample bicycle to agents in each locality; exclusive territory; guaranteed grades, $15 up. Baker Safe Co., Chicago, Ill. Dpt. S. 26,9,23.

WANTED—Salesmen for Fort Wayne to handle high-class side line with liberal commission; pocket samples free. Address, Regent Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 1916-sat-tf

WANTED—Reliable agents for the "King of Parlor Games," very popular; exclusive territory; large profits. Norwood Parlor Ten Pin Co., 18 Home St., Cincinnati, O. 914

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 23 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WANTED—Opium, Morphine, Whiskey. If interested in the cure of these habits write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Wooley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 229-m3-s8-m11

WANTED—Agents; $7 daily, to sell Specialty Soaps and give customers double their value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents and canvassers to sell Dr. Klick's Pocket Nose Inhaler for catarrh, asthma and lung and throat diseases; sells easy for $1; big profits; write for sample and terms. Dr. Klick Medical Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Men; $3 and upward a day made with our $80 new corn popper and peanut wagon; pops 4 bushels or roasts one bushel an hour; boy can run it; easy payments; write for catalogue 2. Kingery Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents: $83 every week selling Perfection Gaslight Burners; no chimney, no smoke, no wick, makes kerosene lamps give brilliant clear gaslight; sample free to workers. H. H., Perfection Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Hypnotism—Learn to hypnotize; wonderful, mysterious, fascinating, brings social and financial success, compels others to love and obey you, gratifies every wish, you can perform astonishing feats and make fun by the hour; cures diseases and bad habits; new and instantaneous method, quickest and best on earth; success guaranteed; costs nothing to find out all about it; I send my large, profusely illustrated lesson and full particulars free; write today. Prof. L. A. Harraden, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—Agents. Murat Halstead's great war book, "Our Country in War," and our relations with foreign nations; all about our army, navy, coast defenses, the Maine disaster, Spain, her army, navy and defenses; all about Cuba, her relations to the United States and her defenses; all about the armies and navies of all other nations and how they will act in our fight with Spain; over 700 pages, magnificent illustrations, photographs, etc.; one agent sold 89 in one day, others are making $2 to $38 per day; most liberal terms guaranteed, 30 days credit, price low, freight paid; handsome outfit free; send 12 two-cent stamps to pay postage. National Educational Union, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago. 816

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished front room at 46 Douglas ave.

FOR RENT—Two furnished front rooms, with bath. Inquire, 123 West Jefferson St. 4tf

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire 31 West Williams St. 6tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room for gentleman or light housekeeping. Call at 74 Barr St., opposite city hall. 614

FOR RENT—169 East Berry street; all modern improvements, bath room, electric light, furnace. Inquire, 49 Harmer St., cor. E. Wayne 27tf

FOR SALE—Brand new two-story frame house in Lakeside, 3 squares from bridge; price $1,800; $125 down, balance $15 a month. Address Box 3, care Sentinel.

FOR RENT—West Berry street front rooms, between Ewing and Webster streets, to single gentlemen; very desirable apartments. Address, L. A. C., Sentinel office. 4tf

FOR RENT—Three or four unfurnished rooms, second floor, with bath room and conveniences; suitable for light housekeeping; centrally located. Address, Box 8, Sentinel office. 2tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 325 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 37 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 2tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—Or trade, one 325 acre farm, one of 262 acre farm, two 160 acre farms, six 80 acre farms, five 40 acre farms and several small farms suitable for gardening; also houses and lots in all parts of the city for sale. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 36 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, Fort Wayne, Ind. 10tf

FOR SALE—Improved dwelling property on West Berry street, West Washington street, East Suttenfield street, West Wayne street, West Jefferson street, West and East Creighton avenue, West DeWald street, South Harrison street, Fairfield avenue, Brandriff street, West Third street, Hendricks street. Vacant lots in Fletcher's addition, Lakeside Park addition, Rockhill heirs' addition. Houses to rent and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, first floor No. 7 Court street. 28tf

FOR SALE—One two-chair barber outfit, one vault safe, one Keller dental engine, one coffee urn, one sewing machine, three barber mirrors, one pair butcher's scales, one grocer's counter scales, one cash register, one grocer's oil tank, one hotel range, good cook stoves, second-hand bicycles, and all kinds of unredeemed pledges in watches, diamonds, firearms, musical instruments, etc., at a bargain. Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing, at Libbing & Co.'s, 39 E. Main St. mar30dawlmo

Your Easter Finery Awaits You.

How to look well. This store will solve the problem by its helpfulness.

Ribbon Prettiness.

New lines specially for Easter selling to-morrow. Sash Ribbons, Fancy Ribbons, Hair Ribbons.
Pretty lines for Hair, 10c, 12c to 25c.
Handsome Neck Ribbons, 25c, 30c, 38c to 48c.
Elegant Sash Ribbons, 75c to $1 50 yard.

Neckwear Novelties.

Pretty Boas, Puffs, Ties, Long Scarfs, made of Silks, Chiffons, Mous de Soie, etc. **25c up to $2.50 each.**

Men's Neckwear.

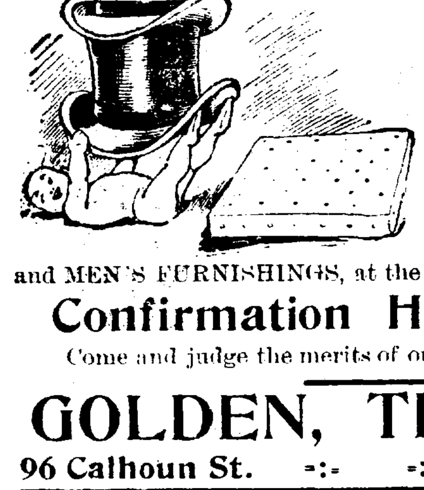
The swellest Novelties in the city at our moderate prices, 25c to 50c.—Tecks, Four-in-Hands, Scarfs, Boas, Ties.
Unlaundried Shirts 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Our Dollar Gloves.

The handsomest Easter line shown. 2-snap—4-hook—8 B Mousquetaires—all colors and prettily Embroidered.

Butterick Pattern Agency.

THE RURODE DRY GOODS COMPANY,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
ROOT & COMPANY.



High Grades
—FOR—
Low Prices.

NEW STORE, STOCK, STYLES.

No Ancient Varieties to select from.

We offer the best styles and best qualities in Spring lines of HATS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS, at the most reasonable prices.

Confirmation Hats A Specialty.

Come and judge the merits of our goods for yourself.

GOLDEN, THE HATTER,
96 Calhoun St. Opposite Fruit House.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

I am prepared to make loans of any amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property, at low rate of interest, with the privilege of paying back all or any amounts at any interest paying time. I also have farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on me.
Phone 622 **Louis F. Curdes,**
Office open evenings. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long B'k.

LOANS TO Salaried People.
(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov.15-3m
A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

MONEY!
Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.
The J. F Schell Loan & Investment Co.,
24-25-26-27 Pixley-Long Block.
16 & 18 E. Bery St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

TEMPLE THEATER.
WOMEN'S CLUB LEAGUE ENTERTAINMENT COURSE.
TUESDAY, APRIL 12.
GEORGE RIDDLE
In Readings,
Accompanied by the
BEETHOVEN ORCHESTRAL CLUB.
Paul Listemann, First Violin.
Oscar Krug, Second Violin.
Walter Voigtlender, Viola.
Franz Listemann, Violoncello.
Herman Wiesenbach, Flute.
E. T. Edmands, Double Bass.
Box office open for sale of reserved seats, Monday, April 11.

.....READ.....
EASTER SUNDAY GAZETTE.
Poster Cover of Beautious Design.
Splendid Illustrated Article, "Our Next Door Neighbor Cuba."
Our Presidents on Filbustering.
First Class Easter Features.
Associated Press—All Local and Society News.

NO ADVANCE ON FLOUR AND COFFEE. All city Flour, $4.75 bbl. XXXX Coffee, 9c lb; Arbuckle and Lion Coffees, 10c; High Grade 15c per lb. Best Potatoes, 75c per bu.
S. GANZER.
287 E. Lewis Street.

The Time Has Come
For the Lively Selling of
Spring Suits And Top Coats,

And we are prepared to serve your wants. Probably no house in the city is better prepared to serve your wants so cheaply—no need here of blow and bluster—no filling your head with the idea that WE are the only house, that no other concern has anything as good, but we DO claim to give you the best values in cloth and trimmings, the BEST FITTING and MOST STYLISH clothes for LESS money than you can buy them elsewhere.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

Of Woolens in the city from which to make your selection and every garment is cut, trimmed, and made right on our premises.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,
52 Calhoun St. :-: 52 Calhoun St.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.
OUR TELEPHONES.
Business Office - - - - - - No. 172.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler in south and central portions tonight; westerly winds.

NEWS NOTES.

August Bruder leaves tonight for New York.

M. V. Whipple, of Elkhart, was in the city today.

J. H. Chamberlain, of Indianapolis, is in the city.

Miss Nora Gutcher, of Larwill, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. J. Yost is visiting Mrs. Hazza Sheffield in Valparaiso.

Mrs. Willis Hattersley is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Elsner, in Chicago.

The Amythest club will not hold its regular Monday evening meeting.

H. H. Torrill, of Bourbon, is in the city, the guest of the New Aveline.

Miss Evans, of Canada, is the guest of Mrs. M. T. Hogan, of Grand street.

Miss Jean Craig, of Ossian, was in the city today on a shopping expedition.

H. H. Roose, the Edgerton manufacturer, was in the city last night on business.

Miss Marcia Bittenger has recovered from a very severe attack of la grippe.

Miss Edna Reuss left today for a visit with her brother, Charley, in Notre Dame.

Mrs. Mary A. Nunemacher, of Pontiac, Mich., is the guest of her son, R. Nunemacher.

The Ministers' association will meet at Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10:30.

Ned Hodgeman, of Coldwater, Mich., is in the city to attend the funeral of the late James Wilding.

Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27, will give an entertainment and hop at True Blue hall on the evening of April 14.

The meeting of the Woman's Reading club has been postponed one week. It will meet with Mrs. D. N. Foster.

Miss Francis Dreier returned from Battle Creek today to spend Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Dreier, of West Berry street.

Mrs. John Lillie, who has been the guest of friends in the city for several weeks, left this morning for her home in Port Townsend, Wash.

The Royal Arcanum took in forty members last night. This is the largest class that has been initiated for some time and it was made an event of note.

Elder John H. Paton, of Almont, Michigan, and editor of "The World's Hope" will deliver a gospel discourse tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. at 137 Fairfield avenue.

C. W. Bennett, formerly steward at the Randall, has gone to Little Rock, Ark., to accept a position in the Capitol hotel, of which Mr. Irwin, formerly of the Randall, is landlord.

Entertainment at the Grace Reformed church on next Monday evening by the Bee Colony. The program will consist of singing and recitations by the scholars of the Sabbath school. Every person invited. No admission charged.

The water works committee, composed of Councilmen Tigar, Waltemath and Glenn, are holding a meeting this afternoon in the water works office to look over and consider the contract for the building of the pumping station on the Pape land.

Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. G. Camron, the Ladies' auxiliary to the B. of R. T. were royally entertained at a 4 o'clock coffee. A dainty repast, which was served by the hostes, was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Miss Lola Foster entertained the company with several choice readings.

The Bruederliche Unterstuetzungs Verein will celebrate its tenth anniversary next Wednesday evening by giving an entertainment at the Standard hall. An elaborate program is being prepared. The verein has a membership of 500 which is composed of members of the German Lutheran churches of this city.

Eggs for Easter 8c Doz.
Fresh Roll Butter, 21c lb.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 6½c.
Sugar Cured Hams, 9c.
No. 1 Smoked Bacon, 7c.
South Whitley Flour, $4.65 Bbl.
All best City Flour, $4.75 Bbl.
Michigan Hebron Potatoes, 70c.
Yellow Denver Onions, 20c peck.
Choice Louisiana Rice, 4c lb.
New Alaska Red Salmon, 10c can.
FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Don't miss the entertainment of the St. Paul Walther league Easter Monday evening, corner Barr and Madison.

Green and Roasted Coffees.
Best Golden Rio, green, 10c lb.
Choice Rio Coffee, green, 8c lb.
Our best loose Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
We make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home. In this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose, not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers, and get a much better article.
FRUIT HOUSE.

Bertha Evans, of Bluffton, is visiting Frank Curdes.

Morris Eckhart, of Auburn, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. W. E. Nimmons, of Bluffton, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Leist are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Enslen.

Mrs. T. B. Hedekin and daughter, Julia, have gone to Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. J. W. McCracken was visiting friends in Columbia City yesterkay.

Mrs. C. E. Enslen and children are the guests of relatives in Elyda, Ohio.

Mrs. George C. Stemen and children will spend Easter in Churubusco.

Miss Jessie Reitze entertained the West End Golf club at her home last evening.

Miss Edith Zollars and Miss Minnie Smith have returned from a visit in Chicago.

The Aide Toie Cooking club will meet this evening with the Misses Grace and Laura Walters.

First Church of Christ scientist services at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, at Kimball hall, 109 Calhoun street.

Mrs. J. Culley and Miss Hannah Hurless, of Wilshire, Ohio, are the guests of Mrs. W. H. Schotemeyer.

Miss Alice Zollinger, who has been the guest of Miss Florence Barrett for the past week, has returned to her home in Detroit.

Huntington Herald: "Mrs. Scheppard and daughter, of Fort Wayne, are guests of the G. V. Griffith and H. C. Snyder families.

The seventh annual banquet of Father O'Leary council, Catholic Benevolent legion, will be given at Standard hall next Monday evening.

Miss Grace Bass accompanied her cousin, Mr. Black, to Los Angeles, Cal., last evening, where Miss Bass will be the guest of relatives for two months.

Mrs. C. F. Springer and daughter, of Montpelier, and Mrs. J. S. Ware, of Des Moines, Iowa, were in the city today, and ate dinner at the Randall hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Rock will entertain the members and friends of the Berry street church Epworth League Monday evening at their home, 131 Clay street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Yarnelle entertained the members of the Hayden quartet and their wives at dinner last evening as a celebration of Mr. Yarnelle's birthday anniversary.

Allen Hamilton left for Philadelphia to attend the convention of the Chi Psi fraternity, of which he is a member. Mr. Hamilton will return to Williams college after the convention closes.

The tax payer who is now trying to arrange things so that a dog of his will not fall under the eye of the assessor, who is on his rounds, finds little comfort in the fact that dogs are quoted at $425 in the Klondike region.

EASTER MONDAY.

Entertainment to be Given by St. Paul Walther League.

An entertainment will be given on the evening of Easter Monday by the St. Paul Walther league at their hall, corner of Barr and Madison streets. The program to be presented follows:

Overture—"Banditenstreiche" .... Suppe
St. Paul Orchestra.
Song—"Gebet aus Freischuetz" ..... von Weber
Euphonia Quartet.
Recitation—"Am Ende des Jahrhunderts"..
C. Grahl.
Soprano solo—"Das Zauberlied" ....
.... Erick Meyer Helmund
Miss Clara Paul.
Violin solo—"Tyroler Heimathsklaenge".
L. Steger.
(a) The Great Captain March .... Scouton
(b) The Kicker Galop .... Laurendeau
St. Paul Orchestra.
Recitation .... Selected
A. T. Lukens.
Soprano solo .... Selected
Miss Clara Paul.
Song .... Selected
Euphonia Quartet.
A Night in Paris .... Neil
St. Paul Orchestra.

DON'T FORGET
That the nobby young men's hats are sold by
REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

EASTER BEEF.
Juicy Rib Roasts, Tender Steaks, Extra Fine Spring Lamb and Veal. Pork Chops, Braunschweiger Liverwurst and all kinds Sausage, Cooked and Pressed Ham, Boiled and Sliced Ham, Fancy Mild Cured Breakfast Bacon, California Hams, New York Shoulders, Leaf and Kettle Rendered Lard, at
THE GREATEST GROCERY.
HERMAN STRODEL, Butcher.

New Easter gloves at Reuben S. Patterson's.

THE MESSAGE
Is that we are the only exclusive Carpet Cleaning company in the city, and that we are better prepared to clean your carpets than ever, as we have increased the capacity of our new suction process, which removes all moths and vermin from your carpets. Carpets cleaned, washed, remade and laid. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed.
THE ZIMMER CARPET CLEANING CO.
'Phone 496.

Fort Wayne people will have an opportunity to hear the Hon. S. B. McManus on next Tuesday evening, April 12, when he will render choice selections from his best poems, including two which have not been published. Mr. McManus is the Reily of northern Indiana and his many Fort Wayne admirers will give him a hearty reception. The entertainment will be in Sons of Columbus hall. Tickets, 25 cents. Can be procured of A. C. Aurentz or at the door.

STRAWBERRIES.
Florida Strawberries, 15c quart.
Florida Tomatoes, 10c lb.
Home Grown Lettuce, 12½c lb.
Home Grown Spinach, 20c peck.
Radishes and Onions, 2c bunch.
Also Fresh Bunch Beets, Carrots, Water Cress, Leek, Parsley, Oyster Plant and Rhubarb at
THE GREATEST GROCERY.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Potter have returned from Philadelphia.

Mrs. Katharine Buhr has arrived home from a year's visit in Ashkun, Ill.

Miss Frankie O'Connell is visiting a few days with friends in Decatur.

Erne Baker visited the family of Leopold Levy in Huntington this week.

Miss Grace Brown and Miss Laura Eggeman will spend Easter at Notre Dome.

Miss Eva Hines, of Van Wert, Ohio, is the guest of Miss Bessie Cherry.

Mrs. Myron Downing has returned home from a visit to her parents at Millersburg, Ind.

Miss Rosella Meegan left today for a visit in St. Mary's, Notre Dame and South Bend.

Mrs. Emma S. Dailey, of Goshen, is visiting Mrs. Myron Downing, of 45 West DeWald street.

Mrs. Sylvester Zeis, of Cleveland, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vordermark, of Maumee avenue.

Miss Esther McUlcahay, of Andrews, arrived in the city today to be the guest of the Misses McDonell.

Miss Jennie Patterson has returned to her home in Altoona, after a pleasant visit of two months with her uncle, George Van Andra, of Jesse street.

The sacred cantata, "Under the Palms," will be rendered in Plymouth church, Sunday evening, under the direction of Prof. W. M. Miles. There are solos, duets, quartets, and a large chorus of young people. Extra seats will be arranged to accommodate all who come.

The First Spiritual Society have employed G. H. Brooks, a noted lecturer and psychometrist, for the month of April, and will occupy the rostrum tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., in the hall above the gas office. Subject for lecture, "Does the Resurrection of Jesus Prove the Immortality of the Soul?" Children's lyceum at 7:30.

STURDY BABIES.

Mothers in a Quandary When the Food Supply Fails.

It is a difficult matter for a mother to determine just what to do when a young babe is deprived of the natural mother's milk.

If there was any one manufactured baby food that all babies would thrive upon, the course would be plain, but what agrees with one does not with another. Mrs. H. A. Fralick, wife of a prominent citizen of Grand Rapids, Mich., tried the various foods on her baby boy, without success and finally gave him Postum Food Coffee which seemed to exactly fit the case and he has lived almost exclusively on Postum until now when he is a little past four years old, weighs forty-five pounds and is one of the sturdiest, strongest and healthiest youngsters one will see in a day's travel. His little sister, now two years old, has had a similar experience and has been reared entirely upon Postum.

Postum is the original Cereal Coffee being made by food experts who treat grains in a scientific manner to give a highly nutritious food in a liquid form and with a crisp delightful coffee flavor.

Many people cook Postum so short a time that it tastes flat and insipid. It must have at least 15 minutes of sharp boiling after it has commenced to boil (not only after it has been put upon the stove) to bring out the food value and the toothsome flavor.

It will be found a powerful health restorer to those who are injured by common coffee drinking, and that class number thousands, who suffer day by day and do not know that Coffee (a heavy drug) is causing the mischief.

MISS LOWRY

Going Out of Business.

Having determined to go out of business, Miss Lowry announces that she will sell at public auction her entire stock of china, crockery, and glassware, consisting of every variety of table ware, chamber sets, lamps, jardinieres, cut glass, ornaments and fancy goods; also tables counters and fixtures. Her store room is rented to other parties and must be vacated within thirty days. Sale will commence Wednesday, April 13; three sales a day, morning, afternoon and evening, at 22 West Berry street.

Buy your Easter tie this evening at Reuben S. Pattersons.

Don't miss the entertainment, corner Barr and Madison streets, Easter Monday evening. A fine program is assured.

Carpenters.

All carpenters are hereby invited to attend the open meeting of the Carpenters' Union No. 153, at their hall, 54 East Main street, (third floor,) on Monday evening, April 11th, 1898.

FRED B. GALLMEIER,
Recording Secretary.
E. E. CUMMINGS, Pres. 9t2

Miss Stella Mulqueen will give a reception at her dancing parlors Easter Monday night. Pupils and friends are cordially invited.

Remember when ordering ice cream that Hartzell's is the best quality. Both 'phones. 103 East Wayne street. 9t3

Buy your Lawn Grass Seed and Lawn Fertilizer of S. Bash & Co. 28tf

Spend an enjoyable evening by attending the concert to be given by the St. Paul Walther league Easter Monday evening, April 11. Hall corner Barr and Madison streets.

Buy a new suit, buy a new overcoat and, by all means, buy them of Reuben S. Patterson, and you get your choice of ties for Easter.

Free! Free!

Ten Thousand Bottles of "Hyomei."

The New Cure for Bronchitis, Catarrh, Colds, Coughs and Asthma.

To be Given Away Absolutely Without Charge by the Druggists of This City.

The First Free Test of This New Remedy, Which Cures by Inhalation.

Not a Newspaper Distribution, Controlled by the Manufacturer, But an Honest Test Conducted by Reputable Druggists.

This is the first opportunity the public has ever had, or probably will have, of testing a remedy for Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma absolutely free. Thousands of bottles of medicines for other ailments have been given away during the past, but never before in the history of medicine has a cure for these dangerous diseases been offered to the people without price. The reason is plain. No other manufacturer has ever had confidence enough in his medicines to subject them to such a test. For the past ten years it has been acknowledged by our best medical men that this treatment of diseases of the air passages and lungs by stomach medicines, liquids, sprays, douches and atomizers was practically useless. Not only this, but extremely dangerous, as hundreds will testify who have lost their hearing and sense of taste and smell by the use of such remedies. In fact, so thoroughly convinced of this did the medical profession become, that until the new treatment was discovered but few, if any, regular physicians could be found who would attempt to treat these diseases locally.

The introduction of "Hyomei," the Australian Dry Air Cure, to the profession and public opened a new era in treatment of diseases of the head, throat and lungs.

It was soon found by the doctors that this new germicide destroyed at once the disease germs of Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma; that Coughs and Colds could not exist where it was used. Moreover, they discovered that the new method of applying "Hyomei" was the only one ever known by which all the diseased parts of the air passages could be reached. From this time on the use of "Hyomei" by the doctors and the public increased with astonishing rapidity, until today thirty-five hundred physicians and over two hundred and fifty thousand people, in this country alone, are using "Hyomei" and testify to its wonderful curative powers.

Yet, notwithstanding this great success, there are hundreds in this city who have never tested it, for the reason that they have been humbugged so often, and so often found that such advertisers invariably have something to charge for.

It is for the benefit of all the people that the R. T. Booth Co. decided to give away 10,000 bottles of "Hyomei" free from the drug stores, and by so doing prove beyond all doubt and without one penny of expense to them that three days' treatment by the Australian Dry Air Cure will give greater relief to the sufferer than three months' doctoring by any other method.

THE FREE DISTRIBUTION.

On Monday next, April 11, "Hyomei" will be distributed free to all the people from the drug stores mentioned below. Look for the name of the store nearest your home.

Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.
C. B. Woodworth & Co., 1 New Aveline Block.
Freese & Ranke, 88 Calhoun St.
A. C. Gocke, 91 Broadway.
B. R. Noll, 128 Broadway.
Chas. B. Moellering, 191 Lafayette street.
Meyer Bros., 14 Calhoun street.
Dreier & Co., 10 Calhoun street.
O. G. Klinkenberg, 33 East Berry street.
H. F. Beverforden, 286 Calhoun street.
Bradley Bros., Huntington.

"HYOMEI" CURES BY INHALATION.

It is nature's own remedy carried to all parts of the head, throat and lungs by the air you breathe. It can be taken at all times and in any place. There is no danger, no risk. Your money is refunded if it fails to relieve.

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, $1.00. Extra Bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, a wonderful healer, 25c. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE R. T. BOOTH CO.,
Suite 20-21, Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill. Home Office, 23 East 20th St., New York.

HONAKER The FLORIST
Its Another--Our specialty is Violets. They are grown on the famous Fairfield avenue, city of Fort Wayne.
Another Specialty--American Beauty, but not grown here. You could not find in this city one dozen beauties. Call upon the old reliable, 25 West Berry street, D. Honaker.

Just received, a full line of nobby spring suitings, at lowest prices. Fit guaranteed. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main St. 11tf

For bulk Garden Seeds, all kinds of Flower Seeds, Tube Rose bulbs, Canna Roots, etc., go to S. Bash & Co. 28tf

Attend the St. Paul's Walther league entertainment on Easter Monday evening, April 11.

AMONG NATURE'S BEAUTIES.

A Beautiful Array of Flowers at Honaker's.

Easter, the feast of flowers, is almost here, and the lover of nature's beauties finds plenty to gratify his taste in Fort Wayne. A visit to Honaker's establishment at this time is like a trip to Florida, and the caller is entranced by the floral magnificence on every hand. Mr. Honaker is one of the best florists in the west, and the product of his green houses is the choicest in nature's realm. Mr. Honaker is located at 25 West Berry street, and his place contains a general stock of anything usually found in a florist's bower, and a great deal, besides, that is not found in most establishments of the kind. He makes a specialty of violets, which he grows himself, and American Beauty roses, imported, are among his choicest things in cut flowers. 8t2

WALL PAPER.

We invite you to call and see our new novelties in Wall Hangings for the spring. We have them all—BAGDADS, INGRAIN DENIMS, ORIENTAL TAPESTRIES, all the deep shades in REDS, BLUES, GREENS, BROWNS, to match the new colors in carpets. All shades of INGRAINS, RAW SILKS, LEATHER EFFECTS, CINDELIERS.

Such a complete assortment can not be found anywhere else in Fort Wayne, and this means you can be suited without question.
sat-tf KEIL & KEIL,
116 Calhoun Street.

"A Close Shave" at Broadway Theater, April 12, 13, 14, given by Wayne Tent band. Tickets 15 cents, including ice cream and dance. 9t2

Beginners' class will be formed at the Hanker dancing academy Wednesday, April 13, at 8 o'clock. 7-9-12

HAVE YOU CATARRH?
If so Call on Dr. Stockdale And be Treated Free.
During the month of April Dr. Stockdale will give one week free treatment to all suffering from catarrh and kindred diseases, who call at his office, No. 33 W. Washington Street. This offer is not intended to deceive or entrap any one into paying for something after calling at his office, but this is Dr. Stockdale's proposition, he will examine, consult with, treat and furnish all medicine free for one week to all, who call before May 1st. He treats
Catarrh and all Chronic Nervous and Skin Diseases.
Hours 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Dr. B. A. Stockdale,
33 W. Washington St.,
Not in Office Thursdays.

Fort Wayne has the largest, handsomest and best equipped Furniture store in the state of Indiana. It does a larger and a finer business than any other Furniture store in the state. It carries a larger and a better assorted stock of goods than any other store in the state. It is justly the pride of northeastern Indiana. Follow the crowd of Furniture shoppers and you will easily find it.

The Best on Earth.

First-class Bicycle repairing done at our store. Also a check room capacity for 500 wheels.
Racycle Headquarters,
84 Clinton St., Opp. Masonic Temple.
Wm. O'Connell,
Manager.

BICYCLES.....
You can buy, sell and exchange all kinds of bicycles at 176 Calhoun St., GOLDSTINE'S PLACE. Telephone or drop me a postal card.

Magnificent Aggregation of Rewards
Protected by the Copyright Laws of the United States.
$70,000.00 —TO— $100,000.00 IN GRAND PRIZES —TO BE— DISTRIBUTED!

A Business Proposition—A New Co-Operative Plan—A Great Publishing House Will Distribute Thousands of Dollars—Pleasant and Profitable Partnership—For Intelligent Men, Women and Children—Fortune May Knock at Your Door—Nothing Ventured, Nothing Gained.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY PERSON A PRIZE who follows our plain instructions. One of the great drove the **LOUISIANA LOTTERY** Out of business. The P. O. Department is after the swindlers. They must go. We present an honest plan, eclipsing and surpassing any and every method ever devised for an equitable distribution of thousands of dollars of profits. Have you a child that abhors reading? Here is a chance to create an interest that will make that child a student, and he or she may win a prize that shall be the stepping-stone to fortune. Have you a friend afflicted with melancholia? Interest them in this grand contest of brains for dollars and a cure will result. Make your own leisure time BRING YOU LARGE RETURNS.

OUR OBJECT: FIRST, we publish a fine family magazine called CREAM. Price, $1.00 a year. It is crowded full of good stories, adventure, anecdotes, wit, poetry, history, religion, fashions, floriculture, music, etc., gleaned from the leading periodicals of the world. No other magazine like it. SECOND, we wish to establish CREAM as a permanent member of the family in every home where it enters. THIRD, we want to do what no periodical ever did, prove to large advertisers that our magazine is read clear through, every line, each month. FOURTH, when we have demonstrated this, we can get VERY HIGH RATES from large, reliable advertisers, and we have a GOLD MINE.

READ ON: We present the following list of quotations. Each quotation contains the surname of some well-known American General. The letters are in regular order, no skipping around. Let us illustrate. Take number I. "The locust eradicated every spire of green." The name in this quotation is "Custer." Again, take number VI. "The sleet filled his eyes, nearly blinding him." The general's name in this quotation is "Lee." We leave the rest for you to solve. No chance for deception, there is but one name in a quotation.

I. "The locust eradicated every spire of green."
II. "The burns I deemed slight, proved fatal."
III. "Far across the sugar fields shone the cabin lights."
IV. "Tho' master of the situation, yet his courage failed."
V. "Count the milestones as you go."
VI. "The sleet filled his eyes, nearly blinding him."
VII. "Down the long street they marched to the sound of fife and drum."
VIII. "The picket turned suddenly looking in my direction."
IX. "From the top of the bank she gazed eagerly upon the rushing waters."
X. "She loved the earl, yet her manner was distant."

Recognizing that many have neither time nor opportunity to search them out for the names of American Generals, we herewith submit a list of twelve names, in which appears every name in above quotations:—Garfield, McClellan, Miles, Custer, Thomas, Burnside, Rosecrans, Longstreet, Lee, Pickett, Early, Banks.

WHAT TO DO FIRST: Any person sending us not less than five names of American Generals from this list with the number of the quotations in which names appear, with 10 cents for 3 months' trial subscription to CREAM, will be entitled to compete for the list of GRAND PRIZES to be AWARDED EACH MONTH DURING THE TIME OF THEIR SUBSCRIPTION. We want intelligent, reading people for subscribers. The five names is THE TEST. Or for 40 cents for 6 months' trial subscription you will receive by return mail the latest Parisian novelty, a Heavy Weight, Beautifully Wrought, Solid Silver Thimble, with Heavy Genuine Gold Lining and Wide Gold Band (send size with order), an Elegant Solid Gold Filled Scarf Pin, 21-2 inches long (Ladies' or Gent's), with Genuine Russian Ruby, Diamond or Emerald Stone, in Tiffany or Crown Setting. Your choice. These two articles retail for from $2.00 to $3.00, or more. We guarantee these prizes to be just as represented, or we will pay you $10.00 in Cash. JUST THINK! a PRIZE for ... worth more at retail than you pay, a fine magazine for six months, a chance to win a Grand Prize Every Month and a Grand Terminal Prize in Gold as explained below. If possible send P. O. Order; if not, send silver or 2c. stamps.

PRIZES FOR POEMS OR SKETCHES. To those of Literary Taste who write the best poems, essays or sketches, using one of the quotations each month, as a subject, we shall award ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED VALUABLE PRIZES, many of which will be CASH, and in proportion to the excellence or merit of the work. We make this offer to discover new talent for one of the leading publishers in the United States. THE BEST WRITERS WILL BE ENGAGED AT THE END OF THE YEAR PERMANENTLY.

$7,500.00 IN GOLD AS GRAND TERMINAL PRIZES We publish over 100 complete stories in a year, selected from the leading periodicals. We want to make CREAM the most popular magazine in the world. To do this we must know the class of stories our readers like best. To ascertain this we shall open a SCHOOL OF CRITICISM, and every subscriber may express their opinion by voting for the story they like best, and among those who select the story decided to be the most popular by a majority of the votes cast—thus proving that their examinations and decisions are valuable—we shall distribute equally, in payment for services so rendered, $7,500.00 IN GOLD. This will be a great contest of popular literary opinion and will determine the kind of stories CREAM will contain in the future. If you can tell a good story when you read it, here is a chance to win a GRAND PRIZE IN GOLD. These great offers may seem too good to be true, but remember, the great publishing houses make MILLIONS, and we expect to sell at least $300,000.00 worth of advertising. We shall certainly ... an amount that will make our Grand Prizes worth having. We shall do, in every particular, JUST AS WE AGREE. You take no chances whatever.

HOW TO GET A PRIZE EACH MONTH: TWO of the above quotations will appear in full in story, sketch, poem, anecdote, advertising, or somewhere in CREAM each month, and among the persons who find these quotations before the 15th day of the month of issue, each month, and by prompt report prove to our advertisers that they have read CREAM, will be distributed equally the GRAND AGGREGATION OF MONTHLY PRIZES, fully explained in the instructions sent each subscriber.

WE PAY PRIZES BEFORE YOU WIN THEM. How? On the same principle exactly as the great credit houses sell jewelry, diamonds, clothing, etc. On the same line that the great Life Insurance Companies advance money on policies. In other words, buy premiums in advance. We shall, however, do business with our subscribers on more liberal terms. Reliable manufacturers will supply us in large quantities with ELEGANT WATCHES, GOLD RINGS, plain or set with DIAMONDS and other PRECIOUS STONES, SILVER and GOLD BRACELETS, SCARF and LACE PINS, etc., etc., at much less than regular wholesale prices. Hence, our value placed upon these goods does not represent their retail value. We will send our subscribers goods for inspection, and they can keep them if satisfactory, and pay for them out of the prizes they win in the monthly awards. Doesn't this prove that we KNOW YOU CAN WIN VALUABLE PRIZES every month, if you try?

ALL HAVE AN EQUAL CHANCE TO WIN. If you are quick, you can instantly detect the quotations when looking for them in CREAM. The educated have no better chance than others. There is NO CHANCE FOR FRAUD. You keep your eyes open, read carefully, act promptly, and YOU WIN EACH AND EVERY MONTH.

PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED by a committee under the supervision of an Ex-Mayor, Ex-City Marshal, and Minister of the Gospel. Complete and accurate information will be sent each subscriber, fully explaining every point, with an illustrated catalogue of goods you can have sent you NOW, to be paid for as stated above. The following strong endorsement by high officials in our own city is a guarantee of the high character and reliability of the CREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY:

BELFAST, MAINE, U. S. A., Jan. 5, 1898.
TO THE PUBLIC:—We cheerfully certify that the Officers and Directors of the CREAM PUBLISHING CO. of this city, are personally known to us, and that they are financially responsible, thoroughly reliable, honorable gentlemen, and justly enjoy the confidence of the community.
(Signed) HENRY L. KILGORE, Postmaster. LEWIS A. KNOWLTON, Pres. Peoples' National Bank.
JAMES S. HARRIMAN, U. S. Coll. of Customs. JAMES PATTEE, Treas. City of Belfast.
SAMUEL ADAMS, P. G. M. & Grand Rep. to Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

CREAM PUBLISHING CO., BELFAST, MAINE, MAIN STREET, NO. 73

Bed Room Suits!

Our $18.50 Solid Oak Bed Room Suit, with a 24x30 French Plate Glass, is equal to any suit sold in the city at $25.00, and our $22.00 Suit as well, if you will compare it with the $30.00 Suits sold elsewhere, we will have no trouble in selling to you.

The Pape Furniture Co.,
28 and 30 E. BERRY ST.

THE BOSTON DENTISTS
Have opened an Office Permanently At 74 Calhoun Street,

Where they will do first-class Dentistry without pain. GIVE A PROTECTIVE GUARANTEE FOR TEN YEARS with all work and to introduce painless method of operating will make the FOLLOWING PRICES UNTIL SATURDAY, APRIL 9th ONLY.

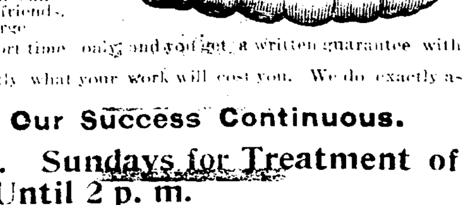
Teeth Extracted Without Pain Free of Charge.

Set of Teeth	$4 00
Best Set (S. S. White)	6 00
22k Gold Crown (None Better)	4 00
Other Crowns	3 00
Gold Fillings	75c up
Silver Fillings	50c
Cement	25c
Bridge Work Our Specialty	3.50

TEETH CLEANED FREE OF CHARGE.

Have you a plate that falls in the mouth? Come to us, we make a specialty of remedying such annoying defects.

The Boston Dental Parlors will be under the personal management of Dr. Bender, acknowledged by the profession to be the easiest and quickest extractor of teeth in the United States today.



We are the only office in the city that have the patented appliances and ingredients which enable us to fill, extract and crown teeth without a particle of pain or bad after effects. Give us a call, we will please you and you will send your friends. If you are not satisfied we will make no charge.

Remember we make these prices for a short time only, and you get a written guarantee with all work.

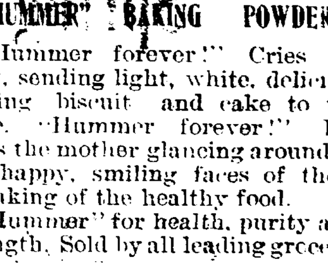
Call and see our work. We tell you exactly what your work will cost you. We do exactly as we advertise.

Perfect Work Makes Our Success Continuous.
Open Daily Until 9 p. m. Sundays for Treatment of Teeth Until 2 p. m.
LADY ATTENDANT - - - - OVER MORDHURST DRUG STORE.
BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 74 Calhoun St.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
Do you want to borrow money?
The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.
BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.
INVESTORS
Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months.
Call at office for full particulars
COR. BERRY & COURT.
Tri-State Building and Loan Association.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC.
VIOLIN, PIANO AND VOICE.
Thorough instruction according to the latest and best methods. Orchestral reading class Saturday afternoon.
M. M. PLUMADORE,
Director.
24 East Washington St.
a2 eod-3maw

MONEY TO LOAN.
Easy Terms. Strictly Private
Loans made on Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Wagons, Horses, Bicycles, etc., on same day as application, the property remaining in your possession. We have an EASY PAYMENT PLAN which gives you a much longer time at a very low rate. If you are thinking of borrowing, call and we will explain same to you.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.



"HUMMER" BAKING POWDER.
"Hummer forever!" Cries the cook, sending light, white, delicious looking biscuit and cake to the table. "Hummer forever!" Repeats the mother glancing around at the happy, smiling faces of those partaking of the healthy food.
"Hummer" for health, purity and strength. Sold by all leading grocers.
The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne.

I PAY THE BEST PRICE......
For cast off Clothes. Please notify me by postal card and I will call. S. Fieldbleat, 76 Barr St.

J. Y. SHOAFF & COMPANY,
—57 E. Berry.—
Furniture, Carpets and House Furnishings.......
Weekly or Monthly Payments.

THE "SEIDEL" SPECIAL, GUARANTEED $3.00 DERBY HAT.
Spring Styles Now Ready.
50 CALHOUN STREET.

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FROM REVEILLE TO TAPS

Captain Huston, U. S. A., Tells of Life at an Army Post.

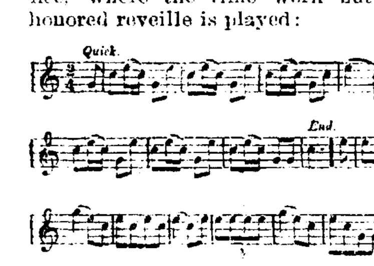
HOW THE TRADE OF WAR IS TAUGHT

Between Learning and Teaching Both Privates and Officers Are Kept Fairly Busy Drills Take Up the Forenoon and Study Comes After Dinner.

THERE are lots of people who imagine that a soldier's life in time of peace is a very leisurely one. This is not entirely true. The soldier is not a uniformed loafer. He is learning a trade—the trade of war. Moving great masses of men about with prompt precision is a business that requires education on the part of the men as well as the officers. Both have to work to get this education, and the army post is the shop in which it is practiced.

If you think the soldier idles away his time, just watch him put in one day. It begins with the blare of the guard bugle, interrupting the matutinal music of the birds. This calls the drowsy trumpeters from their beds to gather on a corner of the parade ground, there to begin their march, to the time of their trumpets' brass throated chorus. As they march the boom of the morning gun announces the official hour for the ending of soldierly slumbers.

The brazen music, only varied at the whim of the leader, is continued as the trumpeters make the circuit of the post, ending at last before the adjutant's office, where the time worn but time honored reveille is played:



To this inspiriting melody the men have set characteristic words:

We can't get 'em up, we can't get 'em up,
we can't get 'em up in the morning.
We can't get 'em up, we can't get 'em up,
we can't get 'em up at all.
The corporal's worse than the private,
The sergeant's worse than the corporal,
The lieutenant's worse than the sergeant,
But the captain's worse than all.

Like bees from a hive, the men swarm from the barracks. With coats buttoned to the chin they hasten to take their places in ranks before the bugles sound "Assembly." When the first sergeant calls "Attention," every man must be in his position, properly clad and ready to answer "here" when his name is called.

When the rapid roll call is over, the first sergeant reports, "A company present or accounted for," and this report is transmitted by the company's officer to the adjutant. The opening ceremony of the day is done. The adjutant's return to his quarters is in silence, the officers having hastily retired to bed, but the privates are up for all day. They swarm into the lavatories before answering the next and more popular bugle call, "Breakfast," when they again "fall in" as before and are marched to the mess hall for the first meal.

Breakfast over, the hive begins to hum. Every man has his work.

First, there is the "policing" of the barracks, floors are swept and mopped, shelves dusted, beds made up, lamps cleaned and filled and everything put in soldierly shape for the captain, who soon comes to make his diurnal inspection. All men help in this work excepting those detailed for guard duty, who spend their time in brushing up arms, belts and clothing, and those detailed for "fatigue," who after making their own beds and dusting their extra shoes, put on their canvas clothing and prepare for the work of cleaning and repairing the parades and roads, and such outside work as is necessary to keep the post in order, as required by the commanding officer.

At this time also comes "sick call," when a noncommissioned officer conducts all the sick to the hospital. There the surgeon, after examination, determines and records what duty, if any, can be performed by the ailing ones during the ensuing 24 hours. The surgeon's report is made to the captain of the man's company; the captain's report is compiled and sent to the adjutant, where all are consolidated for the commandant, who then knows the exact condition of the command for the day.

The next bugle call announces guard mounting. This is the first formal function of the day and begins the most important duty of the trained soldier. The strength of the guard is determined by the commanding officer, each company's first sergeant being notified by the adjutant as to the number of men to be furnished by his company.

This means a good deal of preparation by the men, for woe be unto them if they appear in torn or soiled clothing or with dust soiled or rust specked rifles.

The men are first minutely inspected by the first sergeants. Afterward, when formed on the parade, there is a second inspection by the adjutant, who then presents the guard to the officer of the day. This ceremony complete, the sergeant of the guard assumes charge, the new guard takes the place of the old, and the mounting is accomplished.

Guard duty varies greatly with the composition of the garrison and the location of the post. Our western "forts" are, more properly speaking, cantonments and are usually disappointing to visitors. There is no semblance of fortification. On the contrary, they resemble well regulated villages, rather than the well kept fortifications of the seaboard posts.

In the coast stations the sentinels pace their beats in solemn silence, interrupted only by the approach of officers or others entitled to recognition, which is given in the most formal manner. But at our western posts, with the exception of sentinel No. 1, in front of the guardhouse, guard duties are practically the same as those of police officers in any community. [illegible] the guard remain in the guardhouse. At night sentinels are posted around the different storehouses and stables, more as watchers for fire or thieves than as military guards and are withdrawn when the morning gun is fired.

Fatigue duty is that of cleaning the roads, parades, etc., and keeping all in neat condition. The scavenger work of the post devolves upon the prisoners. At a mixed post, cavalry soldiers take no part in fatigue duty, as their work in stables occupies them instead.

The drills which occupy the available men are continued from immediately after breakfast until noon. Thus the soldier has practically the entire afternoon for his own improvement or recreation, and it is a source of satisfaction to the officers to know that much more time is devoted to study than to simple amusement.

The drill is the school of the soldier, and it is worthy of attention on the part of the militia that this work is not limited to the drillbook, but covers a much wider range—calisthenics, first aid to the injured, litter drill, signaling, estimating distances, target practice, noncommissioned officers' patrols, commissioned officers' patrols, reconnoissance, practical problems in minor tactics, practical problems with opposing forces, hasty intrenchments, practice marches, marches of concentration, etc.

At the end of each month there is always a review of the entire command, followed by muster for pay and inspection.

The work of the day is always concluded at "retreat," which comes at sunset, when the companies are assembled on their separate parade grounds, roll is called, reports made, and all stand at "parade rest" while the band plays "The Star Spangled Banner" and the flag is lowered.

From this time until "taps," at 11 o'clock, the men are at their leisure. Then comes "check roll call" for the discovery of absentees, and the day is done.

The daily duties of the officers naturally differ from those of the enlisted men. The drills, guards and parades are all directed by officers, but it must not be thought that there is idleness in the intervals. The establishment of postgraduate schools at Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Monroe gave an impetus to study, resulting in the post lyceums, which practically mean an officers' school at every post.

But a few years ago the army was much broken up and widely distributed. Now, however, the Indian question is

FATIGUE DUTY.

settled; civilization, following the army, has colonized the great plains; the troops are being gradually concentrated in the larger posts near centers of population, and the work of preparing trained and scientific soldiers and officers is in full blast.

Should our next war be with any of the great military powers of Europe, we will, with a small nucleus of trained troops, have such a body of officers for the organization of a great volunteer army as will compare favorably with the most advanced staff corps of France or Germany.

To this work every moment of time is devoted at all our posts. The rigid examinations preceding promotion demand most assiduous attention and constant study, covering every subject which pertains to modern theory and practice of warfare. This preparation is encouraged by the general government by every means in its power.

The numerous appeals and recommendations which have been made to congress within the last 20 years are the result of careful consideration by officers who have only the good of the country at heart and whose only wish is that they may be ready to repel any attack upon our national integrity.

JOSEPH F. HUSTON,
Captain Twentieth Infantry, U. S. A.

The Largest Waves.

The largest waves are seen off Cape Horn, rising to 46 feet in height and 756 feet long from crest to crest. Waves in the north Atlantic have been observed to rise 43 feet in height. In the German ocean their height does not exceed 13½ feet, and in the Mediterranean 14½ feet.

The Discoverer of Gun Cotton.

Gun cotton was discovered in 1845 by Christian Frederick Schonbeni, a German chemist. He also discovered collodion the same year.

The Storks of Larissa.

To me the most peculiar thing about Larissa was the life in the air above us. To see one, two, even four, storks on almost every one of the heavy roofs of bent red tiles remained a novelty to the end of my stay. No one ever disturbed the great birds. They built their large, flat, basketlike nests on the most exposed gables and used to stand on the most prominent points as a sort of architectural finish to the blue and white houses. The rattle of their bills, as of dry and hollow bones, sounded all night long.—Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine.

Not According to Hoyle.

"I held the 13 trumps in a game of whist we played one time at Rocky Gulch," said the retired miner.

"You took every trick, of course?"

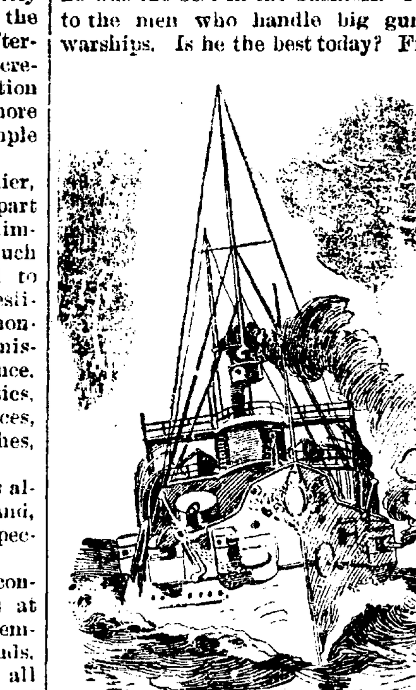
"Just got out with my life. My partner led an ace, I trumped it, and he had emptied his gun miscellaneously before I could explain."—De[illegible]

THE YANKEE GUNNER

WITH SMOOTHBORE CANNON HE WAS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Uncle Sam Has Spared No Money In Educating Him to Shoot Ten Ton Rifles, and We Still Think He Is Quite a Sharpshooter.

On several historic occasions the American gunner has demonstrated that he was the best in the business. I refer to the men who handle big guns on warships. Is he the best today? Frank-



TARGET PRACTICE AT SEA.

ly, I don't know. We—that is, you and I and all other good Americans, believe he is. But it has been many years since the Yankee has engaged in a cannon duel with the gunners of other nations.

We have been burning powder, though. Last year Uncle Sam spent $600,000 for ammunition that was used in target practice. Was it spent in vain? Well, according to the reports filed at the navy department, it was not.

When a warship goes out to give her bluejackets a chance to practice with the big guns, a triangular target, made of canvas and mounted on a barrel float, is dropped overboard. The triangle is generally about 5 feet high and 6 feet across the base. In comparison with the size of a warship it is a mere speck on the ocean.

The common method of engaging in target practice is to steam in a circular track about the target, varying the length of the radius from 3,000 to 1,500 yards. This work is alternated by direct ahead and astern fire. The ship rushes at the target from a point, say 6,000 yards off. As she approaches to within 4,000 yards' range the bow guns throw in a few shots for range, and at 3,000 yards distance the target work commences.

It counts for something to be able to plant a shot from a big six inch or eight inch gun at a target that bobs up or sinks almost from view every second.

By means of electrical equipment the gunner trains his ten ton rifle almost as readily as a boy aims his shotgun from a fence rest.

The real skill of the naval gunner lies in knowing the right moment to fire as the ship rolls on the ocean's surface, the speed of the vessel and the force of the wind as it blows across the line of fire. Such knowledge only results from actual experience. Not all depends on the gunner either. The officers must do their part well, for the correct reading of the range finders and the prompt handling of the ship have much to do with the result.

It is a mistaken idea on the part of many lay readers that actions between ships, owing to the long range guns now in service, are consequently fought at long range. A rule of thumb familiar to ordnance men is a mile range for every inch of caliber. That would be equivalent to a 13 miles range for a 13 inch gun and 8 miles for an 8 inch gun. As a matter of fact that rule underestimates, if anything, the range possibilities of the new ordnance.

But guns are not being fought at 13 miles or 8 mile ranges. Guns of heavy caliber mounted in turrets have generally a limited angle of elevation, and the strain on the decks of a ship is too great to make long range work altogether advisable. The Japanese at the Yalu fight used 4,500 yard ranges, but they lessened this range as the action progressed.

In an actual naval engagement firing might be begun when the ships were six or seven miles apart, but unless one

IN THE TURRET—FIRING A SIX INCH GUN.

fleet turned tail and ran away the range would soon be reduced to from 5,000 to 2,000 yards or even less. At that distance we have hundreds of gunners in the American navy who have shown their ability to send shot after shot into a target only 5 feet high and 6 feet long at the water line. The average warship, even when head on, presents a target from 15 to 30 feet high and 20 or 25 feet broad. Need we worry?

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

A Trade Trick.

Sir Peter Lely, a famous painter in the reign of Charles I, agreed for the price of a full length picture which he was to draw for a rich alderman of London, who was not indebted to nature either for shape or face. When the picture was finished, the alderman endeavored to beat down the price, alleging that if he did not purchase it, it would lay on the painter's hands.

"That's your mistake," replied Sir Peter, "for I can sell it for double the price I demand."

[illegible] said the alderman, "for it is like nobody but myself."

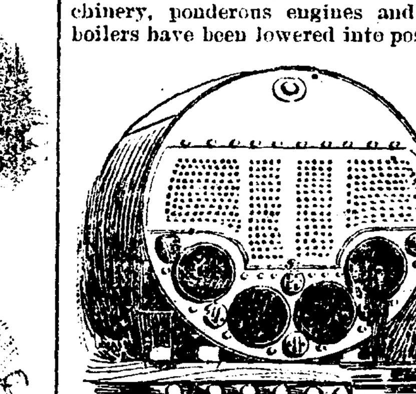
"True," replied Sir Peter, "but I will draw a tail to it, and then it will be a capital monkey."

Mr. Alderman, to prevent his being exposed, paid down the money agreed on and demanded, and carried off the picture.—Nuggets.

THE LIFE OF THE WARSHIP.

A Shop Made Heart That Beats With Tremendous Energy.

Although the big new battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge are now afloat it will be months before they will be anything more than inert, motionless hulks. Not until great masses of machinery, ponderous engines and huge boilers have been lowered into position,



ONE OF THE KENTUCKY'S BIG BOILERS.

connected here and there by thousands of shafts and pipes and tubes, bolted and braced and fastened into place; not until an army of grimy machinists have hammered for many weeks down in the depths of the hulls, will there be life in the warships.

Ten thousand horsepower is necessary to drive the Kentucky through the water at contract speed, and this is furnished by two immense engines, triple expansion, with three cylinders each, 33½ inch, 51 inch and 78 inch by 48 inch stroke, as accurately made as a watch, for they have to turn 120 times a minute under a steam pressure of 180 pounds. It is a tremendous mass to be flying around at the rate of twice every second, and the slightest imperfection in a vital point would perhaps mean loss of ship and crew.

Suppose a Kentucky roadster would drive 18 miles an hour, pulling a man and sulky for 24 hours each day, then if he were to put the Kentucky on wheels over a good turnpike it would take a string of thoroughbreds 12 miles long and 24 abreast to do the same work, or 128,000 trotters.

She has five boilers, each 15 feet 9 inches in diameter, made of 1 7-16 inch thick steel, nearly armor plate, and the total bursting pressure in each boiler at 180 pounds per square inch would be 2,800,000 pounds. Imagine this pent up energy in the hold of a vessel, safely stowed away, it is true, but ready at any moment to take advantage of the slightest weakness in any part to blow the vessel out of existence!

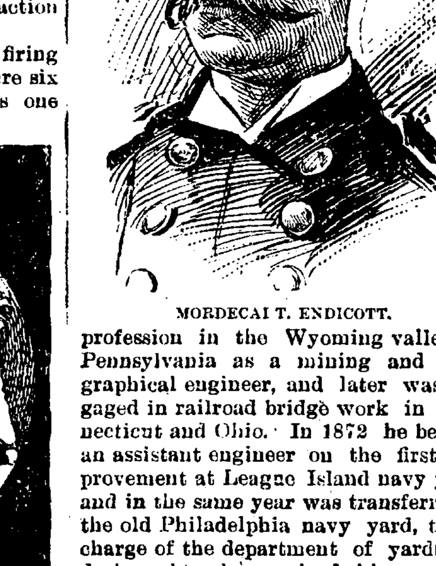
It is no wonder that the United States government insists upon the best work that human skill can encompass before accepting them.

A DRYDOCK EXPERT.

Civil Engineer Endicott Is the Right Man In the Right Place.

Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott, the new chief of the navy department's bureau of yards and docks, is in charge of one of the most important branches of naval work. The place to which he has been appointed has always been considered one of the most influential in the navy, and yards and docks has been the only bureau which has never before had a chief with lower rank than captain. Mr. Endicott's predecessors were almost invariably the highest ranking officers on duty in Washington, many of them reaching the grade of rear admiral while holding the place.

Mr. Endicott was born in southern New Jersey in 1844. He entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, at Troy, N. Y. and was graduated in the four years' course, taking the degree of civil engineer in 1868. He practiced his



MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT.

profession in the Wyoming valley of Pennsylvania as a mining and topographical engineer, and later was engaged in railroad bridge work in Connecticut and Ohio. In 1872 he became an assistant engineer on the first improvement at League Island navy yard, and in the same year was transferred to the old Philadelphia navy yard, to the charge of the department of yards and docks, where he received his commission as a full civil engineer in the United States navy after having performed the duties of that office for about 1½ years. Later he served at the New London naval station, at the Portsmouth navy yard, at the League Island navy yard, at the Norfolk navy yard and brief terms at Port Royal, New York and other stations.

His first experience with drydocks began with the old type of wooden floating sectional docks in 1872, but since then he has learned to know all varieties. He has been a devoted student of everything relating to this field, and was the government engineer in charge of the construction of the drydock at Norfolk, completed in 1889.

Cabbage Wild In Greece.

The cabbage still grows wild in Greece, where it originated. Radishes were native to China, but have been grown in Europe for centuries.

Merely Salt and Water.

"There's no use in your crying," said Mr. Pneer to his wife, who had asked him for money wherewith to buy a new hat. "You won't get it. There may be gold in sea water, but there isn't any in tears."—Chicago Tribune.

PICKETING THE SKY.

HOW THE MILITARY BALLOON WILL BE USED IN WAR.

With Lookouts In the Clouds the American Commander Will Have a Great Advantage Over the Enemy—The Army Aeronauts and Their Work.

The value of balloons in warfare is no longer a matter of doubt. In actual military operations the army with balloons would have a great advantage over the army without them. The United States army has balloons and men who can manage them. We haven't as many of either as we should have, but the deficiency is one which can easily and quickly be supplied.

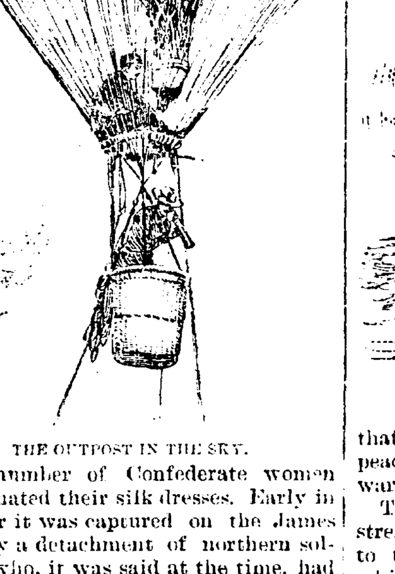
The balloons are in charge of the signal corps and this is one of the most important divisions of the army. The commander who knows where all his own forces are, where the enemy is and what the enemy is doing is the man who wins the battle. Napoleon, you know, said, "The secret of war consists in the transmission of messages."

It is this work which the signal corps does, and does best when it has an outpost in the sky to make the messages worth transmitting. By actual practice at one of our army posts it has been shown to be entirely feasible to send men in a captive balloon up under the clouds for the purpose of watching the movements of an enemy.

General Greely, chief signal officer of the army, believes in the balloon, and he recently asked Secretary of War Alger for an appropriation to add a lot of them to the equipment of his corps. He thinks they could be used over the coast with great effect, giving notice of the approach of a hostile fleet long before a warning could be given by swift dispatch boats sent out to reconnoiter at sea.

Military ballooning was first put to a practical test in 1861, when General Fitz John Porter and other officers made frequent ascensions in actual warfare. In these cases, as at the present time, the balloon used was a captive balloon, being held to its moorings on the ground by means of a long rope.

The Confederates had one balloon, it being in the possession of General Longstreet. In order to manufacture it a



THE OUTPOST IN THE SKY.

large number of Confederate women had donated their silk dresses. Early in the war it was captured on the James river by a detachment of northern soldiers, who, it was said at the time, had thereby captured all the silk dresses in the Confederacy.

After 1863 the balloon as a military aid was abandoned by the northern army, and so matters continued for 30 years, until a balloon park was established in the department of the Colorado. The location chosen for the experiments in that line was Fort Logan. That post has the distinction of being the only place in the United States where military ballooning is studied theoretically and practically. Brigadier General Greely, the chief of the signal service of the army, placed Captain Glassford in charge of military ballooning in the whole of the army.

In 1892 General Greely sent Captain Glassford abroad to study balloon manipulations of foreign armies. To that end he spent a year in Paris, living part of the time at Meudon, five miles from Paris, where the French government has a military park.

While there he took lessons in ballooning from Lachambre, who subsequently built Andre's balloon. Captain Glassford had him build a balloon for the signal corps of the United States army, which was forthwith sent home and exhibited in 1893 at the World's Columbian exposition.

The basket, which is of wicker work, is 3 feet long, 2½ feet wide and 3 feet deep. It is hung some distance below the balloon in order that the escaping gas may not fog the photographic plates used by the observer. The capacity of the balloon is 13,000 feet and it can carry two men and an equipment. Connected with the balloon is a field telegraph, whereby an observer may rapidly transmit his messages.

The balloon equipment at Fort Logan consists of a balloon, a balloon wagon with cable drum and cables and accessories for holding the balloon captive; four tube wagons and accessories, one service wagon, a gas generating apparatus, a compressor for impounding gas in tubes, and 180 steel tubes in which gas is compressed to one-one-hundredth or one-one-hundred and twentieth of its volume.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

Going Up and Down Steps.

"I wish," says a physician, "that people generally understood how important it is to their physical welfare that they should go up and down steps as little as practicable and that they should do it properly when at all. By properly I mean slowly, never faster than a walk, and planting the heel firmly on each step."

A Miracle, Indeed.

"I should not be surprised," said the old farmer, "if one er these stage fellers should come erlong an raise the dead."

"You wouldn't?"

"No. Why, the feller at the theater last night hypnertized Mary Jane, an fer three solid hours she didn't speak a word. Jest think of it—never said a single word fer three solid hours, on a dead stretch!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Raising a Technicality.

[illegible] lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine!"

"I beg to assure you," said Colonel Stilwell, without hesitation, "that I shall never think of partaking of a mint julep without a straw."—Washington Star.

THE FIGHTING LINER.

HOW AN OCEAN GREYHOUND IS CHANGED INTO A MAN-OF-WAR.

Some of Them Were Built With Just Such an Emergency In View—Little Needed to Make the Transformation but Guns and Men.

"The liner she's a lady," says Kipling, but in time of war she sheds her fluttering awnings, as a lady might her ribbons and parasol, and becomes an amazon fully able to take care of herself anywhere on the ocean highways. As a passenger boat she is particularly inoffensive, but only a short time is needed to transform her into an armed but unprotected cruiser, ready to fight or run and do both as well as most warships.

Such ships as the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris turned into swift cruisers would be no inconsiderable force to add to the sea power of the nation. All four of these ships were built with a view to their being used in case of war cruisers. The New York and Paris were built under the supervision of the British admiralty, and, until the vessels got an American registry and changed their flags, they were borne on the rolls of England's navy as "auxiliary cruisers." The St. Paul and St. Louis, when they were built at Cramps' yards in Philadelphia, were constructed with special view to being able to carry guns in case of war.

The plans for the ships were approved by the United States government, and the ships were so provided with extra strength of construction that in case they were changed into men-of-war there would be no danger of their being injured by the extra weight of their batteries or by the recoil of the guns they would carry.

In fact, the four ships named are really built for armed cruisers, and all

THE ST. LOUIS AS A CRUISER.

that is needed to change them from peaceful merchant vessels into men-of-war is to mount guns on board of them.

There are few evidences of this strength, but if you were close enough to the St. Louis you could see four white marks at regular intervals along each of her sides. Directly above these white marks, on the steamer's promenade deck, are the places where the six inch guns would be located were she to be armed. You will notice, too, that the deck supports at these points are strengthened by an additional column. On the deck at this point is a round steel cap covering a manhole, for the passage of ammunition from below.

These are the only marks indicating to the uninitiated any preparation for the placing of cannon, but there are other provisions. The deck platform and supports are strengthened at this point by additional girders and crossbeams, so as to sustain the weight of guns and carriages. There are also arrangements for the mounting of the smaller machine guns.

Practically the only thing necessary to equip these vessels for use in war would be to run the gun carriages on board and mount the guns on them. There would probably be some alterations in their internal arrangements to provide quarters for seamen and marines, but those could be made within a very few days.

The St. Louis, for instance, when she passes into the navy, armed with her eight 6 inch guns, four machine guns and four 6 pounders, will be a formidable adversary to oppose. A regularly constructed navy cruiser would have to be quick with gun and speed, else the St. Louis would overcome her, and the same is true of many others of these auxiliary cruisers.

The 6 inch guns fire 100 pound projectiles at the rate of 2½ rounds a minute, and the 6 pounders fire 6 pound shot at the rate of 11 rounds a minute. It can be readily computed what a great weight of metal this auxiliary cruiser can discharge against an adversary. The Paris and the New York can be armed with 12 of these 6 inch guns, together with a large number of the smaller calibers.

A list has been prepared showing 39 merchant steamers belonging to the American, Pacific Mail, Columbia, Red D and New York and Cuba Mail Steamship companies, all held under agreement by their owners with the government to be transferred to the navy department when called upon to serve as cruisers.

This number is by no means enough to answer every demand. At least 100 of such steamers could be utilized, many of them for cruisers, some for transports, some for provision and coal ships, some for machinery or repair vessels and a few for floating hospitals. But with the other steamers which could be pressed into service and the many private yachts which would be surrendered Uncle Sam can have a really good sized navy afloat in a short time.

HOWARD SPENCE SINCLAIR.

Declared a Draw.

Brown—I made an awful fool of myself this morning.

Mrs. Brown—I don't see any occasion for making a fuss over it. It isn't the first time.

Brown—It is the first time since I married.—Cincinnati [illegible]

HE OWNS A REPUBLIC

HOW JOHN JACOB ASTOR AND HIS SYNDICATE CONTROL HONDURAS.

The Multimillionaire Inspects His New Domains and Returns to Get Live Americans to Go Down There and Develop the Riches of the Land.

Just as a flier John Jacob Astor has bought a controlling interest in Honduras. Although this little Central American republic has a government of its own, he is as much its dictator in fact as it he were so in name. The syndicate of which he is at the head not only owns 500,000 acres of land there, besides controlling the railroad, but conducts the business of the Honduras custom house.

Recently Mr. Astor paid a visit to his new possessions, running down in his yacht Nourmahal. First he looked at the railroad. This road, while now only 47 miles in length, cannot by running night and day do all the business offered to it. In the banana business alone it keeps three steamships per week running to New Orleans and two weekly to other ports.

Mr. Astor went up to the terminus at Potrerillos the first day and came back on the bicycle inspection car. He talked with Chief Engineer Lackie that night, and the result was that the present line will be relaid to standard gauge and the plans for the narrow gauge extension to Amapala on the Pacific coast changed to correspond.

Next he spent a whole day in investigating the customs service. His syndicate controls the whole export and import business of Honduras by guaranteeing to the government $500,000 a year. The syndicate has agents in every custom house, spies along the border lines and revenue cutters along the coast.

Since November, when they took control, the wholesale smuggling that had gone on for years has been stopped, and the duties received jumped up in the first month more than $12,000. Just how much greater this increased revenue will be when the colonization scheme of the syndicate gets under way can only be imagined.

On the third day Mr. Astor and his party attended the official opening of the syndicate's bank, which is started with a capital of $500,000. The bank will have charge of the customs receipts and will pay off from them, under a new bond issue, the debt saddled upon Honduras by a lot of foreign sharpers 30 years ago. It is

JOHN JACOB ASTOR ON MULEBACK.

this great debt, $25,000,000, that has kept Honduras undeveloped and so far behind her sister republics.

Outside of these special matters the bank will do a general business. That its stockholders are to be counted among the fortunate ones of the earth may be seen when the fact is known that the statements of Guatemala's six banks for the last half of 1896 show on $10,000,000 capital net earnings of $1,450,470.60, making an annual dividend of about 33 per cent.

Guatemala is next door to Honduras and is in nowise ahead of it in natural advantages. All that Honduras wanted was some capital and the energy necessary to lift its debt burden. That once done, and it will be what the great naturalist and traveler, Humboldt, prophesied, "the richest country of its size in the world."

Again, Honduras is very rich in precious stones and metals, and the 500,000 acre possession runs through the mining districts. When all these things are considered and added together, it may be easily seen that Mr. Astor bids fair to be the first American billionaire.

The people of Honduras are delighted with the chances opened up to them by the coming of the American syndicate, and from all along the north coast they gathered to greet the Nourmahal. They were astounded at her size and elegance when she steamed in, and when Mr. Astor good naturedly announced that visitors were welcome they swarmed aboard.

Honduras is just about the size of New York state, and every square foot of the country is marvelously fertile. New York state is not overcrowded with 6,000,000 inhabitants. Honduras has only 350,000 population. Two hundred colonists have gone to Honduras since the syndicate began operations last November, and every steamship from New Orleans now is taking from 25 to 50 settlers. Most of them are fruit growers from Florida. There are a lot of farmers from Illinois and ranchers from Texas, and a group of 20 Cubans have started a tobacco planting colony. The members of the syndicate are now considering further colonization schemes.

"It may as well be understood right here," said one member recently, "that the syndicate is not a charity organization. We will not take settlers down free or give them land or lend them the money with which to start. We want successful farmers and mechanics and tradesmen. We want persons who know their business, and we are quite willing to talk business with all such."

So, you see, Mr. Astor and his fellow capitalists want only such men as may be useful. Many Americans have already made homes in Honduras. They are raising coffee and bananas there. Both are good crops, especially the former. Near Santa Cruz are 60 new coffee plantations, all owned by young Americans. Each plantation has from 10,000 to 60,000 trees, and their owners will after the fourth year have incomes ranging from $2,500 to $15,000 a year.

The War Is On.

"Spain has been whipped outen her boots about every night fur the last two weeks," reports the unconscious humorist from Pinestump Junction.

"You orter see them boys down to the Corners. Hank Timerthy orgernized what he calls the Maine Avengers, and when they're not drillin they're meetin mostly at Billy Smith's place. A young feller what says he uster teach school has made a charcoal map of Havanar on the ceilin, and there them chumps sets with their eyes rolled up like a dyin [illegible] bombarded the town from five different p'ints on five different nights, an every pop they've knocked it all ter pieces. Hank's writ the gover'ment at Madrid fur to hedge the best it kin and says he's just as lierable to go over there and blow a few castles inter the air as not. While Chubby Hayloft wer' walkin round studyin that there map the other night he fell over a houn' dog belongin ter Ras Jones and broke a arm. He is the fi'st one of the Avengers that has been wounded, and the boys is goin to git him a pension."—Detroit Free Press.

NOBLE SISTER MARY.

She Cared For Injured Maine Sailors In the Havana Hospital.

While the injured sailors of the Maine's crew were recovering in Havana they were most tenderly cared for by Sister Mary Wilberforce, a trained nurse attached to St. Ambrosia hospital. She is an English woman, but went to Havana because she heard in London that there were 40,000 ill and wounded men in the capital of Cuba.

Sister Mary Wilberforce was fitted almost by birth for the lifework upon which she has entered. She is the only child of a successful English physician, but she has been an orphan for many years. Her fa-

SISTER MARY WILBERFORCE.

ther was supposed to have left a comfortable fortune, but legal complications following his death swallowed much of it. Her sympathy for the suffering manifested itself early in life, and she spent much time poring over her father's medical books learning how to alleviate pain, and her first practical work was done while she was a schoolgirl in Paris during the siege.

While her mother nursed the wounded she made bandages and taught the convalescing soldiers to knit socks and comforters for their comrades. About this time she acquired the reputation in her family of being a youthful miser. Not a penny of her allowance was found in her pockets, and she was never known to spend any money. At last she was taken with measles, and then her secret was disclosed. In the bottom drawer of her wardrobe was found a complete miniature hospital, with 30 patients in pretty little wooden bedsteads and with a house surgeon and apothecary. All the figures had been clothed with garments made by her own hands while the other members of her family slept.

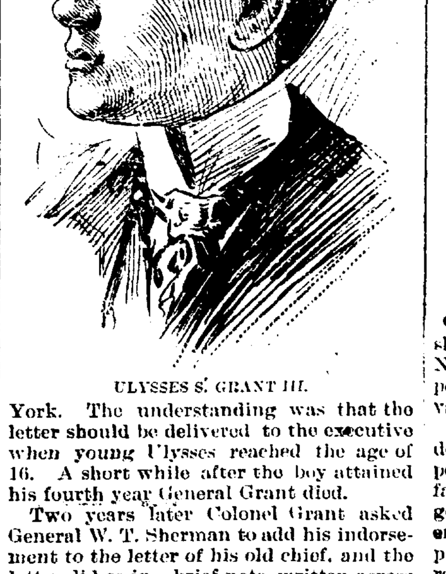
She studied for the Indian medical service and graduated, but did not pass in surgery, as she declined to enter the dissecting room or to operate, for as a woman she could not inflict pain, even to alleviate it. After serving through several wars she was put on the list of available nurses of the Greek consul in London.

ULYSSES III.

General Grant's Grandson to Enter West Point and Become a Soldier.

Ulysses S. Grant III, son of Colonel Fred Grant, who is to enter West Point, is a manly young fellow who will be 17 years old on next Fourth of July. Just at present he is a student at a private school in New York city. He is tall and sturdy and looks as if he had the making of a good soldier in him. He is proficient in his studies and expects to be able to pass the rigid examinations which applicants to enter the national military academy must undergo.

The interesting feature about his appointment is that the request which was recently presented to President McKinley was written by General Grant himself and endorsed by General W. T. Sherman. When Ulysses III was in his fourth year and his famous grandfather was nearing the summer of 1885, which was to prove fatal to him, the latter, who wanted his small namesake to have a soldier's training, bethought himself of writing a note to the man who should fill the president's chair when the youngster was of an age to go to West Point and asking him to favor the boy's appointment. So he dictated the letter referred to in a few brief lines. This was done in the old Grant home, 3 East Sixty-sixth street, in New



ULYSSES S. GRANT III.

York. The understanding was that the letter should be delivered to the executive when young Ulysses reached the age of 16. A short while after the boy attained his fourth year General Grant died.

Two years later Colonel Grant asked General W. T. Sherman to add his indorsement to the letter of his old chief, and the latter did so in a brief note, written across the foot of the sheet. This double request would naturally assure U. S. Grant III the cadetship he wants, but he has an even further guarantee in the promise of President McKinley. In the summer of 1896 Colonel Grant passed through Canton with his son, and at that time William McKinley said that he "would be glad to appoint" the grandson of General Grant to the cadetship if he should be elected president.

The other day Colonel Grant went to Washington and presented the letter. Young Ulysses has a good liberal education on which to build a military career. He learned German during his father's term as United States minister to Austria-Hungary under Harrison, 1889-93. He finishes his course at the Cutler school this year and purposes to study one year at the Columbia School of Mines, going to West Point in 1899.

WE LACKED POWDE

WHY AMMUNITION FACTORIES WE PUT ON RUSH TIME.

Three Weeks Ago We Had Not Eno Explosives on Hand For Ten D Fighting—Where Uncle Sam Makes Stores His Munitions of War.

It may seem incredible to many peo but the fact is that when the possibilit war with Spain was first officially reali and steps were taken to put the army navy on a war footing it was discove that we did not have sufficient ammu tion on hand for ten days' fighting.

Of course those in authority kept matter as quiet as possible, but since t alarming discovery was made, someth like three weeks ago, there has been

...ING TORPEDOES.

liveliest kind of hustling to fill U Sam's powder horn and she jo Agents were sent to some Europ powder, American powder works wer running night and day, armories w projectiles are turned out were pu double time and various other emerg methods adopted. The officials de that, whether we had war or not, it unsafe to be caught without powder.

A natural question would be, "W fault was it was blundered?" We wasn't exactly a blunder. It was p due to the pacific policy which we maintained for many years and part the fact that the men at the head o army and navy have not kept fully ab of the times either from lack of fun enterprise.

Because we had not enough powd last our navy ten days does not mean we had stopped making or buying der. We simply hadn't acquired it enough to keep up with the demand c ed by the big guns which we have making. Twenty-five years ago the s we had on hand a few weeks ago w have been sufficient to last a year.

But the big guns of modern days an immense amount of powder. Do know how much? Well, a battleship the Indiana an use 80 tons of powde hour. While all figures as to the an of powder that would be used in an fight must be largely conjectural, it not take a mathematical genius to u stand that if a modern battleship can from 50 to 75 tons of powder in an ho would require more of the explosive t through a couple of naval engagen than was once used to carry on an e war.

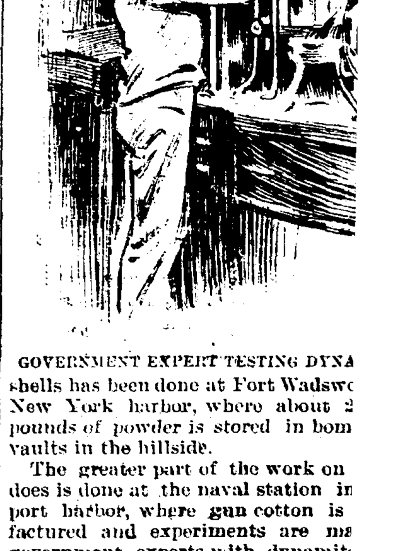
A good many persons think of all der as being in the form of fine g such as are used in ordinary shotguns blasting purposes. As a matter of fac powder of the present day is very diff from this. A "grain" of the kind us the big guns is made in the form of a agon about an inch in diameter w cylindrical hole through the center.

The smokeless powder, which is the kind used in the rapid firing guns a coming into favor for those of larger ber, is made in flat yellow strips abo inches long, which look like a small ruler, or in hollow cylinders for a world like pieces of macaroni.

In the factory the blocks of powd packed into tin, wooden cases lined tin. Thence it is shipped to one o government storehouses, of which are eight, in different parts of the co —at Dover, N. J.; Portsmouth, N Chelsea, Mass.; Fort Wadsworth, in York harbor; Fort Mullin, on the C peake; the Norfolk navy yard, Pens Fla., and Mare Island, Cal.

The Dover storehouse is the pri one, and it is doubtful if all the other together contain as much as this on is located on the government's mi reservation among the Dover mou in northern New Jersey, eight miles the nearest town.

Of late most of the work of ac loading the powder and projectile



GOVERNMENT EXPERT TESTING DYNA

shells has been done at Fort Wadswo New York harbor, where about 2 pounds of powder is stored in bom vaults in the hillside.

The greater part of the work on does is done at the naval station in port harbor, where gun cotton is factured and experiments are ma government experts with dynamite enite and various other kinds of hi plosives. This station, as well as rest, is now running at full blast, a matter how our trouble with Spain out will continue to run until we enough ammunition on hand fo emergency.

ALFRED R. ROW

He Couldn't Guess.

She—Now, can you guess m major?

Gallant Major—No, I can't; b don't look it.—Tit-Bits.

Vernal Frigidity.

This is the season when po "Hail, gentle spring," and she g ly does it.—Philadelphia Public I

Helping Her Out.

"Does your wife ever lecture

"Lecture? I'm going to [illegible]

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 10.

Text of the Lesson, Mark xvi, 1-8—Memory Verses, 6, 7—Golden Text, I Cor. xv, 20—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

We have participle of two lessons for today, either the regular lesson in the series, Mark xvi, 1-18, or this resurrection lesson, but as the latter, which we choose, is a longer section we can with great profit devote a third of our space to the former. Having warned His disciples against the leaven, or false doctrine, of the Pharisees and Sadducees, He drew from Simon Peter the confession, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." This, Jesus said, was a revelation to Simon from the Father and was the foundation on which He would build His church, which He now mentions for the first time and only on one other occasion (Math. xviii, 17). He then told them plainly that He must suffer and die and rise from the dead the third day, and, when Peter, taught by satan, objected to this, Christ then taught the disciples that not only was death the only way for Him, but the only way for them also as His followers. After His resurrection He called their attention to the fact that all the prophets had taught this, saying: "O fools and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken! Ought not Christ to have suffered these things and to enter into His glory?" (Luke xxiv, 25, 26.) It is the great truth which is ever being spoken by the Spirit through Paul, as when he says: "I am crucified with Christ. Nevertheless I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me." "We who live are alway delivered unto death for Jesus' sake, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh." "That I may know Him, and the power of His resurrection, and the fellowship of His sufferings, being made conformable unto His death" (Gal. ii, 20; II Cor. iv, 11; Phil. iii, 10).

1. "And when the Sabbath was past Mary Magdalene, and Mary, the mother of James, and Salome, had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint Him." These women loved Him, followed Him and ministered unto Him. They also watched Him to the end and saw His body laid to rest in Joseph's tomb, then returned and prepared spices and ointments, and rested the Sabbath day, according to the commandment (Luke xxiii, 55, 56; Mark xv, 41). In them and their ministry is seen great devotion to Him, the manifestation of true and heartfelt love, but in this case their love lacked faith, for had they believed His oft repeated words, that He would rise again the third day, they would not have prepared to anoint His dead body on that day.

2. "And very early in the morning the first day of the week they came unto the sepulcher at the rising of the sun." But they came looking for what they would not find, for they had no authority to look for a dead body in a tomb. We may be perfectly sure that we shall find everything exactly as He has said, and therefore it becomes us to hold fast these words: "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii, 25).

3. "And they said among themselves, Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulcher?" Had they been consciously sent of God on this errand they might have had the comfort of Deut. xxxi, 8; John x, 4, but He had not sent them forth this time. It was in itself a good work they had in view, and great love was in it, and they were true disciples, but this errand was not of God. It was a labor of love, but not a work of faith (I Thess. i, 3). If we walk in the good works He has prepared for us (Eph. ii, 10), we shall do well, but all others, however seemingly good, may turn out to be vain works and just nothing, for He said, "Without Me ye can do nothing" (John xv, 5), which I take to teach that not only will our work be nothing without His blessing, but it will be as nothing unless He has done it all from the first.

4. "And when they looked they saw that the stone was rolled away, for it was very great." It had not been rolled away that He might come forth, for a resurrection body regards no obstacles. Neither had it been rolled away that they might accomplish what they had in view, the anointing of His body, but an angel had come from heaven and rolled back the stone (Math. xxviii, 2) that they might see and believe that He meant just what He said when He told them that He would rise again the third day. Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed (John xx, 8, 29).

5. "And entering into the sepulcher they saw a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment, and they were affrighted." By comparing the accounts it is clear that there were two angels—some saw one inside and one outside, and, again, both were inside. There is no discrepancy or contradiction. To send two is generally his way. Two went with Him to visit Abraham and to rescue Lot. Two were sent to the heavenward gazing disciples. The twelve and the seventy were sent by twos. Sometimes He sends but one, as when He sent Gabriel, or when He sent Philip from Samaria to the Ethiopian.

6. "And he saith unto them, Be not affrighted. Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, which was crucified. He is risen. He is not here. Behold the place where they laid Him." They sought ignorantly, but sincerely, and those who seek find. The word even to such is, "Fear not." There is no ground of fear to those who are in Him, and from Gen. xv, 1, to the end of the story it is one oft repeated "Fear not;" "Be not afraid, only believe;" "Have faith in God." The ground of all peace, however, is Jesus crucified and risen.

7. "But go your way, tell His disciples and Peter that He goeth before you unto Galilee. There shall ye see Him as He said unto you." In Math. xxviii, 7, it is, "Go quickly and tell." One has said that the watchwords of Christianity are: "He is risen. Go tell." We have not to make up a fine story and put in perfect form and deliver it in eloquent language, but go where and when He sends us and in His words tell of Him. His own message to Mary was, "Go to My brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto My Father and your Father, and to My God and your God" (John xx, 17). He told her the very words to say. When in answer to the cry, "Whom shall I send and who will go for us?" Isaiah said, "Here am I; send me."

8. "And they went out quickly and fled from the sepulcher, for they trembled and were amazed; neither said they anything to any man, for they were afraid." Perhaps if they had been walking and serving by faith they might not have been afraid, but we had better look at home: How is it with me? Am I without fear going quickly to tell the good news whether men will hear or forbear?

CAPE HORN CRACK SHOTS.

The Wonderful Marksmanship Displayed by the Yahgans and Onas.

It may be as well to refer to some other tribes about Cape Horn which attracted the attention of Professor Hatcher. For example may be mentioned the Yahgans, who live nearer to the south pole than any other known people. They occupy certain small islands lying south of Tierra del Fuego and are found also on the south beach of that great island itself. The territory they occupy is a maze of mountain peaks, and the conditions under which they exist are almost beyond realization by a civilized person.

[illegible] with which they are able to kill waterfowl afloat at 200 yards. To hit any bird at that distance would be called right good shooting. They can knock down and stun a guanaco with a heavy round pebble up to 100 yards. The reason for the sling as a tool of destruction is found in the fact that the Yahgans live on the beaches, where plenty of round pebbles are always at hand. These islanders try out oil from whale blubber and store it for future use in the bladderlike leaves of a kind of seaweed found everywhere in that region.

Quite distinct and peculiar is the Ona tribe, which inhabits the prairie region of Tierra del Fuego. This great island has the shape of a triangle and is almost as large as the state of New York. Once upon a time it must have had a tropical climate, inasmuch as the bones of monkeys and parrots are found fossil there in great numbers.

The Onas have no horses. They eat those they capture from the sheep men, considering horse meat the greatest of delicacies. They depend for food chiefly upon the guanaco, which abounds in Tierra del Fuego, and a kind of prairie squirrel. In the chase they rely mainly upon bows and arrows and the bolas, the latter consisting of two or three stone balls on the end of hide thongs. On being thrown, the balls diverge in obedience to centrifugal force and fly round and round in the air until the object is struck, when the thongs wind themselves about it. These savages can throw the bolas so dexterously as to fasten a man to his horse. The Onas, however, often kill the guanaco by surrounding a bunch and running them down, so wonderfully fleet of foot are they.—Boston Transcript.

An Encounter With Peccaries.

After the drove had surrounded their wounded companion, and noisily inquired as to his condition and expressed their warm sympathy with him, a number of them started toward Ochoa, who hastily ascended a tree. Thus far all went in order as we had anticipated. The other Indian descended from his tree and tried to come to me as I was preparing to slowly slide down the rock, but just then several mad boars rushed toward me. The Indian went up the tree like a shot, and I as suddenly reclimbed the rock. The angry boars came with bristles raised, tails straight out, tusks roughly grating and uttering loud, threatening cries. Some of them waded into the shallow creek and attempted to scale my rock. I was exceedingly uncomfortable, but thought that in a few moments their horrid fuming would cease, but every time some old sow would approach her wounded friend and attempt to assist him along with her snout (and they did this frequently) he would commence a fresh series of complaining squalls, and then the crowd would rush toward us again. Then they would step backward a little bit and shake their heads, as if daring me to slide down from the rock and find out how rapidly they could convert me into mince meat.—Outing.

He Knew How Boy Grew.

Those who have chaperoned a company of city gamins sent into the country by the "vacation fund" will perhaps be able to cap this story, told by London Answers:

Many years ago, when Londoners had not the excursion facilities for getting into the country that they enjoy now, a cockney friend was staying at a farmhouse and soon made himself at home.

Charley was wandering round, closely examining the top, ends and sides of a certain trim, well made object fenced round in the paddock. He stared at it for a little while, then shook his head dubiously.

"What are you looking for now, Charles?"

"Where's the doors and windows, uncle?"

"Doors and windows? Why, that's a haystack!"

"No fear, uncle; you don't humbug me! Hay don't grow in lumps like that!"

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to W. H. HARPER, [illegible] 22 Sturgis Long Bldg.

It is difficult to count the beats in the heart of a great city.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed - Alx. Senna + Rochelle Salts - Anise Seed + Peppermint - Bi Carbonate Soda + Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar - Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BEAUTIFUL CARVED SHELLS.

Wonderful Work Done by the Patient Peasants In Italy.

Novel appointments for the cabinet shelf, corner bracket or other drawing room decoration are the miniature plaques and medallions of hand carved shell that come from southern Italy. Conchs having pictures carved on the main surface and left unframed are popular ornaments. Sometimes they are mounted in gilt or in variously tinted frames. A conch of moderate size showing Canova's dancing girls cut in the solid shell can be bought for $35. The carving is as clear cut as a cameo and shows out beautifully against the lustrous brown surface of the shell. The limbs of the dancers, their airy drapery and classic features are as perfect in detail as though the space of the picture were measured by feet instead of inches. All of the scenes wrought on these conchs are ideal in character, having to do with clouds and waves and mythological figures. It is a matter of surprise that so many figures and such intricate designs can be cut in such a limited space of shell. Neptune and his mermaid nymphs are pictured on one conch, with the natural accompaniment of dolphins and sea lions and winged and finned monsters. On another shell Jupiter and the especial goddesses he favored are shown in a mist of cloud waves and aureoles. Bacchus and his devotees are not neglected and are represented as surrounded with the vineyards and garlands that give an innocent pastoral air to even the tipsiest of revels. Dancing maids and fairy revels and picturesque peasant carnivals are other subjects chosen.

Medallions of the carved shell scarcely 3 inches in height are framed in mosaic work and placed on tiny easels. They are nearly all heads or busts of mythological characters. Every curl of hair, every dimple and every fold of the drapery stands out clear and lifelike. The frames of the fine mosaic work are as handsome as if formed of particolored jewels, and the bright coloring throws into relief the clear whiteness and purity of the carving.

Larger carvings are framed in gilt and mounted on easels. The gilt is wrought into wreaths and garlands, each leaf and petal looking as if it might be picked from the rest. These medallion settings sell for from $30 to $100 and over.

"All this work is done by peasant carvers in the neighborhood of Florence and thereabout," said the importer. "If an artist who had attained reputation were to carve a picture like that on a conch, it would sell for three times as much. The humble shell carvers in Italy do not mind how long it takes them to do a piece of work. They carve away at it at odd moments sometimes for months. Often the workers in shells are intelligent enough to devise their own subjects and set to work on a conch with a well defined idea in their head of what they mean to bring out. Sometimes these men evolve pretty and original pictures, copying the things they have seen about them all their lives and been used to shaping. Gondolas are a favorite subject and swans and different kinds of fish and birds. In the case of these mythological pictures a pattern is supplied them, and they go by that and never deviate from it in any particular. All the tools are supplied them from the factory, and those who display unusual taste for the work are instructed by the artist who designs the pictures and gets the most difficult parts to do. According to the thickness of a shell is the beauty of the carving—that is, if it is intended for a bas-relief bust to be framed. Some shells are much thicker than others. On most of the ordinary shell working the carving is not deep, but, whether deep or shallow, it is the groundwork of the dark shell showing underneath that gives it its beauty. The mosaic work for the frames is done individually by the peasants also. It is work that takes a long time and much pains.—New York Sun.

"I shall be real angry if you don't stop," she declared.

"And if I do stop?" he inquired after kissing her again.

"Then I shall be mad," she declared, as she nestled down closer to him.—New York Journal.

EASTER BONNETS!

As ever, the Easter bonnet for the year is a thing of beauty. There are brighter colors on it than for some years past, and altogether it is a dainty piece of millinery, fit for the brows of a queen of fashion.

The attempt to force the Salvation Army style of bonnet as a mode, though pushed by diplomatic means for the past 18 months, has proved a complete failure. It suits the type of sweet Madonnalike face, light or dark, but it has a significance so remote from worldliness that swelldom frowns upon it, and the Fifth avenue and Broadway milliners have given up the struggle. They cannot afford to run counter to the expressed desires of those whose word is law in certain well defined circles of society, for be it known the social leaders are not dominated by the mechanics of art or trade, as has generally been supposed. The mandates come principally from the buyers and not from those craving patronage. The suggestion or praise of the popular Mrs. —— of Forty-sixth street or the recommendation of the exclusive Miss —— of Lexington avenue has more effect upon determining the prevailing style than all the cajoleries of the insinuating little Frenchwoman who confidentially tells her customer that a selection of her own—upon which possibly there is a larger profit—is "so becoming."

Thus it follows that many will recall the popular minstrel air and the refrain of 20 years ago, "She had a darling bonnet with a flower garden on it," when they see these new creations of headgear surmounting the brows of those who dress according to prescribed and scientific regulations.

The English walking hat with larger crown, lengthened in the back and rolled closer at the sides, will be worn to a great extent, and the light hats of spring, to be in vogue, will be a relief to those who have been troubled with the burdensome weights of the past winter. The modified gainsborough with the victorian side flare will pass from view, to be resurrected in another two or three "seasons," for it will always remain a desired style and is moreover suited to almost every variation of facial contour. "Short back" sailors will also be placed before the feminine public.

The new hats and bonnets will be in varying shades of gray, the former with a brim of chenille and silk braid woven together. Toques, turbans and berrettas will still retain a slight hold upon those who do not care to follow the latest exact modes. Of the first named a successful model is a flat, oval shaped toque covered with deep, china blue shot taffeta glace, run with a series of innumerable fine tucks drawn up closely to form tiny upstanding ruffles. A full rouleau of velvet, much uplifted at the left side, has this flat, caplike crown set into it. In the division between the silk and velvet three ostrich plumes are placed, one falling to the front, two drooping low to the back, their stems concealed with a large velvet rosette having a steel ornament in the center.

America was honored last year by the French union syndicate of flowers and feathers, and the leading group, the American, which is a charming combination of the tones of the exquisite violet color, three in number, and shaded from a delicate light to a rich and dark violet, will still be a popular fancy in the spring trade. The bluets, the lighter shade of which is called pervenche, also the constant blues known as ciel and matelot, still retain their well won favor. The glacier is a beautiful mingling of light shades embracing ivory white, silver (called argent, the lighter tint nickel) and a medium shade of drab bearing the name chinchilla.

Then many of the green shades of last fall, Russian the darkest, nile the lightest and the intermediate ones of palmyra, siberia, emeranda, muguet and perclogant will again be used in the making up of that which is, in conjunction with well fitting gloves and a fashionable shoe, the pride of every thoroughly dressed woman and devotee of fashion, "a love of a bonnet."

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

EASTER SONG.

When the sun a broader arc
Marks across the April sky;
When the days, so cold and dark,
At the thought of summer fly,

Crocus buds above the green
Of the dooryard croft appear,
And birds in copse and grove are seen,
And resurrection hymns hear.

See! The spicewood's yellow bloom
On the gleaming knoll is set,
And tasseled buds and flowers have room
To fringe the jocund rivulet.

What was that? The bluebird's note,
Caroling so rich and free,
Fits no other song bird's throat.
'Tis his marvelous minstrelsy.

The south wind's soft and balmy breath
Wafts its chrism from southern seas.
It comes to lift from wintry death
The earth and whisper hope and peace.

The pathos of the robin's song
Now is never far away,
While in the fields and woods a throng
Of birds repeat their roundelay.

Who shall doubt that life, not death,
Crowns the swift circuit of the year;
That not a soul of mortal breath
Shall miss at last its heavenly sphere?

Then let the bells of Easter ring,
Tuned from Bethlehem's faroff sky,
For summer's new processions bring
The proof that only Death shall die!

JOEL BENTON.

UNCLE ABNER'S PHOTO.

Sho, I wanter know of yer knew it! Well, there now, dear me, suz!
I didn't hardly reckon that yew folks'd know who 'twuz.
Think it looks jest like me? There, mother, d'yer hear that?
Now will yer say I'm grinnin away like a chessy cat?
How d'yer like my rig out? Clothes hain't very gay,
But, yer see, I wan't expectin ter be took jest that way.
But when a feller's so harnsome that they want his picter—sho!
It ain't perlite ter refuse 'em, no matter of yer hain't jest so.

'Twuz one er them days las' summer when airth wuz a-br'ilin stew,
And I wuz on the piazza a-coolin—er tryin tew—
With nary a coat ner hat on, and watchin from where I sot
The air on the medders shiver like smoke, 'twuz so roastin hot,
When under the layloc bushes and up through the box-ajed walk
Come one er them wheelin fellers, and didn't he sweat! Don't talk!
And he wanted a drink er water, so I fetched some from the well,
And we got chattin tergether, and he stopped fer quite a spell.

He said he'd been takin picters er things that he saw fer fun,
And he showed me the rig that made 'em, and, sure as yer live, I swun!
It wa'nt no bigger'n a salt box, but picters he showed it took
Wuz jest as slick as a whistle and as good as them in a book.
Sez he, "Will yer let me snap yer?" "Snap me," sez I, "with what?"
"I mean shall I take yer picter? I had jest as livs as not."
Well, I looked down at my shirt sleeves, and, honest, I had ter laff!
"Say, hain't I a pooty subjec'," sez I, 'fer a photygraf?"

I hadn't no more'n said it 'fore all of a sudden "click!"
That box of his'n went snappin, and he sez, "I've done the trick."
"Well, what have yer done?" I sez him. "Why, yer picter's took, that's all,"
And then I wouldn't believe him, but along some time this fall
The mail it fetched me a package, and he'd sent that tintype down,
And mother she's made more fun on 't and sez it's a reg'lar clown,
But there, I tell her, she orter grow harnsome as what I be,
Then folks 'ud be takin picters er her like they do er me!

—Joe Lincoln in L. A. W. Bulletin.

Wanted to Be Called.

The Park avenue trolley line in the city of Rochester is crossed by three consecutive streets which bear masculine surnames. An Irishman with a carpetbag entered one of the cars the other day and sat down gingerly, near the door. Four or five other men completed the list of passengers. The car swung around the corner of Chestnut street.

"James!" shouted the conductor. A man signaled him, the car stopped and the man alighted. A half minute afterward the car neared another cross street.

"William!" announced the conductor. Another man got out. The Irishman's eyes grew visibly larger.

"Alexander!" shouted the conductor. The third man left the car.

When it had started on, the Irishman arose and approached the conductor.

"Oi want to git out at Avnoo B," he said. "Me foorsht name is Michael."—Youth's Companion.

HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSION

Via Wabash R. R. April 4, 5, 18 and 19, 1898.

Round trip tickets will be sold on above dates by the Wabash line and connections at low rates. Return limit twenty-one (21) days. A vast western territory is covered by these excursions. The Wabash has (4) four fast western trains daily (Sunday excepted), and is the only line running free reclining chair cars through to St. Louis and Kansas City.

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A Woman's Burden.

This is a story of a woman addressed to women. It is a plain statement of facts too strong in themselves to require embellishment, too true to be doubted, too instructive to be passed over by any woman who appreciates the value of good health.

The women of to-day are not as strong as their grandmothers.

They are bearing a burden in silence that grows heavier day by day; that is sapping their vitality, clouding their happiness, weighing them down with the woe of ill health.

Mrs. Alexander B. Clark, of 417 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, is a typical woman of to-day. A wife with such ambition as only a loving wife can have. But the joys of her life were marred by the existence of disease.

Suffering as thousands of her sisters have suffered, she almost despaired of life and yet she was cured.

To-day she is well!

She wants others to profit by her experience; to grow well; to enjoy health; to be as happy as she is.

"For five years I suffered with ovarian trouble," is Mrs. Clark's own version of the story. "I was not free one single day from headache and intense twitching pains in my neck and shoulders.

"For months at a time I would be confined to my bed.

"At times black spots would appear before my eyes and I would become blind. My nerves were in such a state that a step on the floor unsettled me.

"Eminent doctors, skillful nurses, the best food and medicine all failed. Then I consented to an operation. That, too, failed and they said another one was necessary. After the second I was worse than ever and the world was darker than before.

"It was then I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I heard that they had cured cases like mine and I tried them.

"They cured me! They brought sunshine to my life and filled my cup with happiness.

"The headache is gone; the twitching is gone; the nervousness is gone; the trembling has ceased, and I have gained twenty-six pounds.

"Health and strength is mine and I am thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for the blessing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body, creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system.

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Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

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A STUPENDOUS EVIL.

The Gambling Habit Arraigned by Rev. Dr. Talmage.

An Evil that is Sweeping Over the Land and Causing Innumerable Wrecks of Individuals, Families and Homes.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in the following sermon, makes a scathing arraignment of the curse of gambling that has fastened itself upon the people in almost every walk of life. The text is:

Aceldama, that is to say, the field of blood.—Acts i., 19.

The money that Judas gave for surrendering Christ was used to purchase a graveyard. As the money was blood-money, the ground bought by it was called in the Syriac tongue, "Aceldama," meaning "The field of blood." Well, there is one word I want to write to-day over every race-course where wagers are staked, and every pool-room, and every gambling saloon, and every table, public or private, where men and women bet for sums of money, large or small, and that is a word incarnadined with the life of innumerable victims—Aceldama.

The gambling spirit, which is at all times a stupendous evil, ever and anon sweeps over the country like an epidemic, prostrating uncounted thousands. There has never been a worse attack than that from which all the villages, towns and cities are now suffering.

While among my hearers and readers are those who have passed on into the afternoon of life, and the shadows are lengthening, and the sky crimsons with the glow of the setting sun, a large number of them are in early life, and the morning is coming down out of the clear sky upon them, and the bright air is redolent with spring blossoms, and the stream of life, gleaming and glancing, rushes on between flowery banks, making music as it goes. Some of you are engaged in mercantile concerns, as clerks and bookkeepers, and your whole life is to be passed in the exciting world of traffic. The sound of busy life stirs you as the drum stirs the fiery war horse. Others are in the mechanical arts, to hammer and chisel your way through life, and success awaits you. Some are preparing for professional life, and grand opportunities are before you; nay, some of you already have buckled on the armor. But, whatever your age and calling, the subject of gambling, about which I speak to-day, is pertinent.

Some years ago, when an association for the suppression of gambling was organized, an agent of the association came to a prominent citizen and asked him to patronize the society. He said: "No, I can have no interest in such an organization. I am in no wise affected by the evil." At that very time his son, who was his partner in business, was one of the heaviest players in a famous gambling establishment. Another refused his patronage on the same ground, not knowing that his first bookkeeper, though receiving a salary of only $4,000, was losing from $50 to $100 per night. The president of a railroad company refused to patronize the institution, saying: "That society is good for the defense of merchants, but we railroad people are not injured by this evil;" not knowing that at that very time two of his conductors were spending three nights of each week at faro tables in New York. Directly or indirectly this evil strikes at the whole world.

Gambling is the risking of something more or less valuable in the hope of winning more than you hazard. The instruments of gaming may differ, but the principle is the same. The shuffling and dealing cards, however full of temptation, is not gambling unless stakes are put up; while, on the other hand, gambling may be carried on without cards, or dice, or billiards, or a ten-pin alley. The man who bets on horses, or elections, on battles, the man who deals in "fancy" stocks, or conducts a business which hazards extra capital, or goes into transactions without foundation, but dependent upon what men call "luck," is a gambler.

Whatever you expect to get from your neighbor without offering an equivalent in money, or time, or skill, is either the product of theft or gaming. Lottery tickets and lottery policies come into the same category. Bazaars for the founding of hospitals, schools and churches, conducted on the raffling system, come under the same denomination. Do not, therefore, associate gambling necessarily with any instrument, or game, or time, or place, or think the principle depends upon whether you play for a glass of wine or 100 shares of national stock. Whether you patronize "auction pools," "French mutuals," or "bookmaking," whether you employ faro or billiards, rondo and keno, cards or bagatelle, the very idea of the thing is dishonest; for it professes to bestow upon you a good for which you give no equivalent.

This crime is no new born sprite, but a haggard transgression that comes staggering down under a mantle of curses through many centuries. All nations, barbarous and civilized, have been addicted to it.

But now the laws of the whole civilized world denounce the system. Enactments have been passed, but only partially enforced, and at times not enforced at all. The men interested in gaming houses, and in jockey clubs, wield such influence by their numbers and affluence, that the judge, the jury and the police officer must be bold indeed who would array themselves against these infamous establishments. The house of commons of England actually adjourns on Derby day that members may attend the races; and in the best circles of society in this country to-day are many hundreds of professedly respectable men who are acknowledged gamblers.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars in this land are every day won and lost through sheer gambling. Says a traveler through the west: "I have traveled 1,000 miles at a time upon the western waters, and seen gambling at every waking moment from the commencement to the termination of the journey." The southwest of this country reeks with this sin. In some of those cities every third or fourth house in many of the streets is a gaming place, and it may be truthfully averred that each of our cities is cursed with this evil.

Men wishing to gamble will find places just suited to their capacity, not only in the underground oyster-cellar, or at the table back of the curtain covered with greasy cards, or in the steam boat smoking cabin, where the bloated wretch with rings in his ears deals out his pack, and winks on the unsuspecting traveler—providing free drinks all around—but in gilded parlors and amid gorgeous surroundings. This sin works ruin, first, by providing an unhealthful stimulant. Excitement is pleasurable. Under every sky and in every age men have sought it. We must at times have excitement. A thousand voices in our nature demand it. It is right. It is healthful. It is inspiriting. It is a desire God-given. But anything that first gratifies this appetite and hurls it back in a terrific reaction is deplorable and wicked. Look out for the agitation that, like a rough musician, in bringing out the tune plays so hard he breaks down the instrument! God never made a man strong enough to endure the wear and tear of gambling excitements.

A young man having suddenly inherited a large property, sits at the hazard tables, and takes up in a dice box the estate won by a father's lifetime sweat, and shakes it and tosses it away. Intemperance soon stigmatizes its victim, kicking him out, a slavering fool, into the ditch, or sending him, with the drunkard's hiccough, staggering up the street where his family lives. But gambling does not in that way expose its victims. The gambler may be eaten up by the gambler's passion, yet you only discover it by the greed in his eyes, the hardness of his features, the threadbare coat, and his embarrassed business. Yet he is on the road to ruin, and no preacher's voice, or startling warning, or wife's entreaty, can make him stay for a moment his headlong career.

The infernal spell is on him; a giant is aroused within; and though you bind him with cables, they would part like thread, and though you fasten him seven times around with chains, they would snap like rusted wire; and though you piled up in his path Heaven-high Bibles, tracts and sermons, and on the top should set the cross of the Son of God, over them all the gambler would leap like a roe over the rocks, on his way to perdition. "Aceldama, the field of blood!"

Again, this sin works ruin by killing industry. A man used to reaping scores or hundreds of dollars from the gaming table will not be content with slow work. He will say: "What is the use of trying to make these $50 in my store when I can make five times that in half an hour by the dice?" You never knew a confirmed gambler who was industrious. The men given to this vice spend their time not actively employed in the game in idleness or intoxication, or in sleep, or in corrupting new victims. This sin has dulled the carpenter's saw and cut the band of the factory wheel, sunk the cargo, broken the teeth of the farmer's harrow, and sent a strange lightning to shatter the battery of the philosopher. The very first idea of gaming is at war with all the industries of society.

Any trade or occupation that is of use is ennobling. The street sweeper advances the interests of society by the cleanliness effected. The cat pays for the fragments it eats by clearing the house of vermin. The fly that takes the sweetness from the dregs of the cup compensates by purifying the air and keeping back the pestilence. But the gambler gives not anything for that which he takes. I recall that sentence. He does make a return, but it is a disgrace to the man he fleeces, despair to his heart, ruin to his business, anguish to his wife, shame to his children and eternal wasting away to his soul. He pays in tears and blood and agony and darkness and woe.

What dull work is plowing to the farmer when in the village saloon in one night he makes and loses the value of a summer harvest! Who will want to sell tapes and measure nankeen and cut garments and weigh sugar, when in a night's game makes and loses and loses and makes again and loses again the profits of a season?

John Borack was sent as a mercantile agent from Bremen to England and this country. After two years his employers mistrusted that all was not right. He was a defaulter for $87,000. It was found that he had lost in Lombard street, London, $29,000; in Fulton street, New York, $10,000, and in New Orleans, $3,000. He was imprisoned, but afterwards escaped and went into the gambling profession. He died in a lunatic asylum. This crime is getting its lever under many a mercantile house in our cities, and before long down will come the great establishment, crushing reputation, home comfort and immortal souls. How it diverts and sinks capital may be inferred from some authentic statement before us. The ten gaming houses that once were authorized in Paris passed through the banks yearly 325,000,000 francs.

Furthermore, this sin is the source of dishonesty. The game of hazard itself is often a cheat. How many tricks and deceptions in the dealing of the cards! The opponent's hand is often found out by fraud. Cards are marked so that they may be designated from the back. Expert gamblers have their accomplices, and one wink may decide the game. The dice have been found loaded with platina, so that doublets come up every time. These dice are introduced by the gamblers unobserved by the honest men who have come into the play, and this accounts for the fact that 99 out of 100 who gamble, however wealthy when they began, at the end are found to be poor, miserable, haggard wretches, that would not now be allowed to sit on the doorstep of the house that they once owned.

In a gaming-house in San Francisco, a young man having just come from the mines, deposited a large sum upon the ace and won $22,000. But the tide turns. Intense anxiety comes upon the countenances of all. Slowly the cards went forth. Every eye is fixed. Not a sound is heard until the ace is revealed favorable to the bank. There are shouts of "Foul! Foul!" but the keepers at the tables produced their pistols, and the uproar is silenced, and the bank has won $95,000. Do you call this a game of chance? There is no chance about it.

Notice also the effect of this crime upon domestic happiness. It has sent its ruthless plowshire through hundreds of families, until the wife sat in rags, and the daughters were disgraced, and the sons grew up to the same infamous practices, or took a short cut to destruction across the murderer's scaffold. Home has lost all charms for the gambler. How tame are the children's caresses and a wife's devotion to the gambler! How drearily the fire burns on the domestic hearth! There must be louder laughter, and something to win, and something to lose; an excitement to drive the heart faster, fillip the blood and fire the imagination. No home, however bright, can keep back the gamester. The sweet call of love bounds back from his iron soul, and all endearments are consumed in the fire of his passion. The family Bible will go after all other treasures are lost, and if his crown in Heaven were put into his hand he would cry: "Here goes; one more game, my boys. On this one throw I stake my crown of Heaven."

A young man in London, on coming of age, received a fortune of $120,000, and through gambling in three years was thrown on his mother for support. An only son went to New Orleans. He was rich, intellectual and elegant in manners. His parents gave him, on his departure from home, their last blessing. The sharpers got hold of him. They flattered him. They lured him to the gaming table and let him win almost every time for a good while, and patted him on the back and said: "First-rate player." But, fully in their grasp, they fleeced him, and his $30,000 was lost. Last of all, he put up his watch and lost that. Then he thought of his home, and of his old father and mother, and wrote thus:

"My beloved parents, you will doubtless feel a momentary joy at the reception of this letter from the child of your bosom, on whom you have lavished all the favors of your declining years. But should a feeling of joy for a moment spring up in your hearts, when you should have received this from me, cherish it not. I have fallen deep, never to rise. Those gray hairs, that I should have honored and protected, I shall bring down in sorrow to the grave. I will not curse my destroyer, but oh, may God avenge the wrongs and impositions practiced upon the unwary, in a way that shall best please Him! This, my dear parents, is the last letter you will ever receive from me. I humbly pray your forgiveness. It is my dying prayer. Long before you will have received this from me the cold grave will have closed upon me forever. Life to me is unsupportable. I can not, nay I will not, suffer the shame of having ruined you. Forget and forgive is the dying prayer of your unfortunate son."

The old father came to the post office, got the letter and fell to the floor. They thought he was dead at first, but they pushed back the white hair from his brow and fanned him. He had only fainted. "Aceldama, the field of blood!"

When things go wrong at a gaming table they shout: "Foul, foul!" Over all the gaming tables of the world I cry out: "Foul, foul! Infinitely foul!"

"Gift stores" are abundant throughout the country. With a book, or knife, or sewing machine, or coat, or carriage, there goes a prize. At these stores people get something thrown in with their purchase. It may be a gold watch or a set of silver, a ring or a farm. Sharp way to get off unsalable goods. It has filled the land with fictitious articles, and covered up our population with brass finger rings, and despoiled the moral sense of the community, and is fast making us a nation of gamblers.

The Church of God has not seemed willing to allow the world to have all the advantage of these games of chance. A church bazaar opens, and toward the close it is found that some of the more valuable articles are unsalable. Forthwith the conductors of the enterprise conclude that they will rafle for some of the valuable articles, and, under pretense of anxiety to make their minister a present or please some popular member of the church, fascinating persons are dispatched through the room, pencil in hand, to "solicit shares," or perhaps each draws for his own advantage, and scores of people go home with trophies, thinking that it is all right, for Christian ladies did the embroidery and Christian men did the raffling, and the proceeds went toward a new communion set. But you may depend on it, that as far as morality is concerned, you might as well have won by the crack of the billiard ball or the turn of the dice box. Do you wonder that churches built, lighted, or upholstered by such processes as that come to great financial and spiritual decrepitude? The devil says: "I helped to build that house of worship, and I have as much right there as you have," and for once the devil is right. We do not read that they had a lottery for building the church at Corinth, or at Antioch, or for getting up an embroidered surplice for St. Paul. All this I style ecclesiastical gambling. More than one man who is destroyed can say that his first step on the wrong road was when he won something at a church fair.

This custom may make no appeal to slow, lethargic temperatures, but there are in the country tens of thousands of quick, nervous, sanguine, excitable temperaments, ready to be acted upon, and their feet will soon take hold on death. For some months, and perhaps for years, they will linger in the more polite and elegant circle of gamesters, but after awhile their pathway will come to the fatal plunge.

Shall I sketch the history of the gambler? Lured by bad company, he finds his way into a place where honest men ought never to go. He sits down to his first game, but only for pastime, and the desire of being thought sociable. The players deal out the cards. They unconsciously play into Satan's hands, who takes all the tricks and both the players' souls for trumps—he being a sharper at the game. A slight stake is put up, just to add interest to the play. Game after game is played. Larger stakes and still larger. They begin to move nervously on their chairs. Their brows lower, and eyes flash, until now they who win and they who lose, fired alike with passion, sit with set jaws, and compressed lips, and clinched fists, and eyes like fireballs that seem starting from their sockets, to see the final turn before it comes; if losing, pale with envy and tremulous with unuttered oaths cast back red-hot upon the heart—or winning—with hysteric laugh—"Ha, ha! I have it!"

A few years have passed, and he is only the wreck of a man. Seating himself at the game, ere he throws the first card, he stakes the last relic of his wife—the marriage ring which sealed the solemn vows between them. The game is lost, and staggering back in exhaustion he dreams. The bright hours of the past mock his agony, and in his dreams, fiends with eyes of fire and tongues of flame circle about him with joined hands, to dance and sing their orgies with hellish chorus, chanting: "Hail brother!" kissing his clammy forehead until their loathsome locks, flowing with serpents, crawl into his bosom, and sink their sharp fangs and suck up his life's blood, and coiling around his heart, pinch it with chills and shudders unutterable.

Take warning! You are no stronger than tens of thousands who have by this practice been overthrown. No young man in our cities can escape being tempted. Beware of the first beginnings! This road is a down grade, and every instant increases the momentum. Launch not upon this treacherous sea. Splint hulks strew the beach. Everlasting storms howl up and down, tossing unwary craft into the hellgate. I speak of what I have seen with my own eyes. To a gambler's death-bed there comes no hope. He will probably die alone. His former associates come not nigh his dwelling. When his hour comes his miserable soul will go out of a miserable life into a miserable eternity. As his poor remains pass the house where he was ruined, old companions may look out for a moment and say: "There goes the old carcass—dead at last," but they will not get up from the table. Let him down now into his grave. Plant no tree to cast its shade there, for the long, deep, eternal gloom that settles there is shadowy enough. Plant no "forget-me nots" or eglantines around the spot, for flowers were not made to grow on such a blasted heath. Visit it not in the sunshine, for that would be mockery, but in the dismal night, when no stars were out, and the spirit of darkness comes down, horsed on the wind, then visit the grave of the gambler.

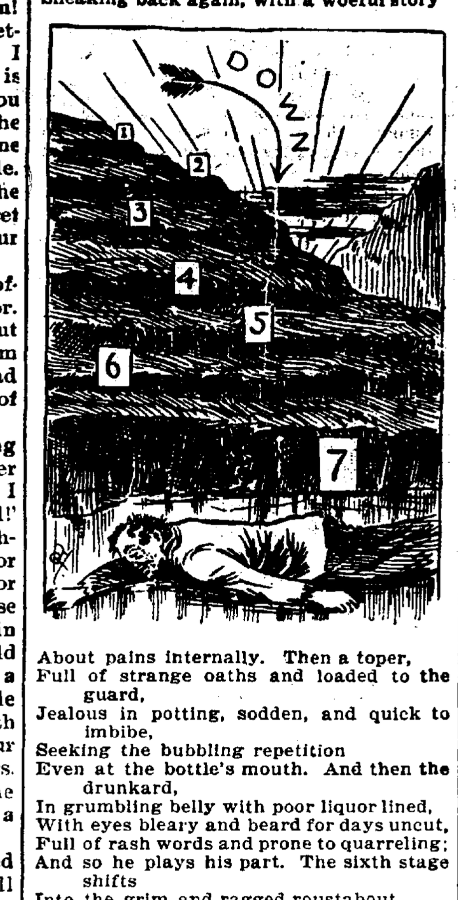
Gifts of God.

Wealth and possessions may come by chance, but health and physical perfectness never; they are purely a gift of God.—Rev. Dr. Wilson, Congregationalist, Council Bluffs, Ia.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

SEVEN STAGES OF RUM

All the world's a tavern,
And all the men and women merely drinkers;
They have their cocktails and their whisky straight,
And one man in his time drinks many quarts,
His course being seven stages. At first a clear head,
Sober and steadfast in all good resolves;
And then the morning bitters, with cherry red
And slice of mellow pine, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to work. And then the tippler,
Sneaking back again, with a woeful story



About pains internally. Then a toper,
Full of strange oaths and loaded to the guard,
Jealous in potting, sodden, and quick to imbibe,
Seeking the bubbling repetition
Even at the bottle's mouth. And then the drunkard,
In grumbling belly with poor liquor lined,
With eyes bleary and beard for days uncut,
Full of rash words and prone to quarreling;
And so he plays his part. The sixth stage shifts
Into the grim and ragged roustabout,
With carbuncles on nose and patch on head,
His shrunken face unshaved, while bar to bar
He beats his way; and his once manly voice,
Unhinged by sloth and thirst colossal, pleads
And whimpers for a drink. Last scene of all,
That ends this sad and shameful history,
Is beastly sottishness and foul oblivion—
Sans rum, sans beer, sans pipe, sans everything.
—John W. Postgate, in Chicago Times-Herald.

TEMPERANCE EVOLUTION.

A Constitutional Change Going on in Nations That Use Alcoholic Beverages.

Has anybody ever discovered, so as to be able to state accurately, the strangely obscure cases which in the matter of wine differentiate one constitution from another? We have written as if the main distinction were between sedentary lives and lives in the open air, and it is the main one; but there must be many others; it is quite certain that there are men upon whom wine, even in very large doses, makes no perceptible impression, and men who are not "themselves" when they have taken one glass, besides the men, known to every one who has visited the tropics, who, having taken one glass, cannot stop, but crave suddenly and irresistibly for the happiness of unconsciousness. It was, we are firmly persuaded, a conviction derived from experience that this was the usual or universal proclivity of Asiatics which induced the early Hindu lawgivers, and after them the Mussulman lawgiver, to prohibit the drinking of wine absolutely and finally as morally a crime.

Their belief is not true of Europe, where the most violent differences, alike of taste and of capacity for drinking, have always existed. The writer, though he fears not to be believed, had personal knowledge of a man who was sobered by a bottle of port after drinking 18 wineglasses of whisky; and every doctor knows of cases where one glass of spirits means a disordered head. It is by no means certain, however, that these inequalities will always last. It is greatly to be feared that the increase of temperance in this country, which is most decided, is not wholly the outcome of an increased self-control, but is the result of an instinctive recoil, produced by a sense that the man cannot "carry" liquor. All old men admit this, and most of the young, who almost disbelieve the facts which they find in literature not yet 60 years old. The powers of men in regard to drinking have changed as well as their habits, and we see no proof that the change is due in any large degree to the bibulous ways of our immediate ancestors. We should rather believe that a constitutional change was going on like that which has affected teeth, and which may last, at all events, for many generations. If that is the case—and the change has been observed in France and America as well as England—the desire to prohibit the use of alcohol altogether may one day become as strong in Europe as it has become in Hindustan and Arabia, and may lead to experiments in lawmaking of which we at present never dream.—London Spectator.

JOTTINGS OF TEMPERANCE.

Russia already ranks as sixth among the wine-producing countries of the world.

The man who drinks champagne at night generally feels real pain in the morning.—National Temperance Advocate.

If a man will say: "In Adam's fall we sinned all," he ought not to be questioned too closely on the subject of saloons.—Chicago Interior.

The quartette of drink, debt, dirt and doubt is to many a man but another version of the game of follow your leader.—National Temperance Advocate.

Unfortunately it seems to be considered by the governments of all countries that the trade in alcoholic liquors has no claim to consideration of any kind.—Mida's Criterion.

Almighty beer controls the realm;
The brewer's hand is on the helm;
Men think the nation cannot thrive
Unless the lusty brewer drive.
—National Temperance Advocate.

Liverpool has sent out on the steamer Manuense, bound for St. Michael's, the largest cargo of liquor ever shipped. It includes 14,000 cases and 1,000 barrels of spirits, chiefly whisky, and 3,000 barrels of beer.

The Potato Bug and the Saloon.

How would saloons injure my business? Ask yourself the question, how does the potato bug injure the potato crop? and the answer will be: It sucks the life and substance from the vine and leaves a poor, impoverished and scant crop, where might have been, had it not been for the bug, a large crop of good potatoes. The same with saloons. They would eat up the money that once found its way to the shoe store for comfortable footwear, and the result would be, business would be less active and some, who now go about with their feet well clad, would then be obliged to go almost barefooted.—Temperance Cause.

SOBER EMPLOYES WANTED.

[illegible] Temperance Sentiment Has Taken Place in Railroad and Newspaper Offices.

Steadily, rapidly and resistlessly, a great temperance reform has been going forward in the United States, while the so-called temperance reformers were themselves scarcely aware of its existence. There are to-day among the hundreds of thousands of railway employes in the United States exceedingly few who drink to excess, and these hold their positions for a short time only. Managers refuse to employ any but sober and reliable men, and the employes themselves insist that such alone shall be employed. Time was when there were few railway employes that did not drink to excess. None can long hold their positions now who do so. The same rule is being applied to other kinds of business, where large numbers of men are employed, and it is now generally insisted by employers and employes that sobriety shall be the rule. The manager of one of the greatest street railway systems in the United States says:

"I want steady and sober men in my employ, and have only that kind. If a man when off duty takes a drink on the quiet he is not even reprimanded. Immoderate drinking is a bad habit and will not be tolerated by me. My foremen and others who have charge of the men are repeatedly cautioned to be careful when they report for duty. If a man shows the least sign of having taken a drink or two, and does not appear steady in every way, he is right then and there asked to step out. We must do that in self-protection, for, let it become known that we tolerate drinking, and demoralization would ensue among the whole lot, while every accident that happened would be credited by the public to the drunken antics of our men. We would then be compelled to pay every claim made against us. The courts would allow them, as judges would decide that we were responsible for the acts of our servants. This explains why we must watch our men and keep them out of the saloons; that we must not only threaten, but also inflict punishment when deserved. Some of the labor leaders accuse us of infringing on personal liberty. They might as well say it is needless to prevent workers in a powder mill from smoking.

It is the right of every man who has in his keeping the lives and the safety of others, to demand that his employes shall always be in such condition that they are reliable, and they are not so when they are under the influence of strong drink. Employes themselves feel the same way about this matter, for their own lives may be imperiled by a drunken fellow workman. A steamboat or a railway, steam or electric, run by a lot of boozy employes, is likely to be wrecked without the interposition of a professional railroad wrecker. The owners of railroads and steamboats have been compelled to draw the line in the drinking proclivities of their employes, and the rule is to refuse employment to all men who have formed the drinking habit. This is so obviously recognizing the law of self preservation that the principle needs no defense, least of all from those who assail it as "interference with personal liberty." No man has any real right to make himself a curse to his fellow men, besides inflicting injury upon himself. The right to get drunk or to make a sot of oneself may well be questioned.

Referring to the subject an exchange says: In no business has the change in respect to liquor drinking been more manifest than in the newspaper business. The time was when a newspaper man was considered by the public as inseparable from his cups. He was expected to drink and get drunk. There used to be newspapers in this country, and not obscure ones either, which had not a single man on the force to whom the road to the saloon was not more familiar than the road to his home. From the head of the establishment down they drank, and there wasn't an article in the paper, local or editorial or general news, which wasn't flavored more or less with the booze of those who prepared the matter. River and marine editors in those days wore places on the bar where they rested their elbows when they stood up to drink.

But a great change has taken place. Capacity to imbibe is no longer a qualification for newspaper work. It is now recognized that facts obtained in conjunction with a glass of whisky cannot be relied upon; that modern newspaper work can be done best with the brain free from alcoholization and the manifold illusions incident to that condition.—Toledo (O.) Commercial.

FACTS TO PROVE A THEORY.

Remarkably Clear Case of the Effect of an Inebriate Father on His Offspring.

The British Medical Journal gives the following:

It is well known that neuroses and diseases of nerve centers are frequently in the children of drunkards. On the other hand, simple malnutrition is not rare in such offspring. A case of this kind was reported in the twenty-fourth number of the Gazette Hebdomadaire for this year. A strong, healthy woman, married at the age of 17 a man known to be very intemperate. The couple lived together for nine years, and the mother bore five small and sickly children. Four died of exhaustion within ten days after birth, while only one lived to four years of age. The mother got a divorce granted, and married a healthy man free from any vice. She has since borne two children; one was four years of age when the report was made, and quite strong, the other was 14 days old, well-nourished, and free from any sign of weakness. There was no evidence that the first husband or his children were syphilitic, while the contrast between his children and those which his former wife bore to her second husband could be explained only in one way, which was self-evident.

"Civilizing" the Indians.

It is impossible to buy whisky on the Seminole reservation, but a row of saloons marks the line that divides it from the territory of Oklahoma, where civilized white people are supposed to dwell. The Seminoles are the most peaceful, prosperous and progressive people in Indian territory, and if their white neighbors could be persuaded or prevented from giving or selling them liquor there would be very little trouble. Every disturbance that occurs in that region comes from the same cause.—Chicago Record.

"Please Quit Smoking."

As a fool dieth, so died a young man under 20 years of age. Crazed by cigarette smoking, he left this warning note and then killed himself in Syracuse, N. Y.: "Brother Dan—Please quit smoking for my sake; you don't know what I suffer. Cigarette smoking is the cause of this. I have been crazy about a week. Good-by." As the fools are not all dead yet, and the cigarettes are manufactured by the millions, boys will continue to smoke and die.—Christian Unity Herald.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

NO MORE TEARS.

"And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

No more tears for the hungry;
They'll know no more of care.
No more tears for the weary,
For perfect rest is there.

No more tears for the lonely,
Where God full comfort gives;
No more tears for the friendless,
Where love forever lives.

No more tears for temptations,
Where we shall gain our crown;
No more tears for our crosses,
Where burdens are laid down.

No more tears; not a sorrow
Shall mar those endless years.
Safe in the home of our Father
There'll be no need for tears.
—Clara S. Gooch, in N. Y. Observer.

A MAN'S INFLUENCE.

He Carries His Atmosphere with Him, and Is a Force-Bearer and a Force Producer.

Nature's forces carry their atmosphere. The sun gushes forth light unquenchable; coals throw off heat; violets are larger in influence than bulk; pomegranates and spices crowd the house with sweet odors. Man also has his atmosphere. He is a force bearer and a force producer. He journeys forward, exhaling influences. Thinking of the evil emanating from a bad man, Bunyan made Apollyon's nostrils emit flames. Edward Everett insists that Daniel Webster's eyes, during his greatest speech, literally emitted sparks. If light is in man he shines; if darkness rules he shades; if his heart glows with love he warms; if frozen with selfishness he chills; if corrupt he poisons; if pure-hearted he cleanses. The soul, like the sun, has its atmosphere, and is over against its fellows for light, warmth and transformation. This mysterious bundle of forces called man, moving through society, exhaling blessings or blightings, gets its meaning from the capacity of others to receive its influences. Standing at the center of the universe, a thousand forces come rushing in to report themselves to the sensitive soul center. There is a nerve in man that runs out to every room and realm in the universe. Man dwells in a glass dome; to him the world lies open on every side. Each man stands in the center of a great network of voluntary influence for good. Rivers, winds, forces of fire and steam are impotent compared to those energies of mind and heart that make men equal to transforming whole communities and even nations.—N. D. Hillis.

THE PATIENCE OF CHRIST.

It Takes a Well-Disciplined Mind to Act with Composure and Kindliness in Every Experience.

In our daily life we greatly need the patience of Christ. Things are constantly arising which tend to irritate us if we have not well-disciplined minds. And the best discipline is subjection to Christ. It is comparatively easy to restrain ourselves, perhaps, among men in our business and social life, but there are many who do this who utterly fail of composure and kindliness in the household. To show piety at home in the exercise of patience is not common with them. Yet as husbands and wives, with children around them, nothing is more important than the manifestation in the home of the patience of Christ.

We need patience with ourselves. No right-thinking man can be satisfied with himself. Our attainments are so far short of our possibilities that we have reason to be dissatisfied with the "poor, dying rate" of our progress; and the results of all our efforts to do good are so meager that we have much to incline us to be weary in well-doing and mourn that the results of our work are so small. In all this we may remember the patience of Christ. His ministry gave little token of His success, but He knew that He was about His Father's business, and His great concern was patiently to fulfill His course and finish the work given Him to do.—Welcome.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

A day is only one of the little chips of time's mosaic.—Zion's Herald.

Seed sown in darkness will show itself in the light.—S. S. Times.

The least dependable thing in this world (and the most) is a man.—N. Y. Observer.

Behind all the tumult of the times are the eternal purposes of God.—Congregationalist.

The Divine test is not how much man knows, but how much he loves.—Boston Watchman.

The slightest sorrow for sin is sufficient if it produces amendment and the greatest is insufficient if it does not.—Colton.

Never fan any man's evils so that they shall consume him, but inflame every man's goods until they shall master him.—Rev. W. L. Demorest.

That one gets the most value out of his money who has sanctified enjoyment in earning it, and the same in spending it.—United Presbyterian.

Any man can sing by day; but only he whose heart has been tuned by the gracious hand of Jehovah can sing in the darkness.—William M. Taylor, D. D.

One of the greatest sayings of Gladstone defines the purpose of law to be to make it as hard as possible to do wrong and as easy as possible to do right.

Let holy meditation produce in thee a knowledge of thy true condition, and this lead thee to conviction of sin, and conviction beget in thee a spirit of devotion, and this indite thy prayer.—Gerhard.

To know oneself is a great accomplishment. We make many blunders, both ludicrous and painful, because we do not know our powers, capabilities, faults and weaknesses.—Rev. U. S. Milburn.

A saint is not free from sin, that is his burden; a saint is not free from sin, that is his blessing. Sin is in him, that is his lamentation; his soul is not in sin, that is his consolation.—William Secker.

A heavenly life is the freest from sin, because it has truer and livelier apprehensions of spiritual things. He hath so deep an insight into the evil of sin, the vanity of the creature, the brutishness of fleshly, sensual delights, that temptations have little power over him.—Richard Baxter.

Loving the Unlovable.

To love some men is a privilege, but to love all men is a duty. It is not an uncommon notion that love is only for those who deserve it, and one often meets with people who feel that it is their duty to reserve their love for those who will show themselves lovable. As well might one reserve God's offer of salvation for those who are worthy of it. It is not until the unlovable are loved that they become lovable, just as it is not until the unworthy are saved that they become in any sense worthy. To love the lovable is manlike; to love the unlovable is Godlike.—S. S. Times.

HEROISM AS A BUSINESS.

A Lesson from Chicago's Late Fire Disaster—All Life May Be Heroic in Self-Sacrifice.

An office building in Chicago caught fire and was totally destroyed in a few minutes. The progress of the flames was so rapid that many persons on the top floors were unable to reach the stairs or the fire escape before they were overtaken by the fire. Three men jumped to their death. Many others met swift destruction. During the terrible quarter of an hour between the breaking out of the fire and the falling of the walls, there were witnessed deeds of splendid courage and acts of despicable cowardice. A forewoman in charge of a large number of young women forced them to go quietly to the elevator instead of throwing themselves from the windows, and remained at her post, threatened with speedy death, until all her charges were safe. Two elevator boys persisted in running their elevators through the flames and smoke to the top of the building to rescue those still left, until the machinery ceased to work. Several men risked their lives many times in carrying fainting women down the fire-escape and the ladders. Such acts stand out in splendid contrast to the selfish, headlong flight of other men, who pushed aside women and injured men in their cowardly terror. It is probable that several of the men who perished in the fall of the ill-fated building gave their lives as a sacrifice for others whom they waited to warn or to rescue.

These are the acts which men applaud. Called by a sudden summons from the commonplaces of business to the supreme test of deadly peril, some proved their manhood, instinctively sheltering the weak, and scorning to purchase safety at the price of honor. The searching question comes to us all, as we read such stories, and are moved with disgust and horror at the thought of those other men whose smooth courtesy and conventional chivalry were all swept away into an abyss of shameless and elemental fear—the question comes, Lord, is it I? We sometimes speak of sudden death as a thing to be feared. How much more fearful the possibility of a sudden call to the irrevocable choice between an unselfish death and a selfish life, without the power to choose aright! That indeed is the deepest tragedy of all; the great refusal by which in a single instant one may throw away forever his God-given treasure, to grasp at the poor toys of an existence henceforth accursed and despised. He that findeth his life shall lose it. From such death, sudden or long deferred, God save us all!

But to few of us do these supreme tests of character come thus suddenly and irresistibly. It is their very rarity that makes them seem more solemn and momentous than the choices which we are daily called upon to make. It is because at such moments all the powers of Heaven and hell seem contending for a man's soul that the battle is so splendid, the victory so sublime, the victor immortal. Happy the man, we say, into whose life these opportunities often come; who may, if he will, risk his all a dozen times a year to save a fellow creature; who may find in his ordinary course of duty the frequent incitement to noble action and unselfish courage. It is something more than boyish folly that makes every decent boy sometimes long to be either a fireman, that he may drag people from burning buildings, or a policeman, that he may help stop runaway horses, or a life-saver, that he may rescue drowning men from wrecks or from the surf. Alas, that men so soon outgrow these more generous impulses, and learn to smile at the dreams of which their boyish ambitions were the immature expression. Alas, that they grow content with the sordid strife of the world, and learn to push and crowd aside the weak ones, to stifle their better feelings, to forget the brighter prophecies of youth in contempt rather than in despair of their fulfillment. Yes, better to be a fireman and win back one's manhood in the rude and scorching discipline of the flames; better to be a poor sailor to drudge at the deck watch and polish up the guns, if one might in some final hour do one's duty manfully like a true servant of one's country, and then leave the world by such a death as befell the crew of the Maine; better to enlist as a soldier—if there were need—and die in some barracks or hospital without ever seeing a battle field; better all these than never to have dared, never to have risked anything for another's sake, never to have known the joy of unselfish struggle or the rapture of victory.

By what blindness have we failed to see that all life may be heroic? Self-sacrifice need not show itself on the housetops to be seen of God. It is heroic to keep one's silence under unjust reproach that one may shield another. It is heroic to surrender one's chance of some long-cherished pleasure that another may be served. It is heroic to forego gains that the world counts fair, rather than take an unjust advantage. It is heroic to give, at severe cost to oneself, for the extension of Christ's kingdom. It is heroic to endure without complaint or bitterness minor bodily ills which are sometimes the most ruinous to one's temper and usefulness. It is heroic to know when to give up a lost cause at the expense of personal humiliation and ridicule. It is heroic, in short, to keep oneself strong in a world of weakness, pure in a world of sin, loving in a world of indifference and hatred, hopeful in a world of doubt, loyal to one's highest dreams, faithful and obedient to Jesus Christ, the hero of all time and the lover of heroes to all eternity.—Chicago Standard.

Principle.

There is one thing that is higher than policy, and that is principle. Better were it for the world if the men of principle ruled in the councils of states and of nations; the men who, having determined upon the right, wish to act now—now, who, having a message, would fulfill it at the earliest possible moment and unburden their souls. Nothing is gained in the end by time-serving, by policy. You can not compromise with the wrong.—Rev. David Philipson.

Be Considerate.

The intimacy of long and tried friendship does not give liberty to say and do what would be offensive towards those with whom we are less intimate. We should be especially considerate towards those who are so bound to us, because the very nearness of our relations make a careless word, or an unguarded act, the more painful.—United Presbyterian.

Law and Liberty.

The law of God is not the arbitrary limitation of human enjoyment by a despot who delights in blood, but is the benignant ordination of a gracious sovereign who gives always the largest liberty that is possible for creatures constituted like ourselves.—Rev. T. S. Henson.

Christianity and Education.

As Christianity gives to man the greatest of all ideas, so she is the greatest of all educators.—D. C. W. Gullette.

EXHIBITION FOWLS.

Do Not Overlook the Useful Qualities in [illegible]

There are breeders of fancy poultry, says Henry L. Allen in The National Stockman and Farmer, who aim to produce exhibition fowls without regard to egg production. The farmer who secures his stock from a breeder of this kind is likely to regret it, if he does not become disgusted and join the army of men who after a similar experience declare that standard bred poultry is far inferior to scrub poultry from a practical standpoint, and comparing standard bred poultry raised under the conditions here outlined with scrubs well cared for and selected with reference to their practical qualities they are right.

There are, however, many breeders of standard bred fowls who never lose sight of the practical qualities they know will make their fowls of twofold value as compared with those bred for exhibition purposes alone. It is not a difficult matter for a breeder to keep the practical qualities of his fowls developed in a satisfactory degree and at the same time not interfere with their usefulness as exhibition birds.

A breeder who aims to have his fowls excel in both respects need only give them the care necessary to induce the production of eggs, and which, in fact, consists of keeping them in the most vigorous and healthy condition imaginable, rejecting for breeding purposes such as fail to respond to such treatment.

Many fanciers use this method of breeding, and so anxious are they for the public to understand the fact that the utilities of their fowls are beginning to be a feature of their advertisements. This being the case, perhaps the safest course to pursue when buying fowls or eggs for hatching is to do so only when assured that one is buying from a breeder who has not allowed the utility qualities of his fowls to become dormant in an endeavor to produce prize winners regardless of other considerations.

It is a noticeable fact that where a few years ago only about one breeder in 20 mentioned the useful qualities of his fowls in his advertisements fully 15 out of 20 now call attention to those qualities. This is a most encouraging feature of the business and shows that the popular demand for a combination of useful qualities with perfection in form and feather has been more effective than many have believed possible.

Breeding Stock.

Good breeding stock—that from which the future layers are to come—is the foundation of success. In saving breeding stock for next year keep the old turkeys, geese and ducks and also hens that have done good service. It is possible that they have fallen behind those that are young, but it is a rule that the strongest young stock is procured from the matured birds. The hundreds of chicks that fall by the wayside and perish from no apparent cause are the offspring of pullets. This breeding from the younger stock every year is destroying the turkeys. With geese the fault is not so frequent, as old geese are not salable in market, the young ones only being sold, and the result is that geese give less trouble in raising them than any other class of poultry. At the present day there is too much reliance placed on young ducks for breeding purposes, and the fact is being brought out that the losses of ducklings are increasing every year. When the old ducks only are used and breeders will select the best and most vigorous for breeding purposes, the difficulty of weak offspring will be overcome.—Farm and Fireside.

DUST BATHS.

Very Essential to the Health of A Fowls.

All animals have a natural tendenc
to cleanliness. The hog, the commo
type of filth, is not by any means
dirty as we would suppose if given a
opportunity to be clean, and in this h
needs only as much assistance from ma
as a horse demands; the result wi
prove his natural tendency to cleanl
ness. The hen has an aversion to bat
ing in water. Her substitute is the du
bath, which answers the same purpo
for cleansing her feathers. A dust bat
is very essential to the health of a
fowls. In winter, when the outsid
ground is frozen hard, a substitu
should be provided in the shape of
box filled with dry sand mixed wi
coal ashes or road dust.
Watch your hens on a bright sunn
day in winter and see how they enjo
this bath. They pick the dust into the
feathers, roll first on one side and the
on the other and seem to sift the d
dirt into every part of their feathere
coat. It cleanses them and frees the
from their mortal enemy, the lice. O
would suppose that hen lice were ve
clean themselves since they have such
dread of dirt, and it is true they cann
exist where dirt or dust abounds.
The dust bath is therefore very nece
sary for the health and happiness
your fowls. It should be placed whe
the sun can shine into it. This mak
it attractive, and your hens will soo
avail themselves of it.—Poultry Cu
ture.

The Two Hundred Egg Hen.

Can we produce hens that will l
200 eggs per annum? Without a doub
How? By scientific breeding, as for
good butter cow or a good milker,
for a trotting or high jumping hors
Experiments have been made to increa
the number of rows of corn on the c
with success. The same method is a
plicable to poultry breeding. We w
start with a hen that lays 120 egg
Some of her chicks will lay, say, 1
per year. From these we will pick o
layers, and so on till 200 or better a
the result. At the same time it is ju
as essential to breed our males fro
prolific layers as it is the females.
fact, it is more so. If we look after t
breeding of the females only we will i
troduce on the male side blood which
lacking in proficiency and thus chec
every attempt at progress. It is just
essential that the male should be fro
a hen which laid 175 eggs and from
male that was bred from a hen that la
150 eggs as it is that the hen was fro
one that laid 175 eggs and whose mot
er laid 150 eggs.

Gravel For Fowls.

Now that there is so much snow up
the ground a good supply of gravel
the henhouse is most important. Wit
out some gravel in their crops wi
which to grind their food hens will oft
become crop bound and die. A go
supply of gravel is necessary to enab
fowls to make the most of the nutriti
in their food. Lack of it is more oft
the cause of soft eggshells than a
other.

Prospective Information.

Farmer Dunk—What is this count
comin to?
Farmer Hornbeak—I don't know, je
at present, but my son Amzi, who is
the high school, is writin his gradu
tion essay, and as soon as he gits it f
ished and delivers it, accompanied by
lot of appropriate gestures that I'
seen him practicin in the barn, I expe
to learn all about whither we are drift
—New York Journal.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certai
things can get no worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe th
they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditio
warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and t
medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reductio During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this w
our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what y
are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and
much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 13½c lb	Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 10c lb	Good Rio, green, 8c lb
Leverring in Packages, 10c lb	Old Government Java, 25c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb; roasted, 31c lb	Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4c lb	Standard Granulated, 5½c lb
Extra Yellow C, 4½c lb	Best Cut Loaf, 5½c lb
Standard Coffee A, 5c lb	Best Powdered, 5½c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no high
The sales in Teas increase each year. This in consequence of keeping good Teas at
regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large l
direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber a
wholesale dealers, which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our cu
tomers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c	Gunpowder, good, 30c
Young Hyson, good, 30c	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c	Imperial, good, 30c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c	Imperial best, 50c
Oolong best Tea, 50c	Japan, very best, 50c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 15c	Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up much higher than last year.

Best Battleship Tomatoes, 9c can	California Gages, 12c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 8c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can	California Egg Plums, 12c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can	California Apricots, 12c can
Gallon Apples, 20c can	Early June Peas, 10c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb	Evaporated Apples 11c lb
California Raisins, extra, 4c lb	Domestic Apples, 7c lb
California Nectarines, 9c lb	No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb	Best Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches, 9c lb	Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c	New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles 35c	Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon 25c	No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish for the Lenten Season.

Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.60	Mackerel, kitt, $1.40
Family White Fish, kitt, 47c	Holland Herring 8?c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl, $6.00	Scotch Herring, $1 ?5
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 90c	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 7c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon	Machine Oil bright 35c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil boiled, 50c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon.	Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon.

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure stick, 8c lb.	Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb.
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb.	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb.
French Mottoes, 14c lb.	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb.
Gum Drops, 5c lb.	This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb.	

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 23c	Plug, Battle Ax, 25c lb
Fine Cut, extra, 35c	Plug, Horse Shoe, 43c lb
Fine Cut, best, 75c	Plug, J. T., best, 35c lb
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 45c box	Smoking Tobacco, pound, 15c
Artistic Cigars, 65c box,	Sweet Conqueror, pound, 18c.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 box	Mail Pouch, pound, 32c.

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon	California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon	California Muscatal, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c gallon	Wines in bottles, 30c
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon	Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c	Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades a Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Sha
We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so
can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each	Linoleum, good, 42½c square yard
Window Shades, extra, 20c each	Linoleum, best, 70c square yard
Window Shades, best, 25c each	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c square yard.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 32c	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c square yard
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 40c	Ingrain Carpets, good, 28c yard
Brussels Carpets, best, yard 75c	Ingrain Carpets, best, [illegible] yard,
Pro. Brussels, 50c yard	Extra Supers, per yard, 60c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat
others. You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUS

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.

EASTER BELLS

Dost we no more our doors and halls
With the blue and holly keen,
For all the fields where winter falls
The kiss of spring are tired in green.
Now, for his snow white mantle drear,
The broad breast of the prairie swells
With budding leaf life, and I hear
The quivering peal of Easter bells.

Up rises the sun with growing light.
He looks where his late foe has been.
But now to meet the winter's white
The frisking lambs is shwhere seen.
The laughing torrent throws the weir,
From every hill a brooklet wells,
And on the laden air I hear
The clang of throbbing Easter bells.

And the sun along the village lane,
Lighting lovers couples, hand in hand,
The reason of the spring so plain
Is not to them all must understand.
"Joy, O my joy and know no fear"—
This is the tale to all it tells
As from the steeple, loud and clear,
Bursts the glad storm of Easter bells.

AMOS MASON.

PAPA'S EASTER PLAN

BY EARLE HOOSIER LATON.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Author.]

"EASTER is a solemn occasion—a very solemn occasion indeed—to a man with a wife and seven daughters. Seven new dresses = 1 new dress = 8. Seven new hats 1 new hat = 8. Eight 1 pair of new gloves = 8 rains. One pocketbook — 8 new dresses, 8 new hats and 8 new pairs of gloves = .00000001 or less. Which shall it be, my dear — Easter hats, dresses and gloves this year or a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, with milliners preferred?"

As Mr. Magnus Girley spoke these words he mopped his bald pate with a kerchief and breathed a long, deep sigh like the sigh of an airbrake when a train comes to a standstill. The committee on ways and means of the Girley family, consisting of Girley and Mrs. G., was holding an executive session behind closed doors in the parlor, and in the dining room on the opposite side of the said closed doors Annette, Bettina, Clorinda, Daphne, Elfrida, Floretta and Genevieve, the seven daughters, were listening intently and wondering why it was that papa couldn't "get out and hustle," as one of them expressed it, and make more money.

"Fifteen dollars for an Easter hat!" snorted Mr. Girley. "Why, it's extortion, theft, assault and battery and highway robbery! I'll bet the material for one didn't cost 49 cents!"

"It is an awful price, no doubt about it," sighed Mrs. Girley, "and yet one cannot get a stylish, swell looking hat for less anywhere in the Greater New York. I know it, for I have tried, and if there's a millinery store worth visiting that I haven't visited it is because you only gave me $5 for car fare. I am very sorry, but the girls must have hats. A girl without a new Easter hat is the unhappiest creature alive. She is absolutely nobody. Then Mrs. Koupon and her two daughters next door always have new Easter hats, and if our girls do not the Koupons will look down upon us, which would never do, for they are just beginning to be nice to us, and young Charles Bovee Koupon is attentive to Annette and—and the girls simply must have hats. The gloves and dresses and ribbons are all paid for, and 7 times 15 is only"—

"Seven times nothing!" cried Mr. Girley. "I haven't a cent left, and our bill at Ketchum & Sinkem's is already larger than they want it. Buying seven Easter hats is an impossibility, Koupons or no Koupons. If the girls were learning something besides Delsarte and how to hammer a piano, they'd know how to trim a hat fit to wear. There's only one Easter hat coming into this house."

"Only one?" cried the horrified Mrs. Girley.

"Only one!" gasped the girls in a whisper, a disappointed whisper.

"That's what I said—only one, but it will do," insisted Mr. Girley. "If you and A, B, C, D, E, F and G have no talent for scheming and managing, I'll supply the family myself."

Girley sometimes mentioned the girls in an alphabetical manner. No man

"ONLY ONE!" CRIED THE HORRIFIED MRS. GIRLEY.

with seven daughters could reasonably be expected to do more. Their names were too numerous and too long and life was too short.

"Take Annette with you and buy that stunning hat you saw at Ketchum & Sinkem's, and tonight I'll unfold my plan," he said as he left the house.

When he came home from business at night, Mr. Girley looked at least six months older. He was an expert arithmetician, but dividing one Easter hat by seven Easter girls was the worst problem he had ever wrestled with. He was worn out but well satisfied, tired but triumphant. The girls had all tried on the new hat and were unanimously of the opinion that it was "just too sweet for anything."

"Now come here, A, B, C, D, E, F and G and pay strict notice, I have the Easter problem solved," Mr. Girley said as he took the new hat in his hand and examined it critically. "This is the very hat for the occasion. I never saw one yet that couldn't be worn strong end to [illegible] or turned down at a pinch.

"Do we go to church?" arch voices chirped in unison.

"Hush, children, your father has the floor," admonished Mrs. Girley, as he took Genevieve, the 16-year-old baby of the family, on his knee and said: "As you are aware, we are face to face with an Easter crisis. Seven young ladies must appear on Lake Chautauqua new hats. This fond father would gladly gratify the hats if he could, but his purse is so badly punctured he is unable to raise the wind. In short, the seven young ladies cannot have seven Easter hats. Now wait," he cried as a murmur arose, "the question is, How can the seven appear before all the world with new hats on Easter without the purchase of seven hats at $15 per hat? Listen, I will tell you. Tomorrow is Easter. In the morning your mother, wearing a look of disgust and a made over hat; Annette, wearing the new hat, and your father wearing any old thing will attend church. That disposes of Annette. Her new hat will be known of all women.

"We shall hurry home, and Bettina, wearing the new hat reversed, will visit Sunday school in triumph. That settles Bettina. Immediately after Sunday school Clorinda, wearing the new hat sideways, will drop into Mrs. Koupon's to inquire about something or other. So much for Clorinda's brief Easter display. When Clorinda returns home, Daphne will deftly unpin the blue flowers on the hat and substitute red ones and then go for a walk, passing the Koupon residence at least four times so that the Koupon girls will be duly and properly impressed. That settles Daphne.

"Elfrida will then substitute yellow flowers for the red ones and attend the afternoon talk of Mr. Oolahka, the missionary from the Solomon islands. That finishes Elfrida. When she returns, Floretta with pink flowers on the hat will walk around the block seven times and borrow a book of Susette Koupon. So much for Floretta. In the evening Genevieve, wearing the hat inside out or trimmed with purple flowers and accompanied by her mother, will attend church. That settles Genevieve and—and the seven of you, thank heaven!"

With a sigh of relief, Mr. Girley shook Genevieve from his knee and amid a chorus of murmurs fled.

The following day his programme was carried out to the letter. One daughter after another appeared with the new Easter hat, and there was not a hitch. As the continuous performance with one hat progressed Mr. Girley rubbed his hands with satisfaction and his fat, red face fairly beamed.

"The day is saved," he said joyfully, "and so's the money. I tell you, it takes a man to meet an emergency of

MR. GIRLEY GROANED IN ANGUISH.

this kind. Fifteen dollars for a straw hat and a bunch of artificial johnny jump ups! The idea!"

He was not so enthusiastic when Susette Koupon called and wanted Bettina to go for a walk, and Bettina could not do so because Elfrida was impressing the fact that she had a new hat upon Mr. Oolahka of the Solomon islands. Nor was he so enthusiastic when Charles Bovee Koupon drove up in a sleigh to take Annette for a ride, and Annette was compelled to refuse because Floretta, with pink flowers on the hat, was walking seven times around the block. Nor was he so joyful when the displeased Bettina and the weeping Annette and the somewhat soured looking Clorinda, Daphne, Elfrida, Floretta, Genevieve and their worried mother surrounded him late that night and began to say things.

"Yes," said Mrs. Girley, "you have undoubtedly saved the day and the money, and you've done well so far as you've gone, but what about tomorrow? Seven girls who have paraded around with seven new Easter hats cannot go out tomorrow wearing six old hats and one new hat. Then, too, the Koupons have invited us all to come over tomorrow night to a swell whist party, and we surely cannot go on the installment plan. What are we going to do?"

"Oh-h-h-h-h, papa, what are we going to do?" the seven daughters cried.

Mr. Girley groaned in anguish. And this was how he had saved the day and the money!

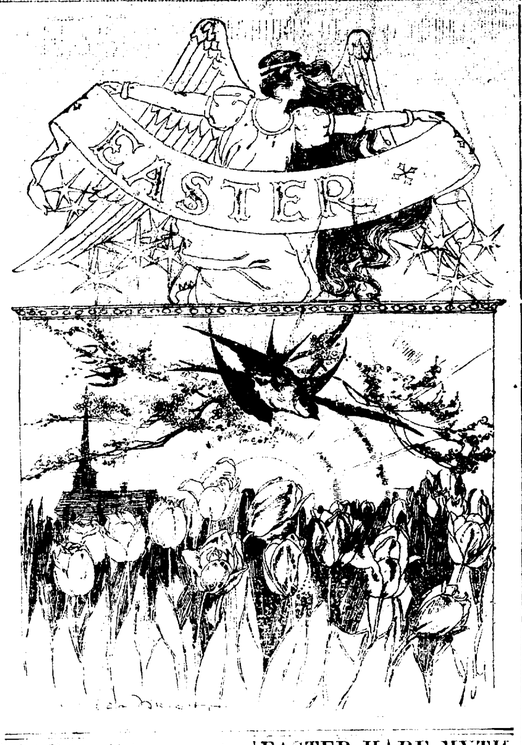
In some manner he managed to escape to bed alive. The following morning he took the Easter hat under his arm and went away to business with a stern, set look upon his rubicund face.

He was an hour late to dinner that night, but when he reached home he was carrying seven handboxes of the style affected by milliners, but he was no longer carrying a watch.

Just the Other Way.

Adonis—There's one thing I couldn't stand, and that's a wife who would be eternally getting her hair up in curl papers.

Miss Sly Fricot—Have no fear, Mr. Adonis. Girls don't go to any such trouble after they get married.—New York World.



EASTER HARE MYTH.

THE RABBIT IDENTIFIED WITH THE MOON IN SYMBOLISM.

Mythology of the Nations Respecting This Period — Origin of Many Customs and Traditions — The Moon Goddess and Change of Sex.

The story of the hare, or, as it is told in this country, the rabbit, who lays the wonderful Easter eggs is only one of a number of confidence games which are played with certain success upon generation after generation of the rising children of men.

The prevalent skepticism of the age fails utterly of transmission to the little ones. Every Christmas a very impossible saint with preposterous nocturnal habits is introduced into the children's calendar of "truly people" and is harmonized by infant sophistry, which differs little from much of the logic of the elders, with the budding theology of the baby mind.

But of all the queer stories whose certainty of credence is based on the strength in children of the broad principle of human gullibility expressed by Cæsar in the statement that men readily believe those things which are pleasant to believe the legend of the Easter hare is the most transparent and yet most successful gold brick game that is annually played upon the little "come ons."

The common, everyday product of the industrious hen is gilded with glittering foil or boiled in some weirdly patterned, mendacious piece of "fast color" calico and deposited in all the resultant crudity of its color scheme in an impossible nest in an outlandish place, which only a creature "mad as a March hare" would ever think of choosing for a homestead site. The children then, in willing mystification, are sent hunting for "bunny's nest" and its wonderful contents.

The sight of the eggs is sufficient proof to the children of the truth of the whole story, as Baron Munchausen desired the moon's presence to be to his auditors, after he had recounted his lunar adventures. Besides, have not the grown folks told the tale with solemn faces? And if a smile should thereafter "twitch the bearded ambush" of a man-

PREPARING THE "GOLD BRICKS."

ly mouth at the easy credulity of a child, it might be well to remind him that he himself has accepted on simple testimony the truth of statements equally astounding. Does he not believe in the existence of the "zoological paradox," the ornithorhynchus, a hairy mammal that yet lays eggs?

The reason why the hare story has come down to our children is that in former generations grown people believed in it sufficiently to perpetuate it. The explanation of its origin is mythological. The symbolism of the egg, in connection with the celebration of the resurrection, is obvious. It represents the new life, the bursting of the soul from material bonds into a freer and higher existence. Long before the rise of Christianity the egg was used as the symbol of the physical universe and the awakening of life therein. As such it was given among friends as a token of good wishes for the new year, which began, as it still does among the Chinese, with the vernal equinox.

It would seem that we ought to be satisfied with the sufficient symbolism of the egg without running after the hare and tracing the myth concerning him to its origin. He, however, is not a meaningless accompaniment to the Easter egg, with whose production he is credited. After the advice of the old recipe, therefore, let us "first catch our hare." To do this we must follow him from country to country, from America and England and Germany through Greece and Egypt to India, and catch him at last—where do you suppose?

The Saxon goddess Eastre, from whom the name Easter is derived, has generally been identified by learned men with Astarte, the Phœnician goddess of the moon, whose name is familiar to Bible readers as Ashtaroth. Her festival was celebrated in early spring at the beginning of the ancient year and therefore since Christ's passion was also a festival of that date in the harmonizing of Christian customs and pagan rites which took place in the evangelization of the Goths and the Saxons Easter and the resurrection were identified in observance. Now the double symbolism of the physical and spiritual resurrection found a parallel in the character of the moon goddess. Not content with being a woman, she would think, in the exercise of "mutable and variable" characteristics, she even had the advantage of changing her sex! The Greeks addressed her as a three formed goddess and as a male. In Germanic speech the moon yet persists as masculine in gender.

The best explanation of this dualism is that the moon was at the same time both masculine and feminine; that there were two moons, a dark and a light, the "old moon in the new moon's arms" being properly enough the "woman in the case." When the moon was full—usually a masculine trait, by the way—the light, or male element, alone was present, and the "man in the moon" reigned free of all feminine influence. He was lord of light and of time; Mas, the measurer, as the Sanskrit called him. When the moon was waning, it was, in Egyptian mythology, Typhon, the type of evil, whose sway diminished with the return of the new moon and ended at the full, at which time a black pig, the symbol of Typhon, was offered in sacrifice to Osiris, the sun, supposed to be his victorious enemy. The leg of pig which is eaten in some parts of England on Easter Monday is probably a survival of this custom, and the tradition about the sun dancing on Easter morning may also be a reminiscence of the old Egyptian myth. It would be interesting to know if these traditions came through the Druids or the Saxons. The former rep-

HUNTING BUNNY'S NEST.

resented the moon as two goddesses, Llywy and Kreirwy, the analogues to Demeter and Persephone of the Greeks, the Mother and the Virgin, and of Vinata and Kaden of the Sanskrit, the former of whom is connected with our modern observance of Easter in that she bore an egg, whence issues the serpent which, according to tradition common to many primitive peoples, brings about the waxing and waning of the moon by swallowing and disgorging it. This conception is not confined to savages, for Musset, the French poet, in his fantastic "Ballade a la Lune," apostrophizes the moon as follows:

Is it a snake that gnaws
Thy disk? Whose swart embrace
So draws
To long affright thy face?

But why is the hare rather than the serpent, which is the more plausible egg producer, connected with the survival of moon worship at Eastertide? It is because from the earliest times people fashioned the spots of the moon in the form of a hare, just as the majestic mien and rayonnant mane of the lion made him the fit symbol of the beaming sun. And as the moon seemed to shrink from the presence of the lord of day, what was more natural than to represent it in proverb and story as the timid hare leaping up in the absence or the subjugation of its powerful enemy?

As the moon in mythology was represented as changing its sex, so its animal symbol, by that mental process which evolves fact from fancy, was in time thought to do so in reality. From the days of Pliny and Plutarch to the euphuists and their successors of the reigns of Elizabeth and James the astounding statement was accepted without question. It is referred to in the following incantation from Beaumont and Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess," which also connects the hare with the moon:

Have that, yearly, sexes change;
Proteus, altering oft and strange;
Decade, with shapes three,
Let this maiden changed be.

Even in the succeeding days of dawning science the author of "Vulgar Errors," in his chapter upon the belief in this metamorphosis, denies only that the change occurs annually and admits that it may have taken place in exceptional instances.

Another zoological fable which connects the hare with the watchful moon, "Spy since that man was born," was that the hare, born, unlike the rabbit, with open eyes, never closed them, and so, in the old medicine, his brain and eyes were prescribed to induce wakefulness.

Superstitions connecting the hare and the moon are innumerable. The hare that crosses your path brings either ill luck, as does the shadow that crosses the moon in eclipse, or else disorders your wits, as the beams of the moon are thought to bring lunacy by shining upon the unprotected face and head. In this latter capacity as a lunatic maker the flesh of the hare was supposed to induce melancholy. But whether hatters, who are proverbial for their "madness," become so by walking bareheaded (on the same principle that shoemakers' children run barefoot) or are rendered "hare brained" by an especial diet upon pugs' pelt bereft carcass is a question for anthropology, and neither zoology nor mythology, to decide.

A. L. GERNON.

Ah seen Melindy ez she sat
T'day alone in huh cha'ch pew.
Melindy got de swelles' hat—
She got dat hat foh Eastah too!
De preachuh tell how Adam bit
De fruit an los' de garden fair,
But 'Lindy got dat garden yit.
Hit perch on top huh kinky hair!

The Stiff Necked Generation.

Chollie—Weally, Miss Gayleigh, if you wefuse me I'll—I'll cut me throat, doncherknow.

Miss Gayleigh—Well, if you don't do it yourself, pretty quick your collar will save you the trouble.—New York World.

The Law of Life.

Force is not the law of love, but it seems to be the law of life. Justice, somehow or other, always manages to hold the scales so as to place the stronger in the favorable position.—[illegible]

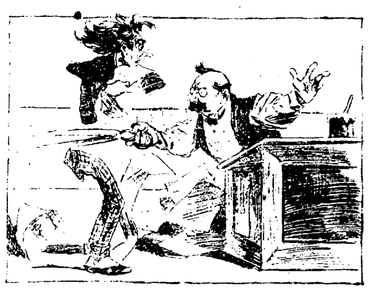
Say "No"

and stick to it, if a grocer urges you to take something "that's the same as" or "as good as" Pearline. A washing-powder sold by "substitution" is open to suspicion. Even if it costs a few cents less, will that pay you for the damage that may be done? If any one thing has been proved about Pearline, it's the fact that it is absolutely harmless. Isn't that enough to make you insist on Pearline. 563

Millions NOW USE Pearline

THE EDITOR TRIES TO SHORTEN THE POEM WITH DISASTROUS RESULTS, BUT ALL ENDS HAPPILY.

1



2

3

4

NINE EACH.

Georgie—Hello, Sammy, did yer hear erbout de horrible accident? Twenty-seven lives lost.

Sammy—Naw, dat aint right, is it? How did it happen?

Georgie—Why, dere was three cats down by de river and dey fell in and got drowned. Dat's one on you.

ONLY A DREAM.

Weary Ier—What in the world were ye trembling so fo' last night?

Thirsty Ike—I was at chakin' for drinks.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Many New Features In Laces, Veils and Ribbons.

ALL THREE WORN IN PROFUSION.

Tailor Made Crash Gowns For Summer Wear Which Are Simple, but Decidedly Effective—Spring Capes and Jackets to Be Worn Next Fall.

[Copyright, 1898, by American Press Association.]

I never saw such a profusion of laces as now and for such a variety of requirements. Lace neckwear we see every day and everywhere and in a bewildering variety of designs.

Many of the made up arrangements for the neck are of colored lace or of brilliant chiffon with ruffles and ends of light lace in some color, the present popular one being burned orange. But turquoise blue, pink, scarlet and other colors are often seen.

There are ties and sashes of liberty silk and chiffonette, and these have large round dots of chenille with frilled ends of the same. These are very odd, but pretty. Chiffon and silk mull ties are made with clusters of tucks at the bottom and another trimming. Then perhaps the next one shown will be ruffled at the bottom and have three or four rows of gauffering above it. Many of these are made of washable material and ruffled with lace only.

Some of the ties to wear with the open blouses and tailor suits are of heavy reps in white or very pale lilac or lavender. Others are of the brilliant plaids now in vogue, some being wide and to form various fancy combinations, others having very little material. These are tied in small bows at the neck. Wide fancy ribbon ties are shown in overwhelming numbers. These are all fringed at the bottom with knotted work heading the fringe. Some black gauze ties have plaid figuring on them in bright colors. These are very pretty. There are string ties, ascot ties, stocks, four in hands and dorbies all in the brightest of the plaids. Certainly there are black satin ties as well as sashes and other lustrous bows having the preference. Black is always there.

Some excellent effects in summer tailor made gowns are produced with the simplest of all materials, the unbleached cotton crashes. These are made up with the greatest care and cut on lines quite as carefully as the finest cloths. There are three or four styles of this stuff, birdseye, honeycomb and twilled, and also duck. The most of the gowns had the tunic or French skirt butlined by blue, blue and white or white and black braid. There are blouse waists and jackets, whichever one prefers. No one could imagine seeing these graceful garments from across the room that they were made of such ordinary goods.

Linen crashes, duck and cheviot are all made up after the same styles. Some are intended for country wear, some for yachting gowns and others for tennis. A very pretty fancy that comes to my mind in this connection is one that I saw in one house. It was a white crash or duck dress. A black lichu cape of duchess lace was thrown over the shoulders and then brought around to the back, where it was tied loosely, the pattern of the lace showing up beautifully against the white.

There are very many short capes of black silks, satins or lace lined with silk. Nearly all have the front extending quite to the bottom of the gown. Where these tabs are not made wide moire or double faced satin ribbon take their place. Around the neck there is a ruffling or ruching of striped silk mull.

Beaded lace capes are seen, too, mostly in a mantilla shape, with one or more full lace ruffles around the lower edge and the full standing ruff around the neck, high in the back and narrowing down to the front. Capes for evening curiously enough are cut shorter in front and round up to the throat, being deep in the back, always with the deep lace ruffle and ribbon.

The jackets for early fall are being made now. The style is for two distinct kinds, one a three quarter length and the other a short, tight waist, ending at the top of the skirt. All others are variations of these two. A few of these side lines will have small postilions. Of the long jackets there are many which look different, owing to the trimming. Yet they are cut in the same way. There is but one dart on each side in front, and this is carried up to the shoulder. It adds slenderness to the form. Some have pockets and some have none. Some are single and others double breasted and some open all the way down in front

FOR AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

there are silk mull ties in black and white with light tracings of gold thread along the edge, becoming heavier at the ends.

I notice among the novelties dotted net with a narrow lace edge sewed to it, and the whole slightly stiffened. This used to be called footing. It is quilled up just as fall as it can be made for neckwear. Some of it has white net footing with black edge, and vice versa. Others are all of one color. These quillings make a very light and inexpensive finish to the neck of a dress, or, in fact, any place wherever it is put. Ruchings of this are made to trim the bottoms of light and transparent skirts.

Lace dress patterns are shown in the most exquisitely beautiful designs and traceries. These have the skirts all prepared, lacking only to be sewed to a band. There are all over pieces with narrower edgings to match to use in making the bodice and sleeves. Naturally a silk or satin underdress is to be worn with a lace one. Blue in the palest tints, orange, straw, lilac and pink are the colors which show prettiest through the meshes of either black or white lace. Some of the sleeve skirts are so slight; others are woven into a sort of circular shape. This has a very elegant sweep and sweep is now one of the requirements of all light dresses.

Chiffonettes and soft lisses are among the newest of the dress materials for very dressy occasions, especially for the young. Silk mousselines are not quite so well liked. The tissues of silk or silk and fine wool are among the prettiest of light stuffs, and their colors are in the main pleasing, though very bright. Faience, Saxony and peacock blues are all brought out in the tissues with fine effect.

In some cases these tissue dresses are made up over silk and have an overdress of black chantilly, generally in the umbrella or circular shape, which shows the design in all its beauty without wrinkles. It is said that black thread and, in fact, nearly all nice black laces will be very much worn by the most dressy ladies this season.

Woolen barages and veilings are shown in many varieties of weight and color. There is a chiffon of cotton which is as pretty as the silk, and this will be largely used to make dainty summer and evening blouses and bodices where the silk chiffon would be too dear.

I saw any number of capes of black chantilly. They reach a bit below the elbow and are wrought into shape as they are made. They are lined with silk of some color best adapted to the rest of the wearer's wardrobe.

Lace veils are wonderful in the way they are woven. Very large double meshes are made with big black chenille dots on every fourth corner. Others have a light oriental tracery done in such a way as to frame the face. All the rest is dotted net in small mesh and dots. A wash blond veil is designed to go around the front of the hat, fasten at its back and be drawn around in front and tied like a directoire cravat bow. It is three yards long. The ends are sometimes ruffled. Fine white and light colored crepon and lisse are both used by some for veils, and they are very becoming, softening all the lines of the face.

Ribbons are in more general use now than for three seasons. Scarcely a suit is made that hasn't a bit somewhere, even the severe tailor costumes. All the new capes have much ribbon, sometimes in latticework, sometimes as a fringe in narrow widths, and sometimes there is a wide bow at the throat with ends reaching nearly to the knees. There are moires, double faced satins, velvets, tartan taffetas, plain and occasionally an iridescent taffeta and numbers of striped effects in grosgrain poplin in plaids and stripes and striped gauzes.

In one house I think I must have seen ten tons of ribbon. The colors are for the most part vivid. The plaids predominate. Next to plaids are plain blacks in quantity.

In that great importing house I was told that for autumn the leading silk will still be taffeta for all occasions except where magnificent costumes are required. For these moires with whatever new device may be invented will be the preferred weave. It is expected that bayaderes in black ground and colored stripes will be liked. They will certainly be offered. So will small brocades on moire surface. Satin duchesse is one of the autumn weaves and is shown in all sorts of [illegible] over a velvet. Jet basques to jackets are laid flat to the figure, not sprung, gathered or plaited. Even the severest of the tailor made coats and jackets have very fine high collars often made quite ornamental.

Among the dainty things in the way of summer wraps are capes with a silk foundation completely covered with silk muslin ruffles, with the inevitable ruche and ribbon bow. Gauze ribbon with a black ground and two orange stripes quilled is on to a net foundation. Black silk guipure lace over pale lilac is the foundation of another cape.

An elegant gown for semigrand occasions was a rich porcelain blue Irish poplin. The skirt was laid up to the knees in hollow folds. The waist was short and round and in surplice style, the fastening having a couple of folds under the fancy buttons. Three others were at the top. At each side, at the neck and on the shoulders was an ornament of cream white guipure lace. That over the shoulders was in form of a sailor collar across the back. The arrangement of the waist was especially graceful. The same design was carried out in top cashmere.

By the way, cashmere is taking the place it should hold in women's affections, for nothing could be more refined. It is also one of the most economical of goods, as it can be cleaned and even washed as often as one wishes.

MAIE LEON.

Speculative Philosophy.

Ethel—Mamma, wouldn't he be tall if they'd roll him out?—Chicago Record.

Lost—One Patient.

"I'm afraid I have lost a patient," said the young physician who realizes the value of making an impression.

"Didn't you know what remedy to prescribe?"

"Perfectly. That part of it was simple enough. But I couldn't think of the Latin for 'mustard plaster.'"—Washington Star.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of justice of the peace, subject to the decision of the Wayne township democratic nominating convention.

HARRY F. FRANCE.

FOR SENATOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for state senator, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of Allen county.

GEORGE V. KELL.

FOR JOINT SENATOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for joint senator for the district composed of Adams and Allen counties, subject to the democratic convention of June 4, 1898.

J. F. SNOW.

Decatur, Ind.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for representative from Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

HENRY I. SMITH.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 4

CHARLES M. DAWSON.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the judgeship of the Allen superior court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

THOMAS E. ELLISON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—I hereby beg leave to announce to the democratic party of Allen county that I will be a candidate for nomination for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention to be held on the 4th day of June next.

ROBERT LOWRY.

FOR CLERK.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

DR. L. S. NULL.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Announce that I am a candidate for the office of county clerk, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.

FRANK J. BELOT.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

LOUIS J. BOBILYA.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM MEYER, JR.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce the name of Captain John H. Rohan as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, and oblige

A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

ADOLPH SCHULTE.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

A. R. SCHNITKER.
New Haven, Allen Co., Ind.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
Lafayette Township.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.

FREDERICK FRY.
Jefferson Township.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

CHARLES W. SCHERER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.

CHARLES M. GILLETT.

FOR CORONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for nomination for the office of coroner of Allen county for a second term, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

JOHN H. KAPPEL, M. D.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the office of coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

DR. W. W. BARNETT.

FOR SURVEYOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

JOHN A. BUSHMAN.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention June 4th.

CHARLES W. BRANSTRATOR.

FOR SHERIFF.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for a second term for the office of sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

ALBERT E. MELCHING.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of commissioner of the Third district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

C. E. ORFF.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for renomination for the office of commissioner of the First district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

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The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

"He who Invests one Dollar in Business Should Invest One Dollar in Advertising that Business." — **A. T. Stewart.**

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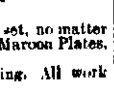

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FALLING HAIR Pimply Faces, Baby Blemishes Cured by Cuticura Soap.

THEY WAIT FOR WAR

No New Developments Transpire in Washington.

Climax of the Crisis is Expected Monday.

Spanish Armistice Will Not Change Matters.

Agreement to Suspend Hostilities Must be Made With the Insurgents--Senator Burrows Talks.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There were not many forenoon callers at the white house today.

Assistant Secretary Day was more prompt in making his informal daily call than yesterday and by 9 o'clock this morning he had reached the white house and talked over the situation and the national policy. The interview, however, occupied scarcely five minutes and Judge Day immediately took up his duties at the state department.

There were reports that the queen regent would sign a decree declaring an armistice in Cuba and that this would be followed by Cuban independence later, but in no official quarters here so far as diligent inquiry could learn had any confirmatory information been received.

Senators Cullom, of Illinois, and Burrows, of Michigan, were the first of the senatorial contingent to talk with the President.

He said he had heard the rumor of the queen's intention to make a final effort to avert war, but he was not aware that any dispatch on the subject had been received from Spain in the past twenty-four hours. He suggested that an armistice could be effective only with the assent of both parties to it, and that in his opinion such an action by the queen regent at this time would not change the situation.

Senator Burrows said that if, however, a complete armistice is actually proclaimed, to cover a period of say thirty, sixty or ninety days, contemplating the cessation of hostilities, it might present a new and important phase of the situation confronting the country.

"For," he suggested, "it would mean a recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans, an official admission of the existence of war, and it is to be borne in mind that the object of our intervention is the procuring of peace. Now are we justified in going into a war under the circumstances when one of the parties offers to lay down its arms and, as to the bona fide intention of such a decree, are we to question the good faith of a country and ask if it means what it says? It might have a material bearing in the present crisis, and it might not."

Inquiry in administration official circles shows that the situation still remains unchanged. Nothing has been received recently from Minister Woodford on the subject of a proposed armistice or indeed upon any subject.

Even were an armistice proclaimed by Spain there is authority for the statement that it would not change the purpose of the administration to force matters to an immediate issue.

An armistice at this time, it is said, would not result in the postponement of contemplated action even for a day. Senators and representatives who called on the president this morning stated that there was no reasonable expectation that hostilities could be avoided, and that their business at the white house related entirely to the contemplated action of congress on receipt of the president's message next Monday.

The indications, it is said now, are that the resolution authorizing the president to intervene in Cuba will not embody any declaration recognizing the independence of the island, but if such action is desired by a majority in each house it will be made the subject of a separate resolution to be introduced later. This conclusion has been arrived at, it is said, in deference to the wishes of the president.

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, saw the president about 11 o'clock. Subsequently he said that he favored armed intervention first and consideration on the subject of recognition of independence later. The suggested armistice in his opinion would not alter our course at all. He believed that that was a question which concerned the Cubans more especially and its significance would depend on the response, if any, from the insurgents. He thought this country, in the light of recent events, should proceed to intervene immediately.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, and Representatives Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the house appropriations committee; Dolliver, of Iowa, a member of the ways and means committee; Pierce of Missouri; Lovering, of Massachusetts; Faris, of Indiana, and others were closeted with the president.

BRITISH STEAMER OFFERED.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The shipping firm of Miller, Bull & Knowlton, general agent of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship company, received a cablegram from Latimore & Fernandez, their agents at San Juan, Porto Rico, today, asking permission to place the British tramp steamship, Virginia, at the disposal of the American consul, Mr. Hanna, and his family and other Americans to take them to St. Thomas and West Indies. The New York agent of the steamship company telegraphed to the state department at Washington that the Virginia will be placed at the service of the American consul without delay.

MAY LEAVE SPAIN.

American Consuls Have Been Given Permission to Come Home.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Permission has been given by the state department to the United States consuls in Spain to leave that country if they so desire pending the threatened severance of all diplomatic relations between Spain and this country. They have not been ordered to leave as such a step is not resorted to except in the case of a rupture between the two nations, but they are permitted to exercise their own discretion in the matter.

The effects of the consulates, such for instance as unimportant papers and furniture, will be turned over to the representatives of some friendly government. As Great Britain has authorized her consular officers to take charge of the effects of all United States consulates there, it is presumed like authority will be given to English consular officers in Spain.

So far as the officials here have been advised, none of the consuls have left their post in the peninsula.

COMMITTEE DIVIDED.

Senators Cannot Agree in Support of the President's Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There was no meeting of the senate committee on foreign relations today, the committee having adjourned after its last meeting until Monday next.

Several of the members of the committee were at the capitol, however, and they casually dropped into the committee room where the Cuban situation was the uppermost topic. There no longer appears to be a doubt that the committee will change its verdict on the method of recognizing Cuban independence, so as not to include the present government of the insurgents and to practically make the declaration one for intervention only if the president represents the necessity for thus limiting the official action of the country.

The movement to secure general compliance with the president's wishes in this respect has gained rapidly until it includes apparently most of the older senators and it is claimed that the committee on foreign relations will yield to the representations of these senators.

The members of the committee who are now expected to support the president are Messrs. Frye, Cullom, Lodge, Clark, Gray and Daniel and some claim that Chairman Davis will take this position.

Mr. Davis declined to say what might be the action of the committee or to in any way discuss the probability of its action. He expressed the opinion that the senate would not consider the subject in executive session.

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS.

Suspicious Persons About Brooklyn Navy Yard to be Arrested.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Extraordinary precautions were in force at the navy yard, Brooklyn, today, respecting suspicious persons. The officer of the guard has been ordered to cause the arrest of any persons seen taking notes and to allow no photographers to enter the yard. Three newspaper men were arrested today while standing near the Mayflower, taking notes. They were taken to the captain of the yard, Sommer, and then before Admiral Bunce before being discharged. The dispatch boat Dolphin will sail today to join the fleet at Key West, carrying an extra cargo of ammunition.

Two boats of the Mosquito fleet, the Sioux and the Tecumseh, were also ordered to put to sea before evening to follow the Dolphin.

The Uncas has been ordered to be ready to depart on Tuesday.

Great difficulty has been experienced in enlisting able seamen aboard the Vermont and in consequence the advisability of offering a bounty of $300 to $500 for seamen is now under consideration.

HALF MILLION FOR WAR.

Lower House of Michigan Legislature Passes Appropriation Bill.

LANSING, Mich., April 9.—Governor Pingree today sent a message to the legislature recommending authorization of a war loan of $500,000; also advising recruiting the national guard and volunteer militia companies to a strength not exceeding 150 men per company. A scene of enthusiasm followed the reading in the house, and the loan bill was passed within half an hour.

A bill also passed increasing an appropriation for the naval reserves from $2,800 to $11,000, and providing for raising the same. As the senate had adjourned until Tuesday, no action was had in that body.

Brewer Bass Dies.

LONDON, April 9.—Alfred Hammar Bass, member of parliament for West Staffordshire, and brother of Lord Burton, is dead. He was born in 1842 and was a director of Bass & Co., the brewers.

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Sole agents in Fort Wayne for the celebrated Knox and Young hats.

THE GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

THE SPANISH RABBLE

Interference With Relief Work in Matanzas.

Kansas City Star's Agents Were Threatened.

Insulted in the Streets by the Soldiers.

Americans Were Warned of a Conspiracy for Wholesale Massacre--State Department Informed of Facts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8.—The Star prints the following from its New Orleans correspondent:

If any evidence were needed to support Consul General Lee's demand that time be given for the removal of Americans from Cuba it is supplied by the report that comes from Port Eads last night.

There has entered into quarantine the ship Utstein, which recently took to Matanzas, Cuba, a great cargo of supplies for the starving reconcentrados.

The cargo was made up of food, medicine and clothing, was valued at $25,000, and was collected by the Kansas City Star in a single week. A member of the Star's staff, who went to Matanzas on the ship, reports partly as follows:

"The dock at Matanzas was crowded with people awaiting the coming of the Utstein. The crowd was one of rags and gauntness, which represented the starving reconcentrados, and the gold lace and showy uniforms of the sneering Spanish officers and soldiers.

"Through this crowd the little party from the Utstein passed. The reconcentrados pointed to their mouths to signify their hunger. The party was followed by hundreds of ragged men, women and children, begging for food or money.

"At every turn the street showed another starving crowd. Consul Brice's office was full of clamoring people. The street was crowded.

"Two clerks were busy writing ration tickets. At 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon first lighters began loading. An effort was made to have the unloading continued through the night, but the Spanish authorities would not consent.

"It was afterwards learned that there was a rumor that several thousand rifles for the insurgents were concealed in the hold.

"As the magnitude of the relief supply was realized by the Spanish merchants, a great deal of feeling was exhibited against the Americans.

"On Sunday two Cubans came to Consul Brice's office and told him that there was much talk against the Americans who came with the ship.

"The Spanish had expected fifty tons of supplies instead of 700 tons.

"Later in the day others came to the consul's office and said Monday had been chosen to assassinate the Americans, and that the attack was to be made under the leadership of the civil guards, the most formidable body of soldiers in Cuba. They reported that the consul's office was to be stoned, and advised that the Star's representatives be sent on ship board. So many reports of this character had been circulated that this was given little credence by Consul Brice, who advised that no fear be shown.

"During Sunday the unloading of the boat proceeded rapidly, and Sunday afternoon the hauling of the cargo to the two large warehouses engaged began at once. The hauling was continued late into the night, until the two warehouses were crowded with the provisions.

"During Sunday Consul Brice gave out ration tickets until 14,000 had been given out. It rained hard all Sunday, but the crowd before the consul's office did not decrease, nor did the consul or his clerks cease in their labors. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Consul Brice bought a lot of bread with Star relief money, and distributed several hundred loaves in front of the theater. It was fought for by a crowd of a thousand or more.

"In the meantime Consul Brice had given a great deal of the great west's money, in twenty and forty cent pieces to needy women. Sunday evening the feeling against the Americans intensified.

"Insults were offered them everywhere. Spanish soldiers crowded them off the sidewalks.

"They were hissed at, spat at and whistled to as if dogs.

"That night they walked to their hotel in the middle of a narrow street, making a good American bluff, followed by a mob, who cursed them.

"Early Monday morning they were awakened by a crowd under their windows talking about them. They walked from the hotel to the consul's office, insulted on every side. Before the consulate stood the usual great crowd of reconcentrados awaiting the distribution of supplies.

"It was a pitiful sight; one of such gaunt misery as can be seen nowhere else in the world.

"Consul Brice advised the Star's representatives to go aboard the Utstein at once. He had learned from a reliable source that the feeling was so strong that very little might precipitate bloodshed.

"The British consul earnestly gave the same advice.

"Shortly afterward Captain Aarsvald, of the Utstein, came ashore, and was advised by the Norwegian consul to go aboard his ship.

"During the morning Consul Brice sent a special messenger to Consul General Lee at Havana, stating the situation and asking that the state department afford him protection in distributing the supplies, avowing at the same time his determination to distribute the last pound of supplies. The message, he felt, he could not trust to the telegraph.

"From the consul's office to the wharf, the Star men met with renowed insults, but with Captain Aarsveld got aboat and went out to the ship.

"All through the day the unloading progressed. It was finished about 6 o'clock, and the Utstein immediately put to see.

"Just before she sailed Consul Brice came aboard and stated that the distribution had begun early Monday morning and that thousands of people had been provided with food.

"The distribution, he said, would go on that night and until every pound of the cargo had been properly given away or he was driven away."

The facts contained in the foregoing dispatch will be formally brought to the attention of the state department today.

A FAMILY FUED

Results in a Triple Murder in Tennessee.

One Other Will Die--John McGhee and Son John go Gunning for Several Relations.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—This morning near McGhee station, Monroe county, John McGhee and his son, Joe, shot and killed Henry and Ernest Howard and James Murrand, and mortally wounded Tom Howard. The Howards were brothers-in-law and sons-in-law of McGhee. The killing was the result of a family feud. The McGhees are prominent people and highly connected.

LOOK IN HIS MOUTH.

How to Tell the Age of a Horse by His Teeth.

At 3 years old the horse should have the central permanent nippers growing, the other two pairs wasting, six grinders in each jaw above and below, the first and fifth level, the others and the sixth protruding. The sharp edges of the new incisors will be very evident, compared with the old teeth. As the permanent nippers wear and continue to grow a narrow portion of the cone shaped tooth is exposed by the attrition of the teeth on each other. The mark will be wearing out, and the crowns of the teeth will be sensibly smaller than at 2 years. Between 3½ and 4 years the next pair of nippers will be changed, the central nippers will have attained nearly their full growth, a vacuity will be left where the second stood, and the corner teeth will be diminished in breadth, worn down, and the mark in the center of the tooth will become faint. The second pair of grinders will be shed.

At 4 years the central nippers will be fully developed, the sharp edge somewhat worn off and the mark somewhat wider and fainter. The next pair will be up, but they will be small, with a mark deep and extending quite across them. The corner nippers will be larger than the inside ones, but smaller than before and flat and the mark nearly effaced. The sixth grinders will have risen to a level with the others, and the tushes will begin to appear.

At 5 the horse's mouth is almost perfect. The corner nippers are quite up, the long, deep mark irregular in the inside, and the other nippers will bear evident tokens of increased wear. The tushes are nearly grown, the sixth molar is up, and the third molar is wanting. This last circumstance will prevent the deception of attempting to pass a late 4-year-old as a 5-year-old. At 6 the mark on the central nippers is worn out. At 7 the mark is worn out in the four central nippers and fast wearing away in the corner teeth. The tushes are rounded at the points and edges and beginning to get round inside. At 8 years old the tushes are rounded in every way, and the mark is gone from all the bottom nippers. There is nothing remaining in them that can afterward clearly show the age of a horse. After this the only guides are the nippers in the upper jaw.

At 9 the mark will be worn from the middle nippers, from the next pair at 10 and from all the upper nippers at 11. At 9 the center nippers are round instead of oval. At 10 the others begin to become round, at 11 the second pair are much rounded, at 13 the corner ones have the same appearance, at 14 the faces of the center nippers become somewhat triangular and at 17 they are all so.—St. Louis Republic.

The Way He Viewed It.

A mob of White Caps were pursuing a negro, when the latter jumped into a river and was drowned. When the victim's old father was informed of the result, he fell on his knees and cried fervently:

"Thank God, dey didn't lynch him. He didn't want ter die by lynchin, en ef dey had lynched him he would'er regretted it all his life."

Trunks.

Before you purchase a trunk or traveling bag, see the new stock at A. W. GOLDEN'S, 96 Calhoun St., Opp. Fruit House.

TO INVOLVE EUROPE.

Political Society at Madrid Drafts an Address.

A Call to the Powers to Resist America.

Control of the Gulf Set Forth as the Issue.

Claimed That Demands on Spain Equal to Asking Europe to Withdraw From the New World.

MADRID, April 9.—11:40 a. m.—A political society here with French connections has drafted an address to the government declaring that the United States desires to "impair Spain's indisputable sovereignty over Cuba and Porto Rico," asserting that those islands are the keys of the Gulf of Mexico and claiming that it must be Spain's mission to retain them as a guarantee for the maintenance of the commercial interests of Europe, pointing out that "to ask Spain to haul down her flag in Cuba is tantamount to asking Europe to withdraw from that part of the world."

The members of the society promise to make every sacrifice in the interests of the fatherland.

MADRID PRESS OPINIONS.

Some Hold War Inevitable and Others Hope for Peace.

MADRID, April 9—11:30 A. M.—The political situation is unchanged.

The opinions expressed by the newspapers are contradictory.

Some of them hold that war is inevitable, and others hope for peace.

The Correspondencia De Espana says the intervention of the powers has produced at Washington an effect favorable to Spain. It adds:

"Spain can accept the friendly counsel of the powers to solve the question, where she cannot recede in front of the American demands."

The Globo (liberal) this morning rejoices at the "calmer judgment of yesterday's press," highly commending the utterances of the Correspondencia, De Espania, and the Epoca, and adding:

"Neither America nor Span can ignore the collective action without daring the Eurepean powers. England's participation necesitates Spain's watchful eye on the developments. We have not forgotten that the Times said: 'In order to treat with the insurgents the Spaniards must subdue their pride.' Unless the powers tie the American hands against further aiding the insurgents, their interference will be of little benefit to America, Spain or Europe."

PREPARED TO FLY.

Queen Regent of Spain May Return to Austria, Her Native Land.

LONDON, April 9.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"How seriously the situation is understood here is shown by the fact that court circles already believe that Queen Regent Christina may soon return to her native land.

"Suitable preparations are already making at the palace of her brother, Archduke Lugen."

THE PURPOSE OF THE POWERS.

PARIS, April 9.—It is officially announced here that the visit of the ambassadors at Washington to President McKinley was, primarily, in order to give the president the opportunity of notifying Europe of the necessity for the intervention of the United States in Cuba.

IN A SNOWSLIDE.

Thirty-One Persons Perish in Crossing Chilkoot Pass.

News of Disaster Comes by Steamer Alki--Besides the Killed, Many Men are Seriously Injured.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 8.—The steamer Alki arrived last night with the news that a land slide had occured on Chilkoot trail, in which thirty-one men are known to have been killed and a large number injured.

Among the dead are:

C. P. Harrison, of Seattle.
August K. Zeibarth, of Seattle.
Thomas Collins, of Portland.
W. L. Riley, of Seattle.
E. D. Atwood, of New York.
C. Bech Sanford, of Florida.
L. Weidler, of Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. H. Ryan, of Baltimore, Md.
John Morgan, of Emporia, Kan.
—— Grimes, of San Francisco.
—— Garrison, residence unknown.
—— Ritchie, residence unknown.
James Durber, of Seattle.
Unknown woman.

The account brought down by the Alki states that the avalanche broke away from the mountain side a short distance from the summit and in an instant it had caught fifty or more travelers on the trail below and had crushed their lives out in its icy embrace. The snow and ice was piled up alongside the trail at different points, covering bodies, tents and outfits in horrible confusion.

At other places along the trail every indication of travel and of man's habitation was swept clean out of sight. Notwithstanding the windy weather prevailing and the unfavorable conditions for travel, nearly 200 miners were scattered from the Sheep camp to the summit of the pass, a distance of eight miles. At Sheep camp the majority of the gold hunters were camped, waiting for better weather. Had there been no wind the loss of life would have been four times as great.

BACK TO LAKESIDE.

Ball Games Will be Played There This Season.

The Management Was Compelled to Make That Choice, Because There Was Uncertainty as to the New Park.

The Fort Wayne games this season will not be played on the flats after all. The Athletic club will not build in time for the opening games of the season, at least, and the season will commence at Lakeside park. The street railway was just about to remove the Lakeside grand stand to Robison park and the base ball management was compelled to decide today. The war scare has kept Captain Reese busy and he has been unable to proceed with the erection of a new park and today it was decided that the championship games would be played at Lakeside park. The base ball management will refund the money to those persons who purchased season tickets on the strength of the grounds being built on the flats and who are dissatisfied with the move back to Lakeside. The change will be regretted by all lovers of the game who had anticipated a very successful season at the new park.

THE STREET FAIR.

The Big Meeting Will be Held Next Wednesday Evening.

The business men who have the street fair project in hand will hold a meeting next Wednesday evening at the city hall to make preliminary arrangements for the show.

G. D. Benson, of Laporte, will be here and Mr. Hartman, who had charge of the Auburn street fair, will also address the mass meeting.

The business men of Fort Wayne desire that the fair should be a complete success and will leave no effort untried to make it a success.

VICTORY COMPLETE.

Two Thousand Dervishes Were Killed and the Balance Captured.

CARIO, Egypt, April 9.—The British brigade, in the great defeat of the dervishes yesterday at Atbara, and the capture of Mahmoud, the dervish commander and 4,000 of his followers lost, in addition to the ten killed, cabled yesterday, ten rank and file killed and had ninety men wounded.

The Egyptians lost fifty-one men killed and had fourteen officers and 319 men wounded. The dervishes lost about 2,000 men killed.

Bicycle Accident Results Fatally.

LONDON, April 9.—The Marquis Exeter (Brownlow Henry George Cecil) died this morning as the result of a bicycling accident.

FREE GIFT.

With every boy's suit we sell for $3.50 and upwards, we will present a Yale camera and printing outfit free.

THE GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

ATTENTION. EVERYBODY!

This is Second Anniversary Week at Wolf & Dessauer's.

This week marks epoch number two in the history of our business, as we are just passing the second milestone of our career. We came before you just two years ago and asked a share of the public's patronage. You have responded most liberally to our call, for which we are truly grateful to one and all. In order to show our appreciation of your desire to help us, we will reciprocate your kind acts by again donating

2½ PER CENT.

Of our cash sales during the week April 11th to April 16th, inclusive, to the various

ORPHAN ASYLUMS

in the city, namely, the Catholic Orphans' Home, Reformed Orphans' Home and the City Orphans' Home. To further augment the progress of the sale, we will make special low prices in every department in our store.

We have no doubt that each and every one will attend this sale, if for nothing else than the charitable end in view, viz.: To increase the amount to be donated to the Orphans Homes. Having started our foundation on the basis of honest, square dealing and treating everybody alike; never misrepresenting anything, but giving the best values procurable for the money, we feel positive this will be the greatest sale ever attempted in the city.

Sale starts Monday, April 11th, closes Saturday night, April 16th.

WOLF & DESSAUER,
70 and 72 Calhoun St.

FREE GIFT.

With every boy's suit we sell for $3.50 and upwards, we will present a Yale camera and printing outfit free.

THE GLOBE,
A K Hurst & Co.

AN ARMISTICE AGAIN

Spanish Government Considers That Measure.

Decree Has Not Been Signed so Far as Known.

European Pressure Still Exerted at Madrid.

Spain Will Not Concede to American Intervention or Grant Independence to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—It is learned at one of the foreign embassies that the Spanish government today has under very earnest consideration the issuance of a proclamation declaring an armistice in Cuba.

The decree has not yet been signed so far as is known here, nor does the information indicate that a final determination that it shall issue has been reached as yet.

The measure, however, is being strongly pressed upon the consideration of Spain by some of the continental European powers which have acquainted their embassy with the facts.

It is the hope of the powers urging this move that by means of this concession war might be averted although it is realized that the United States may not regard the concession as adequate to meet the case. The Spanish government, it is said, holds to the position that it will yield everything to avert war, save two things—independence of Cuba and American intervention.

It insists that if either of these latter moves are insisted upon by the United States as a sine qua non and are carried into effect it will regard them as overt acts and as placing the United States in the attitude of taking the first aggressive step toward war.

It is because of Spain's refusal to yield on either the intervention or independence propositions that the armistice proposal is not regarded as assuring a change in the present outlook.

NO NEWS OF AN ARMISTICE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Up to 2:45 o'clock this afternoon neither the state department nor the Spanish minister had received word from Madrid that Spain had declared an armistice.

WILL COMMAND THE MAYFLOWER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Captain Moser and Lieutenant Garrett left for Norfolk navy yard today. The captain will take charge of the Mayflower and Lieutenant Barrett will have temporary charge of the receiving ship at Norfolk navy yard. They have been in charge of the Albatross for two years, which is the vessel detailed to aid United States Fish Commissioner Brice in making thorough survey of the fishing grounds in the Alaskan northwest.

CREWS FOR NEW WARSHIPS.

WEYMOUTH, Eng., April 9.—The United States cruiser Topeka (formerly the Diogenes,) Lieutenant John J. Knapp in command, and the United States torpedo boat, Somers, commanded by Ensign C. W. Hazelton, sailed this morning for the United States. Fifteen firemen for the Topeka were obtained from the American lines steamer St. Paul at Southampton. All the men on board the St. Paul were eager to join the cruiser. The firemen were taken to Weymouth on a tug by the United States consul and were put on board the Topeka at 6:30 oclock yesterday evening.

NEW SHIP PURCHASED.

HONG KONG, April 9.—The United States officials here have purchased the British steamer Zafiro. The Zafiro is of 1,062 tons gross register. She is brigatined rigged, 213 feet, seven inches long, has thirty-one feet, eight inches beam and draws twenty-one feet, three inches of water.

The steamer was built at Aberdeen in 1884, and was owned by the China and Manila Steamship company.

DURBIN'S REPORT.

Telegraphs What is to be Expected in Case of War.

It Takes Definite Shape--First Call Would be for One Regiment and One Battery.

A few days ago Col. W. T. Durbin, a member of Governor Mount's military staff, was instructed to go to Washington as the special representative of the state government, for the purpose of urging the president and Secretary of War Alger to immediately equip the artillery companies of the Indiana national guard with modern breech-loading guns. Colonel Durbin accepted the trust, with the generous offer to bear his own expenses, and reports since received from him have been altogether encouraging. Late yesterday evening he telegraphed the governor the following message:

"First call, if made, will be for one regiment and one battery of the national guard from Indiana. It is preferred that these assignments be designated by yourself. They will be equipped with the best guns of the government. The rendezvous will probably be Washington. The enlistment of national guards into the United States service will be voluntary, not compulsory. The conservative classes here are still hopeful that the queen regent will take matters in her own hands and thus avoid war."

The opinion prevails at the governor's office and in the adjutant-general's department, that, in case the Indiana batteries are called into service, they will be placed in charge of heavy ordnance at coast places, and that there will not be any necessity for field pieces of the kind ordinarily supplied to the national guard.

NO WORD FROM LEE

Consul General Expected to Leave Havana Today.

State Department Receives no Advices From Him--Fern Was Not Blown Up in Havana Harbor.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary Sherman at 2:45 this afternoon had not received word from Consul General Lee that he had left Havana. The secretary stated, however, that he expected to hear at any time that the consul general had taken his departure, in pursuance to orders.

FERN IS ALL RIGHT.

Story of Her Being Blown Up Was a Ridiculous Canard.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary of the Navy Long promptly put a quietus on the rumor that the American ship Fern had been blown up in the harbor of Havana.

He said in response to the interrogatory of an Associated Press representative that he was very glad to report that the rumor was incorrect. Subsequently, after investigation by telegraph Assistant Secretary Roosvelt said that the rumor was a mere foolish invention.

ANXIOUS TO HEAR FROM LEE.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The officials of the department are awaiting with much interest today dispatches from Consul General Lee at Havana which will tell of his safe departure from that city for the United States soil. While they do not outwardly manifest any uneasiness it it apparent that favorable news from General Lee will relieve their minds of any fear they have that disturbance or other trouble might interfere with his safe departure.

HAVANA IS QUIET.

HAVANA, April 9.—10 A. M.—All is quiet in Havana at this hour. The United States consul general, General Fitzhugh Lee, is to call on Captain General Blanco this morning in order to say good by. Walter B. Barker, the United States consul at Sagua LaGrande, has arrived here from his post. He was sent for by a private message.

The American newspaper correspondents, with Consul General Lee, are ready to leave here on the Fern at about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Alex Gollan, the British consul here, is ready to take charge of the American interests so far as allowed.

For Confirmation.

A full line of boys' confirmation hats, shirts, ties, etc., at

A. W. GOLDEN'S.

Marriage Licenses.

William F. Mills and Clara Darling.

Henry Wiedelman and Katie Messerschmidt.

Narcis A. Coulardotx and Louisa L. Gerardot.

Robert L. Waters and Florence McGniff.

WE ARE

Sole agents in Fort Wayne for the celebrated Young and Knox hats.

THE GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

The county commissioners granted a liquor license to Messrs. Hartzell & Reicholdefer.

Easter Hats and Furnishing Goods.

A nice, new and fresh stock to select from, at

GOLDEN, THE HATTER'S.

Some Hints for Health.

It is a mistake to work when you are not in a fit condition to do so; to take off heavy underclothing because you have become overheated; to think that the more a person eats the healthier and stronger he will become; to believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more they study the more they learn; to go to bed late at night and rise at daybreak and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained; to imagine that if a little work or exercise is good violent or prolonged exercise is better; to conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in; to sleep exposed to a direct draught at any season; to imagine that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better, as alcoholic stimulants, for example, is good for the system without regard to the after effects; to eat as if you had only a minute in which to finish the meal or to eat without an appetite, or to continue after it has been satisfied to gratify the taste; to give unnecessary time to a certain established routine of housekeeping when it could be much more profitably spent in rest or recreation.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Another Report!

Board of Inquiry has Made Another Important Discovery.

Positive Evidence at hand as to where the best bargains in Furniture are to be found. This is a local board, consisting of Fort Wayne's shrewdest buyers. It has been in session ever since we started in business, and the final verdict is, that we have the largest, EXCLUSIVE Furniture store in this city; the finest stock, and with prices that put all the other fellows to rout.

Chiffioner shown in cut is made in solid oak; is plain in design; 48 in. high, 31 in. wide and 17 in. deep. This will prove a useful piece of furniture in a bedroom. We have cut the price in two—

$3.50.

Another car load of Baby Carriages next week.

W. J. KETTLER & SON,

FURNITURE, 11 and 17 Court Street and 58 and 60 Clinton Street.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Brewers' Union No. 62—Regular meeting.

Athletic—Sparring exhibition at Fort Wayne club between Lawler and Brady.

Lodges—Order of Red Cross; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 25; Rathbone Sisters.

The season of palaver is about ended. Action comes next.

The dogs of war are growing frenzied with nothing to gnaw upon but their chains.

"Slow into war, fast in fight," is the way Admiral Jouett sums up the American habit.

The season of rains is about due in Cuba, but the worst reign Cuba has ever known will soon be over.

From the fasting and solemnities of lent to the red carnage of war is a violent transition, but that is what it looks like.

Mr. Rubens, attorney to the Cuban junta, may have been telling the truth, but like many other rubens, he talks too much and at times unwonted.

One of the obstacles to the success of submarine boats is to maintain a supply of air. Experiment should not be abandoned till Billy Mason has been taken down in one of the boats. There would be not only air, but breezes fresh and stiff.

In view of divers and sundry twistings of the British lion's tail by Americans in and out of office, the animal is displaying remarkably good feeling for his tormentors in this crisis. Perhaps he is grateful that our annoying attentions have been confined to his tail.

Everything that has been said about the failure of John Sherman's faculties is confirmed by the following pathetic admission made by him a few days ago at the Fifth avenue hotel in New York: "I cannot say anything about the subject of Cuba. I know nothing more about it than has appeared in the newspapers."

A Warsaw man studded his cement sidewalk with a large number of rare coins. It was an unique and pretty display while it lasted, but some nights ago an unannointed wretch under cover of darkness pried the coins from the cement and where they once nestled are only some unsightly holes. The man is indignant, of course, but he is only reaping just retribution for thrusting temptation literally under the foot of the wayfarer.

Occasionally there is complaint of recklessness on the part of firemen when exercising fire department horses on the streets. Yesterday, in Bloomingdale, a boy was injured by being run over while the horses of engine company No. 6 were out for an airing. The complaint that firemen are reckless is doubtless unjust. When the mettlesome horses have little to do they become exceedingly restive and out in the street are hard to control. It is necessary that they be given exercise, but the firemen should select such time of the day and such streets for the purpose as will reduce the danger of accident to the minimum.

The obstinacy of Spain in plunging into war with the United States is not difficult to understand. The Spanish government realizes that in any event Cuba must soon be lost to the crown and that if it is not war with this country it will be war at home. War with the United States will doubtless have the effect of rousing the national spirit of all Spaniards and thus the several political factions with which the peninsular government has to contend will be united in maintaining the honor of Spanish arms. It is not Cuba that the powers at Madrid are trying to save. It is the reigning dynasty. The throne of the boy king is in peril. The dynastic party will count it purchased cheap if the sceptre that waits for little Alfonso is maintained at no greater cost than a war with the United States.

The war crisis is now more acute than it has been at any time since conflict seemed probable. The Spanish government, which has in fact yielded nothing, holds that its concessions to the demands of the United States have already been made to the uttermost limit compatible with the national honor of Spain. The ultimatum of this government still stands. The president has not receded an inch from the stand he last took. Each nation is eyeing the other with belligerent glare and waiting for the move that must culminate in war. Diplomacy has run its course. There can be no mediation for the dispute can be settled in but one way. Spain must take her foot from Cuban soil. There is no middle ground upon which to treat; no place for arbitration to stand in performance of its noble offices. It must be concession or refusal. Spain elects the issue. She must choose compliance and peace or obstinacy and war. From Madrid comes no note of conciliation. There as here they wait President McKinley's message which shall proclaim the determination of the government of the United States to employ all its resources in fulfillment of the humane task it has set for itself to stop a wicked and savage warfare prosecuted by Spain against helpless thousands who bear no arms. This government is determined and prepared. Unless by Monday the Spanish government has retreated from its present position, President McKinley's message will go to congress. He will recommend armed intervention to stop the war in Cuba, and unless all signs of the temper of congress are misleading, armed intervention will be at once declared and the independence of Cuba recognized. The situation is most grave. In Washington war is believed to be inevitable. Before the speeding of another week the peace of the western hemisphere may be disturbed by the shock of conflict.

DURING EASTER WEEK

Each Mother will visit the different clothing stores in search of such a garment as will just strike her fancy as a

CONFIRMATION SUIT

For the boy who is to be confirmed. When she strikes our store she will go no farther, because our stock is the largest in the city and our prices are always a little lower than others.

DERBY SOFT **HATS**

Men can save money on their headgear this spring by buying from us. This season's hats are neat and handsome. Shaped after the most popular blocks. We buy in case lots direct from the factory, save you all the middlemen's profits, and charge you nothing for the label inside.

No hat store prices or methods about our hat business. We furnish you the style and quality at a saving of from

50c to $1.00 ON A HAT.

Professional men, dignified men, tasteful men and particular men can find their tastes fully satisfied in this ideal stock of hats.

LEHMAN'S

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

IT WILL BE RARE.

Woman's Club League Entertainment at the Temple Tuesday Night.

The attraction at the Temple theater Tuesday night next will belong to the Woman's Club League entertainment course. Geo. Riddle in readings and the Beethoven orchestral club are secured for this entertainment, which promises to be one of the best yet provided by the league. Mr. Riddle is pre-eminent in his field and is so familiar to patrons of the highest class of literary entertainment that comment is scarcely necessary, but the following from the Boston Daily Advertiser apropos Mr. Riddle's appearance in the Harvard Creek play some years ago will serve to show the plane of his standing:

"Never did a greater number of distinguished people compose an audience in Cambridge, and never before did the interior of that beautiful theater present a more brilliant scene. The invited guests comprised representative classical scholars from nearly all of the New England and many of the western colleges, and in most cases these gentlemen were accompanied by their wives. The noted people present were dispersed throughout the entire audiece, but of them there was one conspicuous grouping. In the center of the balcony, within a small radius, sat Henry W. Longfellow, his niece and daughters; President and Mrs. Charles W. Eliot, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Alexander Agassiz, Governor John D. Long and Judge E. Rockwood Hoar. There were also present Chief Justice Gray, Archbishop Williams, George William Curtis, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, John Quincy Adams, Mr. W. D. Howells, Chinese Professor Ko-Kun-Hua, and many other celebrities."

Seats for this entertainment may be secured on Monday.

Easter Greeting.

The Sabbath school of Christ's Lutheran church will render "The King Immortal" Easter evening at the church, corner Jefferson and Webster streets.

Anthem	Quartet
Responsive reading	School
Prayer	Pastor
Song "I shall rise and put on glory"	School
Recitation	Edna Yarnan
Recitation	Six boys
Song	Four girls
Recitation	Ethel Lehler
Song "Look, ye saints! the sight is glorious"	School
Exercise	Fifteen girls
Solo	Lottie Whitney
Recitation	Six girls
Song "Whisper Praises"	Small girls
Recitation	Gracie Thain
Solo and chorus	Quartet
Recitation	Mattie and Kattie Roach
Song "What Memorial Shall We Bear"	School
Address	Rev. A. A. Hundley
Song "Thou Art Coming"	School
Benediction	

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, April 9.—Wheat—May, $1.06; July, 84⅝@¾c; Sept., 77⅞c; Dec., 75c.

Corn—April, 29⅛c; May, 29⅞c; July, 31⅛c; Sept., 32⅝c.

Oats—April, 25⅞@¾c; May, 25⅞@¾c; July, 23¾c; Sept., 21½@⅝c.

Pork—April, $9.85; May, $9.87; July, $9.97.

Lard—April, $5.17; May, $5.20; July, $5.27; Sept., $5.32½@35.

Ribs—April and May, $5.20; July, $5.27; Sept., $5.35.

CHRIST IS RISEN.

The Divine Symbol of Eternal Life.

Special Easter Services in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow—Announcements for the Sabbath.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—J. R. Lowry will address the men's meeting at 3 p. m.; Bible class at 4 p. m. Manfred C. Wright, chairman committee.

There will be given an English Easter entertainment by the Young People's alliance of the Bethel church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets, tomorrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 6:30 p. m.

Trinity English Lutheran Church, corner Wayne and Clinton street.—Morning service and communion, 10:30; Sunday school, 2:30; baptism of children, 3:30; Luther league, 7:00; no other evening service.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Sermon, reception of members and communion at 10:30 a. m.; lecture and Bible school, 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:15 p. m.; teachers' class, 10 a. m.

The services at Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Morning services at 10:30; subject, "If a Man Die Shall He Live Again." The evening service will be a gospel song service, beginning at 7:30 o'clock

Simpson M. E. church.—Sunday school, 9:30; Easter sermon, 10:30; Junior league, 2:30; Senior league, 6:30; sermon, 7:30, "Christian Science Against Itself." Special Easter music will be rendered by the choir at each service. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; Easter sermon by the pastor at 10:30; children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Epworth League meets at 6:45 p. m.; preaching by the pastor at 7:45 p. m. There will be special Easter music by a large choir.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ tomorrow the services will be of special interest. "The Living Christ" will be the morning theme. Music in harmony with the Easter season will be rendered. The evening subject will be "The Rock of Ages, or the Sure Foundation." P. J. Rice, minister.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; communion and reception of members at 10:45 a. m.; the children of the Sunday school have prepared a beautiful Easter service which they will render at 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.

Bethany Presbyterian church, Nebraska. George E. Davies, pastor. Easter services with special music at 10:30 a. m.; a special Easter service for the Sunday School at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following; evening service at 7:30 p. m.—a sermon to young men and young women on "The First Principles of Success."

Special services in Plymouth Congregational church both morning and evening. Reception of twenty-four new members at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The sacred cantata, "Under the Palms," will be rendered by soloists and a large chorus. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. James S. Ainslie, minister.

Third Presbyterian church—Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. At the morning service, Easter sermon and the following musical service: Quartet, "He is Risen," Mrs. Crighton, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Riblet and R. A. Bradley; solo, "The Angels' Song," Mrs. Plummer; trio, "Praise Ye the Lord," Mrs. Plummer, F. E. Riblet and Arthur Dougall.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Cass and Fourth streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell. Morning subject, "The Good Soldier;" evening subject, "Personal Duty." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Wesleyan brotherhood, 3 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Special music, appropriate to the day, will be rendered by the choir both morning and evening.

Heidelberg Reformed Church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; sermon, "Baptism;" addition of new members, and holy communion; evening service at 7:30, subject, "An Evening With Jesus;" Every Wednesday prayer service at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15. Catechetical instruction every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison street, C. U. Cissell, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30. Sermon, 10:30, subject, "The Risen Lord." The pastor will administer the sacrament of baptism to all children presented by parents. General class, 11:45. The Junior league will give an Easter entertainment at 3:00 p. m.; Epworth league devotional service at 6:30. An Easter cantata will be rendered at the evening service, entitled "Priest and King."

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as follows: Bible school at 9:15 a. m.; communion at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; subject, "The Resurrection of Jesus Christ;" Junior Endeavor at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m. In the evening at 7:30 p. m. an Easter service will be conducted by the children of the Sunday school. An excellent program has been prepared for the occasion. "Rock of Ages" will be rendered by a class of girls. This will be the leading lecture of the evening. M. K. Griffith will sing a solo, "The Church Across the Way."

Cleveland's is the strongest of all pure cream of tartar baking powders, yet its great merit is not its strength, but the fact that it is **pure, wholesome and sure.**

"You're light enough when I tackle you," said the little can of Cleveland's baking powder to the big barrel of flour.

A fine musical program has been prepared for Easter at St. Patrick's church by the choir, which is as follows:

Vidi Aquam	Wiegand
Mass in B flat	Mercedante
Orchestra accompaniment.	
Regina Coeli	Cherubini

The music for the afternoon service will also be a special feature.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30. The Easter cheer will characterize all services. Communion at 10:45 a. m. A brief, crisp address at 7:30 p. m., on "Immortality." The choir will render the following numbers:

"Now is Christ Risen"	Gabriel
"Calvary"	Gabriel
"Easter Hymn"	Lorenz
"I Am the Resurrection"	Tibballs
"Christ the Lord is Risen"	Anon
"Christ, Our Passover"	Chappie

Easter services, with special music, at Baptist Tabernacle both morning and evening. At 10:30 a. m., an Easter lily service, with sermon to the Sunday school; at 7:30 p. m., an Easter sermon, being the fourth in the series on "Pillars of Christianity," followed by an illustration of the resurrection of our Lord in Baptism. At night the Choir will be assisted by a violinist and a harpist; also E. F. Yarnelle and daughter, Miss Edith, will sing.

Easter services at the Grace Reformed church 10:30 a. m.; baptism, reception of members and communion, brief sermon. Evening service at 7:30, topic, "Many Infallible Proofs." Special music by the choir at morning and evening service, as follows:

Gloria	Mozart
Lord, With Glowing Heart I'll Praise Thee.	Frank M. Jeffery
Hallelujah, Christ is Risen	Edwin A. Clare
Solo by Mr. Haskell.	
Breaking of the Day	Frederick Vizal
Solo by Mrs. Rossington.	
Resurrection	Holden

The Wayne street M. E. Sunday school will give an Easter song service in their church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Following is the program:

Processional "Christ is Risen"	
The Lord's Prayer	
Anthem	Linden quartet
"A Child's Easter Prayer"	Flora Cook
"Watchman, Tell Us of the Night"	Class song
Solo	Martha Diether
"Spring Song"	Infant class
"Born, Crucified, Risen"	George Thorwald
Solo	Clint Wilson
Violin accompaniment by Prof. Nowburg.	
Easter carol	Four classes
Solo and chorus "God Hath Sent His Angels"	Mrs. John McCurdy and school
Easter offerings	
Gloria	

Program of Easter music of Trinity Episcopal church, 10:45 a. m.:

Organ prelude—"Easter Morning in Holy Land"	
Processional—Jesus Christ is Risen Today	
Christ, Our Passover	English chant
Gloria Patri	Holden
Te Deum	Buck-Hayden
Jubilate	Buck-Mendelssohn
Hymn—O Day of Resurrection	
Kyrie Eleison	Marjorie
Hymn—Angels Rolled the Rock Away	
Offertory anthem—When Christ Who is Our Life Shall Appear	J. V. Roberts
Sanctus	Stainer
Recessional—The Strife is O'er	

Evening children's service at 5 o'clock, led by vested choir. Solo by Mrs. C. Fisher; organist, Mrs. L. P. Drayer; choirmaster, T. H. Lambert.

Berry street M. E. church will render a special program tomorrow night, entitled "Priest and King."

Voluntary	Orchestra
Hymn	Congregation
Prayer	
Scripture reading, Ps. 72: 1-19.	
Chorus by the choir "Sing Unto the Lord"	
Scripture reading, Heb. 4: 14-16, and 5: 1-10, and Mark 11: 1-10	
Chorus by the choir—"Blessed be He That Cometh"	
Scripture reading, Mark 11: 32-42	
Soprano solo and quartet—"Memories of Gallilee"	
Scripture reading, Mark 15: 16-21	
Alto solo and full choir "Must Jesus Bear the Cross Alone"	
Scripture reading, Heb. 11: 1-5	
Duet and chorus for women's voices "Behold the Lamb"	
Scripture reading, Rom. 12: 15	
Quartet "At the Cross"	
Scripture reading, Mark 16: 1-11	
Chorus by the choir—"Angels Rolled the Rock Away"	
Scripture reading, 1 Cor. 15: 12-28	
Chorus by the choir "Christ Our Passover"	
Scripture reading, Acts 1: 1-11	
Chorus by the choir—"Lift Up Your Heads"	
Scripture reading, Rev. 19: 11-16	
Chorus by the choir "Hark Ten Thousand Harps"	
Collection	
Doxology and benediction	
Postlude	Orchestra

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

BASE BALL.

Items of Interest to Lovers of the National Game.

Happenings in the Several Cities of the Inter-State Circuit—What the Players Are Doing.

All of the base ball fans in the city, as well as many whose faces are unfamiliar at the base ball park are evincing great interest in the prospective arrival of the Pine Ridge Indian base ball club which is booked for a game with the Fort Wayne's, April 16 and 17.

These redskins from wild and wooly west are said to win an easy victory from the average city team, and association clubs are compelled to exert every effort in order to make a good showing when in a game with the Indians. Although the season has fairly opened, but few games have been lost by the Pine Ridge club, and the low scores made are substantial evidences of their ability as players.

Many of them have been identified with prominent western teams and during the past few years have achieved good reputations on the diamond.

In anticipation of this season's tour, Manager Trusell has had his team training at Riverside park, near Sioux City, Iowa, and there is no new trick or manouvre in the game with which they are unfamiliar.

Curiosity is not the only inducement offered the spectator at one of the Indian games. Aside from an excellent exhibition which is assured there is something novel about the sight of an Indian in a ball field, and the fact that some of the players are direct lineal descendants of famous Indian Chiefs, adds much interest. The local management advertises as an especial feature, a realistic war dance. For the presentation of this donce, several of the best dancers in the western tribes have been secured.

"Whirling Thunder" (Wau-Kauln-Kee-Win-Kaw) and "Walking on Snow" (War-Mon-Nee-Kaw) are the two braves who are engaged for conducting this especial feature. Thunder is a big, athletic warrior, who has had charge of the instruction of younger braves on the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska for a number of years past. All of the participants appear in the regulation war regalia—paint and feathers.

A special car is used by the management for the transportation of the team, which is as follows:

Iron Eyes, pitcher; Jump About, first base; Big Canoe, second base; Moving Shadow, center field; Never-Lick-His-Wife, right field; Rolling-Over-His-Mother, left field; Jack Rabbit, shortstop; Little Six, third base; No Heart, catcher; Slippery Elm, extra pitcher.

As stated, many of these Indians are closely connected with Indian chieftians, whose deeds of valor have made them famous. "Moving Shadow," who is one of the best third basemen in the country, is a grandson of "Sitting Bull" and "White Cloud," his father, was with "Sitting Bull" in the battle which made the Little Big Horn its reputation and instigated that interesting production, "Boots and Saddles."

Those who participate in the game are all young braves and, barring a few personal encounters, have never had an opportunity to show their physical courage. The big parade given on the day of the game never fails to elicit applause.

NOTES.

The Spy Runs will play their opening game tomorrow with the Standards.

Tommy Francis has weakened and will play shortstop for Mansfield this season.

Arlie Latham, Con. Strouthers, "Blowing" Bill Hassamer, "Molasses" Darby and "Flicker" Flick will be missed from this league this year.

The Shamrock benefit game with the Fort Wayne's will be played tomorrow.

Kihm may be tried in the out field. The team will present a strange appearance with him away from first bag.

Manager O'Meara has received a letter from George Dabry, who wants to play with Fort Wayne again this season.

The rain this morning caused the first lay-off in practice, but if the weather should clear before evening Manager O'Meara will give the players a sprint.

The Main streets defeated the Barr streets Friday by a score of 21 to 0. The feature of the game was the catching of A. Diamond and the pitching of J. McVey.

Joe M. Sullivan, of South Bend, writes that he has taken charge of South Bend base ball club. Mike Lynch has been doing the corresponding for the team this spring.

Manager O'Meara this morning received a letter from "Goat" Fitch asking for a ticket. Fitch is still in Youngstown and the manager may not send him a ticket for several days.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette: "Ganzel will not only play first base for Pittsburg, but will surprise some the writers who are insisting on sending him back to the minor league."

Manager O'Meara telegraphed Babb today, asking him to explain his delay. The Manager is extremely warm because the third basemen has not put in an appearance and he wants to get a line on Clark.

"Very little has been said about Criger's catching," writes Tebeau, "but this is only because he has done his work so well there is nothing to say. He will do a big share of the catching for us this season."

The Barr streets have organized a base ball team. The players are as follows: 1b, A. Keller; 2b, Red Springer; 3b, J. Baker; ss, R. Baker; l f, Butch Franks; r f, O. Heiney; c f, A. Beekner; p, F. Clausmeier; p, J. McVey; c, A. Diamond; extra, B. Shuman.

The Spy Run club will line up as follows this season: Green and Hughes, p.; Hofer, c.; Berg, 1st; Goeriz, 2nd; Philabaum, 3rd; Wartenbe, s. s.; Cook, r. f.; Betsy, c. f.; Roeger, l. f. With this aggregation the champions are confident of landing the Robison Park league pennant.

Elsing and Welch will do the backstop work for the Shamrocks in the game between the amateurs and the leagures to be played at Lakeside park tomorrow afternoon. Quinn will officiate in the box for three innings, two of Manager O'Meara's new pitchers being on the slab the balance of the game for the amateurs. O'Rourke, McDarby, Collars, Raidy, Millhouse, Hayes, Cliff Smith, Heller, Monahan, Moran and Woulfe will also be seen on the Shamrock team.

Ohio State Journal: "Dr. Miller, a leading physician of Fort Wayne, is visiting friends in this city. The doctor is an intimate friend of George Tebeau and he was out to the ball park Wednesday to see his base ball acquaintance as well as to size up the aggregation which Tebeau will lead. Dr. Miller is a dyed-in-the-wool fan and was an enthusiastic supporter of the Fort Wayne team in 1896, when George Tebeau was manager and captain. He thihks that Eddie O'Meara will have a corking good team this season and predicts a prosperous season in the Inter-State league, the addition of Grand Rapids being especially desirable to the Fort Wayne management."

MILITARY PENALTIES.

New Rules Established for the Punishment of Desertion.

Washington, April 9.—By direction of the president Secretary Alger has published an order amending that of March 20, 1895, establishing the limits of punishment for enlisted men of the army who may be convicted of offenses contrary to good order and prejudicial to the interests of the military branch of the government. A number of changes are made in the original order of March, 1895, but they are not of great importance.

Of particular interest at this time, however, are those features relating to desertion and the persuading of soldiers to desert.

The order provides that the punishment for the former offense when joined in by two or more soldiers in the execution of a conspiracy or for desertion in the presence of an outbreak of Indians or of any unlawful assemblage which the troops may be opposing, shall not exceed dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and confinement at hard labor for five years.

For persuading soldiers to desert the punishment is forfeiture of all pay and allowances and one year's confinement at hard labor.

For disobedience of orders the punishment is six months' confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of $10 per month for the same period.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

We are Not Running a Cut Rate Bicycle Sundry House.

We think too much of the friendship of our customers and expect to continue business for years to come. We could not do this were we to handle shoddy [illegible] and [illegible] goods. We [illegible] line of reputable [illegible] sundries at lowest [illegible] of goods. [illegible] legitimate [illegible] trial.

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CURES DRUNKENNESS

A Marvelous Home Remedy Secretly Given in Coffee, Tea, Milk or Food Without the Patients Knowledge.

Free Trial Package Mailed to all Who Will Write for it. Women May Now Quickly Cure Husbands, Sons and Brothers.

Ever since the temperance crusade began there has been added interest in anything that promises to aid the cause. And in this intensely practical day we look for results. We expect a person to be cured of drunkenness just as he can be cured of rheumatism or pneumonia or any other diseases, for alcoholism is a mere disease and thinking people all recognize this fact. But what has done more than anything else to save drunkards is the fact that there is a remedy that cures and this remedy is applied secretly without the drunkard knowing or realizing it. A wife who has been mated to a husband who for years has been addicted to the liquor habit will wonder if such a thing as curing her husband by her own efforts can be true. "Is it possible that there is such a glorious opportunity?" she will ask. And experience and the ringing words of a host of other women say: "Yes, it is true" for they have put it to a test and rejoice in the reclaimation of fathers, sons and brothers who seemed lost to all sense of self-respect, generosity and manliness.

Miss May Muse, of Liberty, Kan., used the wonderful remedy and cured a near and dear relative and she writes a most earnest appeal to all other women to thus spread the work of saving drunkards. Mrs. Mary Branum, of Owens, La., says the remedy succeeded in affecting a complete cure of her husband. Mrs. B. I. Langdon, of Wheatland, Calif., says she will never hesitate to recommend it, as it cured her husband. Mrs. J. H. Carver, of Meredosia, Ills., is a truly benevolent woman. She knew a woman who was at the point of leaving her husband but he pleaded for another trial and Mrs. Carver gave him some Golden Specific. It cured him and thus reunited a family. She has done similiar good work for others.

And there are many men who take the remedy by their own free will. The Cooper of Woodruff Co., Ark., residing at Cotton Plant, was a hard drinker for thirty years and cured himself in a few weeks. J. T. Gray, of North Platte, Neb., is another man who saved himself from drunkenness by this noble remedy.

There are thousands of others who write similar expressions, but the vast majority are from women who saved their husbands, sons and brothers or relatives. The remedy is called Golden Specific and is the discovery of a well known physician of Cincinnati, Dr. J. W. Haines. It is given in tea, coffee, milk or any kind of food and it is a remarkable fact that a man can't take this remedy and use liquor. His whole nature begins to despise whiskey or alcoholic drinks and the cure begins right away, and he stays cured. Any woman can have a free sample of Golden Specific by sending her name and address to the Golden Specific Co., 214 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. It will thus cost her nothing to try this remedy and she will doubtless not lose sight of such an opportunity. Write today without fail.

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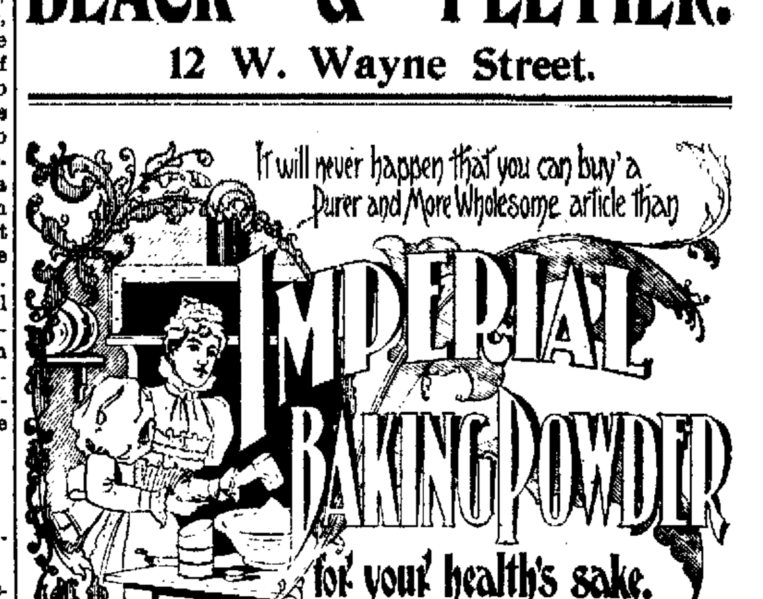

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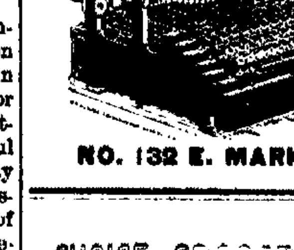

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Reduced to 12 1-2c per can.

Better lay in a supply, as they will not last long at these prices.

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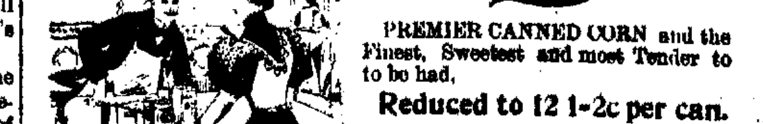

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Globe

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We wish to inform you that our

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are now complete and we can boast of fitting any man in Fort Wayne, no matter what size or shape he may be. We can fit as well, if not better than most of your tailors for less than one-half what they will charge. Our prices on our odd-shaped Suits range from

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GLOBE M. Lundin

Headquarters —FOR— ODD SHAPED MEN'S CLOTHING.

When you have a sick horse you do not hitch him up to a sulky and take him to the race track for a little healthful spin. You doctor him. You cannot work or recreate a man into good health any more than you can a horse. Bicycling will make healthy men more healthy; it will make unhealthy men more unhealthy. When a man has been living in too big a hurry, when he has worked himself out, when he has got so that he does not sleep or eat, or rest, and the whole world looks gloomy to him, it is time for him to take medicine. Then, when he is braced up a bit, it is time enough for him to take to the bicycle.

When a man's pedigree have an edge on them, so that the least little disappointment rasps on his temper like a file, when his stomach and liver and nerves are deranged, and he is continually gloomy and melancholy, he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes a man as hungry as a fisherman and sees to it that all the vital elements of the food are absorbed into the blood. It braces up the liver and puts it to work in the right way. It drives all bilious impurities from the system. It fills flesh, nerves, brain cells, sinews and bones with the life-giving elements of rich, red, pure blood. It makes a man healthy and then a bicycle will make him strong. Medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing "just as good."

"Through your skillful treatment I am once more a well man," writes J. N. Arnold, Esq., of Gandy, Logan Co., Neb. "I suffered for years with constipation and torpidity of the liver, irritation of the prostate and inflammation of the bladder. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and am permanently cured. You have been the means of saving my life."

A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them. No other pills are "just as good."

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Slight Wreck at Lima, Ohio, Last Night.

George J. Gordon Meets With Misfortune--Another Machinist Answers His Country's Call.

A telegram from the surgeon in charge of the Missouri Pacific hospital, at St. Louis, states that George J. Gordon met with an accident to his right hand, at Allenville, Mo., yesterday, and will be disabled for awhile, though no serious results are apprehended. James Gordon, Mr. Potter's stenographer and a brother of the unfortunate man, will probably go to St. Louis tonight to see him and to learn the particulars concerning the accident. The unfortunate man is a son of George P. Gordon, the veteran Pennsylvania baggageman. He has been engaged as a locomotive fireman on the Iron Mountain road for some months. Formerly he was employed in a similar capacity on the Grand Rapids road.

LITTLE GEORGE SWARTZ HURT.

Fast driving on the part of one of the members of the Bloomingdale fire department resulted in an accident which ought at least lead to an order to cease such dangerous practices, if it does not involve the city in a damage suit. Little George Swartz, the nine year-old son of Engineer J. A. Swartz, was riding his wheel on Wells street, when the hose cart came down that thoroughfare at a good speed, struck the lad and knocked him off his wheel and fractured the bones of his left wrist. The driver tried to avoid a collision by turning aside, but the horses were going so rapidly that it was impossible for them to act in time and the front wheel of the vehicle struck the bicycle with the foregoing result. The bike was badly wrecked.

SLIGHT WRECK AT LIMA.

Last evening, near Lima, Ohio, No. 88, the Pennsylvania's local, ran into the rear of No. 70, a through freight train, upsetting the caboose and derailing the local's engine. The wreck crew from this city was called to the scene and soon cleared the tracks. No delay to freight or passenger trains other than the two in the "mix-up."

WABASH SPECIAL TRAINS.

On account of the national convention of the American Medical association at Denver in June, the Wabash will have six special trains, all of which will concentrate at St. Louis. The train from Toledo will be known as the Tri-State special, that from New York as the Eastern New York special, that from Nashville as the Dixie special, one from Louisville as the Kentucky special, and the one from Indianapolis as the Indiana special. From St. Louis the company will provide what will be known as the Denver special, which will proceed via Wabash and Rock Island routes.

HAND BADLY CRIPPLED.

A most painful accident befel John D. Barrand, the superintendent of the Deither Brothers planing mills and lumber yards, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour he was directing the work of putting in a large plate glass in a hat rack at Golden's hat store, 96 Calhoun street, when the men handling the piece allowed it to slip down, catching Mr. Barrand's right hand and crushing the flesh and bone at the base of the thumb in a manner that may result in permanently crippling the member. Dr. H. A. Dueuling was called to dress the hand and was compelled to take a dozen stitches in closing the gapping wound, which extended from the back of the hand to the palm.

ANSWERS HIS COUNTRY'S CALL.

William Smith, a machinist at the electric works, has resigned, and will leave tomorrow for Erie, Pa., where he will enter the government's marine service as a machinist. He expects to be assigned to the same vessel with Philip Hess notice of whose appointment was made in these columns a few days ago. Mr. Smith is also a member of Friendship lodge, International Association of Machinists, and is the second man in the ranks of that order to enlist in the United States service. There are other members who have filed applications for enlistment and if hostilities are declared they will undoubtedly get a chance to participate in them.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

John O'Neil, of the Pittsburg shops, is sick.

Gus Rogge, assistant baggage master at the Pittsburg depot, is sick and off duty.

J. B. Sollitt, chief of the Wabash railway detectives, was in the city this morning a few hours.

H. D. Phillips, of the Pittsburg lumber yards, and his family went to Pierceton today to visit friends over Sunday.

Frank Opatz, blacksmith; Frank Vachon, boilermaker, and Al Burchard, machine operator, of the Pittsburg shops, are sick and off duty.

Despite all its troubles from high waters the Wabash comes out of March with earnings of $1,157,542, an increase over March, 1897, of $221,105.

Tomorrow the Big Four will inaugurate the cheap Sunday excursion season by running a train from Wabash and intermediate points to Louisville.

The last spike on the Astoria and Columbia River railway has been driven, and the completion of this road gives the first all-rail line from eastern United States seaports to Astoria, Ore.

The Pennsylvania has completed a survey of the double tracking of the Fort Wayne road from Crestline to Lima. It is said that work on the proposed improvement will begin in a short time.

The Pennsylvania company has commenced the construction of fifty new coaches at its Columbus shops. They are to be of the wide vestibuled pattern, and finished in the interior with mahogany.

W. K. Snider, one of the veteran conductors on the Grand Trunk, died at Windsor, Ont., on Wednesday. In its early days Mr. Snider was quite prominent in the Order of Railway Conductors.

During the week ending today there were repaired and turned out of the Pittsburg shops engines 220, 205, 199 and 88. During the same period there were taken for repairs engines 116, 346, 652, 123 and 140.

The passenger department of the Southern Pacific, gives notice that it has decided to discontinue the sunset limited for the season, eastbound, from San Francisco, April 28; westbound, from Chicago, May 3.

Under the by-laws of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers the term of Grand Chief Arthur does not expire for two years unless he chooses to resign. The matter will not be broached at the coming convention.

Mr. Scott, the veteran machinist who fell in the Pittsburg shops several months ago and fractured his hip, is rapidly recovering and is now able to walk with the assistance of crutches. He will be able to resume work in the shops in a few weeks.

The Baltimore and Ohio has placed an order for $50,000 worth of fire-fighting machinery, to be completed by July 1. This is, with one exception, the largest order ever given for this description of machinery, and that was given by the Pennsylvania.

The passenger department of the Pennsylvania lines east and west of Pittsburg have issued orders that the conductors require every holder of a trip pass to sign his name to it. Although the rule has been in existance for years it has never been strictly enforced.

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, will present his son, Albert, who is to be married on April 12, with a handsome residence in Cleveland, and the bride, through her grandmother, Mrs. D. Stinson, who is eighty years of age, will receive a large sum of money.

Since the imposition of $1 extra fare on the through travel of the Chicago and Denver lines, the business has diminished. The Chicago and Northwestern train the other evening left Chicago with two Denver passengers and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy had but three.

Peru Journal: "The heaviest business of the Wabash main line is now between this city and Tilton and for that reason the twenty-five miles between Andrews and this city which have always been handled by the dispatchers of the second district are now taken by those of the first district, thus leaving the second district men with only the business between here and Tilton to look after. The districts remain unchanged in all other respects."

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

"Miss Brown yo' instep is so high dat I's froid we can't fit yo'."

FORT WAYNE GRAYS.

Concert Social at the Armory Next Monday Evening.

The Fort Wayne Grays will give a concert and social at their armory Easter Monday, April 11. The following is the program:

Dialogue—The Substitute School Teacher ..... Fort Wayne Grays.
Piano duet ..... Selected
Misses Lindeman and Kime.
Recitation—Gruber's Boarding House ..... A. Maish.
Song ..... Selected
Grays' Quartet.
Piano solo ..... Selected
Miss Lindeman.
Whistling ..... Selected
T. Bowers.
Dialogue—Just Back From Klondyke ..... H. Hageman, F. Rolf, A. Maish.
Piano duet ..... Selected
Misses Lindeman and Kime.
Duet ..... Selected
H. Hageman, H. Simminger.
Piano solo ..... Selected
Miss Lindeman.
Soprano solo ..... Selected
Mrs. C. Fisher.
Dialogue—Voice Culture in Africa ..... Fort Wayne Grays.

REDUCED TO ASHES.

Remains of Frances E. Willard Cremated in Accordance With Her Wishes.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The remains of Miss Frances E. Willard were cremated today at Graceland cemetery. Although little, if anything, had been said in advance as to the cremation of the remains of the celebrated president of the Women's Christian Temperance union, it is stated that such a procedure was in accordance with her repeatedly expressed wishes.

Miss Anna Gordon, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, the new president of the W. C. T. U., and a few others, were present.

The ashes were taken to Rose Hill cemetery, where services will be held tomorrow. The ashes will then be interred in the Willard family lot at Rose Hill.

BUYING POWDER.

Government Contracts for $15,000,000 Worth of Explosives.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 9.—The E. I. Dupont-DeNemour's company, it is understood, has received from the United States government, a contract for furnishing $15,000,000 worth of powder, and the mills are being rushed to turn out the material as rapidly as possible. Most of the powder manufactured at the mills at present is red, and being more difficult to ignite than the black powder, there are fewer explosions, and it can be produced more rapidly by the machinery.

The company is building a new mill in the lower yard, and also a machine for the manufacture of prismatic powder, which is to be the largest in the world. The wages of the company's employes recently have been increased.

The Discussions Adjourned.

A friendly discussion between Mr. Walker and Mr. Nelson upon church ordinances—"Baptism," "The Lord's Supper," and "The Lord's Day," have been well commenced—one discourse from each upon the first at Vogely's hall, and then adjourned upon the request of many until a church can be obtained nearer the central part of the city. Who can accommodate, at 3 p. m., for a few Sundays to come?

MESSRS. WALKER AND NELSON.

THE DEATHS.

Mrs. Russell Passino Died at Grand Rapids Today.

The Remains Will be Brought to Fort Wayne for Interment—List of Deaths for a Week.

A telegram from Grand Rapids conveys the intelligence that Mrs. Russell Passino died at her home in that city at 1:40 o'clock this morning. Death was due to pneumonia and it came suddenly and unexpectedly, the lady being sick only since last Tuesday. Mrs. Passino formerly resided in this city, being the daughter of the late Mr. Lynch, who removed from Fort Wayne to Grand Rapids in 1882, and died in that city last December. The remains will be brought here for interment, probably arriving tonight. The funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Catholic church at a time to be announced later. The deceased leaves a husband and a baby three months old. A mother and a brother, John J. Lynch, of this city, also survive her.

The remains, upon arrival here, will be taken to the residence of Mrs. Mary Lynch, No. 284 South Harrison street. The deceased was a niece of Edward Gilmartin, the lumber dealer.

SUBKOWSKI.

Last night occurred the death of the two-days old child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Subkowski, of No. 356 Force street. Death resulted from exhaustion. The funeral occurred this afternoon.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending April 9:

Johanna Carter, 45 years old, consumption.

F. Smootz, 21 days old, hemorrhage.

James W. Wilding, 48 years old, Bright's disease.

Henry J. Steele, 61 years old, heart disease.

Wilhemenia Allgier, 72 years old, old age.

Josephine Moran, 3 months old, blood poison.

Samuel Lee, 72 years old, old age.

Maria Gerke, 77 years old, old age.

Amanda Deturk, 2 months old, bronchitis.

Minnie Kraft, 23 years old, consumption.

Henry Subkowski, 2 days old, exhaustion.

Wilhelmina Lunbach, 9 months old, lung fever.

Fancy hose and fancy shirts, but no fancy prices at Reuben S. Patterson's.

LOCAL NEWS.

C. S. Carmody, of Indianapolis, is in the city today.

Hon. Norman Teal, of Kendallville, was in the city last evening shaking hands with friends.

M. C. Cooper, wife of the pastor of St. Paul M. E. church, is quite ill with the grip. She has been ailing about four weeks.

The Fourteen club will be entertained this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Herman Michael, at their new home, on South Calhoun street.

Mrs. C. M. Comparet delightfully entertained a large number of Degree of Honor friends at her home, on Edgewater avenue, last evening.

Miss Ethel Mossman, who is attending school at Holidaysburg, Pa., is spending her Easter vacation in Washington, D. C., the guest of friends in that city.

The Junior league of the Berry street church will give an entertainment at the church Easter afternoon at 3 o'clock consisting of songs and recitations by the little folks.

The Keramic Art society will give a fine exhibition of painted China at Sons of Columbus parlors, commencing next Wednesday evening, continuing Thursday and Friday.

Mayor Scherer had four prisoners in police court this morning. Joe Clearman and one Rose, the fellows accused of stealing a watch, were fined $1 and costs each, the victim of the robbery refusing to prosecute them for larceny. Clearman went to jail and Rose settled. Two train climbers were ordered out of the city.

Miss Minnie Frank and Miss Hannah Chaska have returned from a visit in Wabash.

Dr. W. F. Schrader's office, on Barr street, was the scene of a merry gathering last evening, the occasion being the celebration of his birthday. There were no ladies present, but the affair was a most pleasant one and the guests did not want for refreshments, which were served with a most generous hand and in a very enticing manner.

The board of safety is having grappling hooks made with which to drag the river in search of bodies. The hooks are being made by L. Schwartz, the Barr street blacksmith. There are three drags on each of which are twenty hooks, and six or seven smaller drags. The outfit was made under the supervision of Superintendent Gorsline and is most complete.

Mrs. Herman Brandt and daughter, Dora, of 187 Taber street, and Miss Minnie Hoelman will leave tomorrow evening on Pennsylvania train No. 8 for New York. Thence they will sail next Tuesday morning for Germany, where they will visit friends and relatives several months. Mrs. Brandt is in poor health and she hopes to be benefitted by the journey.

Many Think!

When it was said to the woman: "In sorrow shalt thou bring forth children," that a perpetual curse was pronounced, but the thrill of joy felt by every Mother when she clasps to her heart her babe proves the contrary. True, dangers lurk in the pathway of the Expectant Mother and should be avoided.

"Mother's Friend"

So prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all danger and pain. Its use insures safety to the life of both Mother and child, and makes childbirth easy and recovery more rapid.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 PER BOTTLE. Book, "To Expectant Mothers," mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"77"

FOR

Grip & Colds

Friends Of "Seventy-Seven" will try for other diseases **Dr. Humphreys' Specifics**, they act directly upon the disease without exciting disorder in other parts of the system.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach are cured by No. 10.

Rheumatism and Lumbago are overcome by No. 15.

Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Eruptions are quickly allayed by No. 11.

The Specifics of greatest general use is No. 1 for Feverish Conditions; taken at the beginning "breaks up" the disease.

Specific Manual to be found at Druggists, or sent free, **tells all.**

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisite of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the science of Pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the diseased membrane. It does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a healthy and orderly condition, and that too, a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

We Have Told You So Before,

But we will keep everlasting at it until we are sure you know our store is run on different lines than others here.

Our Prices,
Our Methods.
Our Qualities,
Our Stock,

All make it easy to select and easy to decide.

BABY CARRIAGES.

The time is here again to give the baby the benefit of the spring air and sunshine. We have a grand line of little buggies here to show you. New and elegant styles from **$3.90** up.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.

FORT WAYNE IND.

166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Maine St.

Extracting The Root, It's Easy.

YOU NEEDN'T BREAK YOUR BACK WITH A CLEVELAND LAWN WEEDER.

The only practical lawn weeder on the market.

Removes It Bodily.

The curved edge of blade enters and loosens the soil; pressure on lever then causes the toothed jaw to grasp the plant and a slight pull suffices to dislodge the surrounding sod.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 26 Madison Street. Specialty:—Diseases of Woman. Telephone 470. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 1.

F. W. SCHADEN.

LOST.

LOST—On West Jefferson street, between College and Union streets, a white linen table-cloth, embroidered in violets. Finder please return to 262 West Jefferson street.

WANTED—Employment Office—Good places secured for cooks, dining-room girls, chambermaids, girls for general housework, etc. First-class help furnished always. Mrs. Freygenthi, 39 W. Washington. 21 1m

TWO WAYS.

There are two ways of doing everything—a right way and a wrong way. Our way we think is the best. We do our work conscientiously, properly and well. It may cost a trifle more, but when our job is completed we're done. You won't need to send for us next week and the week after. Our visits will be few and far between, because "once well done is twice done."

H. F. Franke THE PLUMBER

Phone 672. 68 Barr St.

F. M. SMITH & CO.

RUN EASY.

OAK LAWN, NEW QUAKER CITY, CONTINENTAL

LAWN MOWERS

At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. Smith & Co.,

Phone 201. 22 Calhoun Street

BICYCLES

$10, $15, and $20.

Warren $40, Marcus $60. None better at any price. Repairing and Renting.

CUP PRICE HOUSE. 31 Clinton Street.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

RHEUMATIC!

A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions. 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it, it will cure you. For sale by

GROSS & PELLESS, 94 Calhoun St.

WANTED.

WANTED—Agents; big money guaranteed. Call at 153 Webster street. 3t4

WANTED—Parties with $300 for combination tent show. Call or address, 434 East Wayne St. 4t6

WANTED—A girl for general housework, one that can come well recommended. Apply 56 Douglas ave. 8t2

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7t2

WANTED—A stout boy would like to get work of any kind; has references. Address 235 Barr street. 9t3

WANTED—To sell bicycle repair shop, will give good reasons for selling; good location. Address, Box 6, care Sentinel. 3t2

WANTED—Two teams to move to Dunfee, Ind., for log hauling, steady work at all times. Inquire, W. E. Noble, 35 Brackenridge St., city. 8t6

WANTED—Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing, at Libbing & Co.'s, 39 E. Main St. J. Deuz, watchmaker, formerly with H. Mariotte. mar30-1mo

WANTED—To rent a cottage of five rooms. $5 per month, to a painter who can work on his rent for a year. Inquire of T. J. Logan, over postoffice.

WANTED—Agents—Free sample bicycle to agents in each locality; exclusive territory; guaranteed grades, $15 up. Baker Bicycle Co., Chicago, Ill., Dept. S. 26.9.23.7

WANTED—Salesmen for Fort Wayne to handle high-class side line with liberal commission; pocket samples free. Address, Regent Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 19t6-sat-4f

WANTED—Reliable agents for the "King of Parlor Games," very popular; exclusive territory; large profits. Norwood Parlor Tan Pin Co., 18 Home St., Cincinnati, O. 8t4

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 29 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WANTED—Opium, Morphine, Whiskey. If interested in the cure of these habits write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 729-m3-s3-m14

WANTED—Agents; $5 daily, to sell Specialty Soaps and give customers double their value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents and canvassers to sell Dr. Klick's Pocket Nose Inhaler to catarrh, asthma and lung and throat diseases; sells easy for $1; big profits; write for sample and terms. Dr. Klick Medical Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Men; $3 and upward a day made with our $60 new corn popper and peanut wagon; pops 4 bushels or roasts one bushel an hour; boy can run it; easy payments; write for catalogue 2. Kingery Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents; $20 every week selling Perfection Gaslight Burners; no chimney, no smoke, no wick; makes kerosene lamps give brilliant clear gaslight; sample free to workers. H. H. Perfection Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Hypnotism—Learn to hypnotize; wonderful, mysterious, fascinating, brings social and financial success, compels others to love and obey you, gratifies every wish, you can perform astonishing feats and make fun by the hour; cures disease and bad habits; new and instantaneous method, quickest and best on earth; success guaranteed; costs nothing to find out all about it; I send my large, profusely illustrated lesson and full particulars free; write today. Prof. L. A. Burraden, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—Agents. Murat Halstead's great war book, "Our Country in War," and our relations with foreign nations; all about our army, navy, coast defenses, the Maine disaster, Spain, her army, navy and defenses; all about Cuba, her relations to the United States and her defenses; all about the armies and navies of all other nations and how they will act in our fight with Spain; over 500 pages, magnificent illustrations, photography, etc.; one agent sold 9 in one day, others are making $7 to $20 per day; most liberal terms guaranteed; 20 days credit, price low, freight paid; handsome outfit free; send 12 two-cent stamps to pay postage. National Educational Union, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago. 8t6

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished front room at 16 Douglas ave.

FOR RENT—Two furnished front rooms, with bath. Inquire, 123 West Jefferson St. 6tf

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 31 West Williams St. 6tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, for gentleman or light housekeeping. Call at 71 Barr St., opposite city hall. 6t4

FOR RENT—109 East Berry street; all modern improvements, bath room, electric light, furnace. Inquire, 49 Harmer St., cor. E. Wayne 27tf

FOR SALE—Brand new two-story frame house in Lakeside, 3 squares from bridge; price $1,800; $125 down, balance $15 a month. Address Box 3, care Sentinel.

FOR RENT—West Berry street front rooms, between Ewing and Webster streets, to single gentlemen; very desirable apartments. Address, L. A. C., Sentinel office. 4tf

FOR RENT—Three or four unfurnished rooms, second floor, with bath room and conveniences; suitable for light housekeeping; centrally located. Address, Box 8, Sentinel office. 3tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 525 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 37 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 2tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you want money on corporate security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—Or trade, one 323 acre farm, one 232 acre farm, two 160 acre farms, six 80 acre farms, five 40 acre farms and several small farms suitable for gardening; also houses and lots in all parts of the city for sale. E. C. Niswonger & Co., 36 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, Fort Wayne, Ind. 10tf

FOR SALE—Improved dwelling property on West Berry street, West Washington street, East Suttenfield street, West Wayne street, West Jefferson street, West and East Creighton avenue, West DeWald street, South Harrison street, Fairfield avenue, Brandriff street, West Third street, Hendricks street. Vacant lots in Fletcher's addition, Lakeside Park addition, Rockhill heirs' addition. Houses to rent and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, first floor No. 7 Court street. 28tf

FOR SALE—One two-chair barber outfit, one victor safe, one Keller dental engine, one coffee urn, one sewing machine, three barber mirrors, one pair butcher's scales, one grocer's counter scales, one cash register, one grocer's oil tank, one hotel range, good cook stoves, second-hand bicycles, and all kinds of unredeemed pledges in watches, diamonds, firearms, musical instruments, etc., at a bargain. Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing, at Libbing & Co.'s, 39 E. Main St. mar30-1mo

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LE BRUN'S FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of these diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by

G&G CURE

Gross & Pellenburg, 32 E. Calhoun street. G. G. Klinkenberg, 90 Calhoun street, corner Clinton st.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.

LUDLOW & CO., 68 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Title.

Mortgage Loans.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Your Easter Finery Awaits You.

How to look well. This store will solve the problem by its helpfulness.

Ribbon Prettiness.

New lines specially for Easter selling to-morrow. Sash Ribbons, Fancy Ribbons, Hair Ribbons.
Pretty lines for Hair, 10c, 12c to 25c.
Handsome Neck Ribbons, 25c, 20c, 38c to 48c
Elegant Sash Ribbons, 75c to $1.50 yard.

Neckwear Novelties.

Pretty Boas, Puffs, Ties, Long Scarfs, made of Silks, Chiffons, Mous de Soie, etc. **25c up to $2.50 each.**

Men's Neckwear.

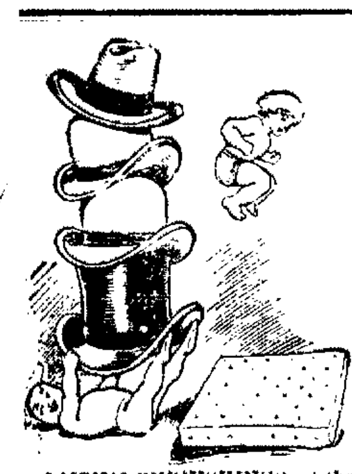
The swellest Novelties in the city at our moderate prices, 25c to 50c.—Tecks, Four-in-Hands, Scarfs, Boas, Ties.
Unlaundried Shirts 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Our Dollar Gloves.

The handsomest Easter line shown. 2-snap—4-hook—8 B Mousquetaires—all colors and prettily Embroidered.

Butterick Pattern Agency.

THE RURODE DRY GOODS COMPANY,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
ROOT & COMPANY.



High Grades
—FOR—
Low Prices.

NEW STORE, STOCK, STYLES.

No Ancient Varieties to select from.

We offer the best styles and best qualities in Spring lines of HATS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS, at the most reasonable prices.

Confirmation Hats A Specialty.

Come and judge the merits of our goods for yourself.

GOLDEN, THE HATTER,
96 Calhoun St. — Opposite Fruit House.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

I am prepared to make loans of any amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property at low rate of interest, with the privilege of paying back all or any amounts at any interest paying time. I also have farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on me.
Phone 622 **Louis F. Curdes,**
Office open evenings. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Bl'k.

LOANS TO
Salaried People.
(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3. ARCADE. UPSTAIRS.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov.15-3m
A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

MONEY!

Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.
The J. F. Schell Loan & Investment Co.,
24-25-26-27 Pixley-Long Block.
16 & 18 E. Berry St. Fort Wayne, Ind.

TEMPLE THEATER.
WOMEN'S CLUB LEAGUE ENTERTAINMENT COURSE.
TUESDAY, APRIL 12.
GEORGE RIDDLE
In Readings,
Accompanied by the
BEETHOVEN ORCHESTRAL CLUB.
Paul Listemann, First Violin.
Oscar Krug, Second Violin.
Walter Voigtlender, Viola.
Franz Listemann, Violoncello.
Herman Waesenbach, Flute.
L. T. Emmanels, Double Bass.
Box office open for sale of reserved seats, Monday, April 11.

.....READ.....
EASTER SUNDAY GAZETTE.
Poster Cover of Beautious Design.
Splendid Illustrated Article.
"Our Next Door Neighbor Cuba."
Our Presidents on Filibustering.
First Class Easter Features.
Associated Press—All Local and Society News.

NO ADVANCE ON FLOUR AND COFFEE. All city Flour, $4.75 bbl. XXXX Coffee, 9c lb; Arbuckle and Lion Coffees, 10c; High Grade 15c per lb. Best Potatoes, 75c per bu.
S. CANZER.
287 E. Lewis Street.

The Time Has Come
For the Lively Selling of
Spring Suits And Top Coats,

And we are prepared to serve your wants. Probably no house in the city is better prepared to serve your wants so cheaply—no need here of blow and bluster—no filling your head with the idea that WE are the only house, that no other concern has anything as good, but we DO claim to give you the best values in cloth and trimmings, the BEST FITTING and MOST STYLISH clothes for LESS money than you can buy them elsewhere.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

Of Woolens in the city from which to make your selection and every garment is cut, trimmed, and made right on our premises.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,
52 Calhoun St. :: 52 Calhoun St.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.
Business Office . . . . No. 173.
Editorial Rooms . . . . . . No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler in south and central portions tonight; westerly winds.

NEWS NOTES.

August Bruder leaves tonight for New York.

M. V. Whipple, of Elkhart, was in the city today.

J. H. Chamberlain, of Indianapolis, is in the city.

Miss Nora Gutcher, of Larwill, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. J. Yost is visiting Mrs. Hazzi Sheffield in Valparaiso.

Mrs. Willis Hattersley is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Elsner, in Chicago.

The Amythest club will not hold its regular Monday evening meeting.

H. H. Terrill, of Bourbon, is in the city, the guest of the New Aveline.

Miss Evans, of Canada, is the guest of Mrs. M. T. Hogan, of Grand street.

Miss Jean Craig, of Ossian, was in the city today on a shopping expedition.

H. H. Roose, the Edgerton manufacturer, was in the city last night on business.

Miss Marcia Bittenger has recovered from a very severe attack of la grippe.

Miss Edna Reuss left today for a visit with her brother, Charley, in Notre Dame.

Mrs. Mary A. Nunemacher, of Pontiac, Mich., is the guest of her son, R. Nunemacher.

The Ministers' association will meet at Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10:30.

Ned Hodgeman, of Coldwater, Mich., is in the city to attend the funeral of the late James Wilding.

Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27, will give an entertainment and hop at True Blue hall on the evening of April 14.

The meeting of the Woman's Reading club has been postponed one week. It will meet with Mrs. D. N. Foster.

Miss Francis Dreier returned from Battle Creek today to spend Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Dreier, of West Berry street.

Mrs. John Lillie, who has been the guest of friends in the city for several weeks, left this morning for her home in Port Townsend, Wash.

The Royal Arcanum took in forty members last night. This is the largest class that has been initiated for some time and it was made an event of note.

Elder John H. Paton, of Almont, Michigan, and editor of "The World's Hope" will deliver a gospel discourse tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. at 137 Fairfield avenue.

C. W. Bennett, formerly steward at the Randall, has gone to Little Rock, Ark., to accept a position in the Capitol hotel, of which Mr. Irwin, formerly of the Randall, is landlord.

Entertainment at the Grace Reformed church on next Monday evening by the Bee Colony. The program will consist of singing and recitations by the scholars of the Sabbath school. Every person invited. No admission charged.

The water works committee, composed of Councilmen Tigar, Waltemath and Glenn, are holding a meeting this afternoon in the water works office to look over and consider the contract for the building of the pumping station on the Pape land.

Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. G. Camron, the Ladies' auxiliary to the B. of R. T. were royally entertained at a 4 o'clock coffee. A dainty repast, which was served by the hostes, was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Miss Lola Foster entertained the company with several choice readings.

The Bruederliche Unterstuetzungs Verein will celebrate its tenth anniversary next Wednesday evening by giving an entertainment at the Standard hall. An elaborate program is being prepared. The verein has a membership of 500 which is composed of members of the German Lutheran churches of this city.

Eggs for Easter 8c Doz.
Fresh Roll Butter, 21c lb.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 6½c.
Sugar Cured Hams, 9c.
No. 1 Smoked Bacon, 7c.
South Whitley Flour, $4.65 Bbl.
All best City Flour, $4.75 Bbl.
Michigan Hebron Potatoes, 70c.
Yellow Denver Onions, 20c peck.
Choice Louisiana Rice, 4c lb.
New Alaska Red Salmon, 10c can.
FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Don't miss the entertainment of the St. Paul Walther league Easter Monday evening, corner Barr and Madison.

Green and Roasted Coffees.
Best Golden Rio, green, 10c lb.
Choice Rio Coffee, green, 8c lb.
Our best loose Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
We make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home. In this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose, not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers, and get a much better article.
FRUIT HOUSE.

Garth Ernst, of Bluffton, is visiting Frank Conover.

Morris Eckhart, of Auburn, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. W. E. Nimmons, of Bluffton, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Leist are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Enslen.

Mrs. T. B. Hedekin and daughter, Julia, have gone to Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. J. W. McCracken was visiting friends in Columbia City yesterkay.

Mrs. C. E. Enslen and children are the guests of relatives in Elyda, Ohio.

Mrs. George C. Stemen and children will spend Easter in Churubusco.

Miss Jessie Reitze entertained the West End Golf club at her home last evening.

Miss Edith Zollars and Miss Minnie Smith have returned from a visit in Chicago.

The Aide Toe Cooking club will meet this evening with the Misses Grace and Laura Walters.

First Church of Christ scientist services at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, at Kimball hall, 169 Calhoun street.

Mrs. J. Culley and Miss Hannah Hurless, of Wilshire, Ohio, are the guests of Mrs. W. H. Schotemeyer.

Miss Alice Zollinger, who has been the guest of Miss Florence Barrett for the past week, has returned to her home in Detroit.

Huntington Herald: "Mrs. Scheppard and daughter, of Fort Wayne, are guests of the G. V. Griffith and H. C. Snyder families.

The seventh annual banquet of Father O'Leary council, Catholic Benevolent legion, will be given at Standard hall next Monday evening.

Miss Grace Bass accompanied her cousin, Mr. Black, to Los Angeles, Cal., last evening, where Miss Bass will be the guest of relatives for two months.

Mrs. C. F. Springer and daughter, of Montpelier, and Mrs. J. S. Ware, of Des Moines, Iowa, were in the city today, and ate dinner at the Randall hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Rock will entertain the members and friends of the Berry street church Epworth League Monday evening at their home, 131 Clay street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Yarnelle entertained the members of the Hayden quartet and their wives at dinner last evening as a celebration of Mr. Yarnelle's birthday anniversary.

Allen Hamilton left for Philadelphia to attend the convention of the Chi Psi fraternity, of which he is a member. Mr. Hamilton will return to Williams college after the convention closes.

The tax payer who is now trying to arrange things so that a dog of his will not fall under the eye of the assessor, who is on his rounds, finds little comfort in the fact that dogs are quoted at $125 in the Klondike region.

EASTER MONDAY.

Entertainment to be Given by St. Paul Walther League.

An entertainment will be given on the evening of Easter Monday by the St. Paul Walther league at their hall, corner of Barr and Madison streets. The program to be presented follows:

Overture—"Banditen-streiche" .... Suppe
St. Paul Orchestra.
Song—"Gebet aus Freischuetz" .... von Weber
Euphonia Quartet.
Recitation—"Am Ende des Jahrhunderts"
C. Grahl.
Soprano solo—"Das Zauberlied" ....
Erick Meyer Helmund
Miss Clara Paul.
Violin solo—"Tyroler Heimathsklaenge"
L. Steger.
a. The forest Captain March .... Scouton
b. The Kicker Galop .... Laurendeau
St. Paul Orchestra.
Recitation .... Selected
A. T. Lukens.
Soprano solo .... Selected
Miss Clara Paul.
Song .... Selected
Euphonia Quartet.
A Night in Paris .... Neil
St. Paul Orchestra.

DON'T FORGET

That the nobby young men's hats are sold by
REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

EASTER BEEF.

Juicy Rib Roasts, Tender Steaks, Extra Fine Spring Lamb and Veal, Pork Chops, Braunschweiger Liverwurst and all kinds Sausage, Cooked and Pressed Ham, Boiled and Sliced Ham, Fancy Mild Cured Breakfast Bacon, California Hams, New York Shoulders, Leaf and Kettle Rendered Lard, at
THE GREATEST GROCERY.
HERMAN STRODEL, Butcher.

New Easter gloves at Reuben S. Patterson's.

THE MESSAGE

Is that we are the only exclusive Carpet Cleaning company in the city, and that we are better prepared to clean your carpets than ever, as we have increased the capacity of our new suction process, which removes all moths and vermin from your carpets. Carpets cleaned, washed, remade and laid. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed.
THE ZIMMER CARPET CLEANING CO.
'Phone 496.

Fort Wayne people will have an opportunity to hear the Hon. S. B. McManus on next Tuesday evening, April 12, when he will render choice selections from his best poems, including two which have not been published. Mr. McManus is the Reily of northern Indiana and his many Fort Wayne admirers will give him a hearty reception. The entertainment will be in Sons of Columbus hall. Tickets, 25 cents. Can be procured of A. C. Aurentz or at the door.

STRAWBERRIES.

Florida Strawberries, 15c quart.
Florida Tomatoes, 10c lb.
Home Grown Lettuce, 12½c lb.
Home Grown Spinach, 20c peck.
Radishes and Onions, 2c bunch.
Also Fresh Bunch Beets, Carrots, Water Cress, Leek, Parsley, Oyster Plant and Rhubarb at
THE GREATEST GROCERY.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Potter have returned from Philadelphia.

Mrs. Katherine Bahr has arrived home from a year's visit in Ashkum, Ill.

Miss Frankie O'Connell is visiting a few days with friends in Decatur.

Erne Baker visited the family of Leopold Levy in Huntington this week.

Miss Grace Brown and Miss Laura Eggeman will spend Easter at Notre Dome.

Miss Eva Hines, of Van Wert, Ohio, is the guest of Miss Bessie Cherry.

Mrs. Myron Downing has returned home from a visit to her parents at Millersburg, Ind.

Miss Rosella Meegan left today for a visit in St. Mary's, Notre Dame and South Bend.

Mrs. Emma S. Dailey, of Goshen, is visiting Mrs. Myron Downing, of 45 West DeWald street.

Mrs. Sylvester Zeis, of Cleveland, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vordermark, of Maumee avenue.

Miss Esther McUcahay, of Andrews, arrived in the city today to be the guest of the Misses McDonell.

Miss Jennie Patterson has returned to her home in Altoona, after a pleasant visit of two months with her uncle, George Van Andra, of Jesse street.

The sacred cantata, "Under the Palms," will be rendered in Plymouth church, Sunday evening, under the direction of Prof. W. M. Miles. There are solos, duets, quartets, and a large chorus of young people. Extra seats will be arranged to accommodate all who come.

The First Spiritual Society have employed G. H. Brooks, a noted lecturer and psychometrist, for the month of April, and will occupy the rostrum tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., in the hall above the gas office. Subject for lecture, "Does the Resurrection of Jesus Prove the Immortality of the Soul?" Children's lyceum at 7:30.

STURDY BABIES.

Mothers in a Quandary When the Food Supply Fails.

It is a difficult matter for a mother to determine just what to do when a young babe is deprived of the natural mother's milk.

If there was any one manufactured baby food that all babies would thrive upon, the course would be plain, but what agrees with one does not with another. Mrs. H. A. Fralick, wife of a prominent citizen of Grand Rapids, Mich., tried the various foods on her baby boy, without success and finally gave him Postum Food Coffee which seemed to exactly fit the case and he has lived almost exclusively on Postum until now when he is a little past four years old, weighs forty-five pounds and is one of the sturdiest, strongest and healthiest youngsters one will see in a day's travel. His little sister, now two years old, has had a similar experience and has been reared entirely upon Postum.

Postum is the original Cereal Coffee being made by food experts who treat grains in a scientific manner to give a highly nutritious food in a liquid form and with a crisp delightful coffee flavor.

Many people cook Postum so short a time that it tastes flat and insipid. It must have at least 15 minutes of sharp boiling after it has commenced to boil (not only after it has been put upon the stove) to bring out the food value and the toothsome flavor.

It will be found a powerful health restorer to those who are injured by common coffee drinking, and that class number thousands, who suffer day by day and do not know that Coffee (a heavy drug) is causing the mischief.

MISS LOWRY

Going Out of Business.

Having determined to go out of business, Miss Lowry announces that she will sell at public auction her entire stock of china, crockery, and glassware, consisting of every variety of table ware, chamber sets, lamps, jardinieres, cut glass, ornaments and fancy goods; also tables counters and fixtures. Her store room is rented to other parties and must be vacated within thirty days. Sale will commence Wednesday, April 13; three sales a day, morning, afternoon and evening, at 22 West Berry street.

Buy your Easter tie this evening at Reuben S. Pattersons.

Don't miss the entertainment, corner Barr and Madison streets, Easter Monday evening. A fine program is assured.

Carpenters.

All carpenters are hereby invited to attend the open meeting of the Carpenters' Union No. 153, at their hall, 54 East Main street, (third floor,) on Monday evening, April 11th, 1898.
FRED B. GALLMEIER,
Recording Secretary.
E. E. CUMMINGS, Pres. 9t2

Miss Stella Mulqueen will give a reception at her dancing parlors Easter Monday night. Pupils and friends are cordially invited.

Remember when ordering ice cream that Hartzell's is the best quality. Both 'phones. 103 East Wayne street. 9t3

Buy your Lawn Grass Seed and Lawn Fertilizer of S. Bash & Co. 28tf

Spend an enjoyable evening by attending the concert to be given by the St. Paul Walther league Easter Monday evening, April 11. Hall corner Barr and Madison streets.

Buy a new suit, buy a new overcoat and, by all means, buy them of Reuben S. Patterson, and you get your choice of ties for Easter.

Free! Free!

Ten Thousand Bottles of "Hyomei."

The New Cure for Bronchitis, Catarrh, Colds, Coughs and Asthma.

To be Given Away Absolutely Without Charge by the Druggists of This City.

The First Free Test of This New Remedy, Which Cures by Inhalation.

Not a Newspaper Distribution, Controlled by the Manufacturer, But an Honest Test Conducted by Reputable Druggists.

This is the first opportunity the public has ever had, or probably will have, of testing a remedy for Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma absolutely free. Thousands of bottles of medicines for other ailments have been given away during the past, but never before in the history of medicine has a cure for these dangerous diseases been offered to the people without price. The reason is plain. No other manufacturer has ever had confidence enough in his medicines to subject them to such a test. For the past ten years it has been acknowledged by our best medical men that this treatment of diseases of the air passages and lungs by stomach medicines, liquids, sprays, douches and atomizers was practically useless. Not only this, but extremely dangerous, as hundreds will testify who have lost their hearing and sense of taste and smell by the use of such remedies. In fact, so thoroughly convinced of this did the medical profession become, that until the new treatment was discovered but few, if any, regular physicians could be found who would attempt to treat these diseases locally.

The introduction of "Hyomei," the Australian Dry Air Cure, to the profession and public opened a new era in treatment of diseases of the head, throat and lungs.

It was soon found by the doctors that this new germicide destroyed at once the disease germs of Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma; that Coughs and Colds could not exist where it was used. Moreover, they discovered that the new method of applying "Hyomei" was the only one ever known by which all the diseased parts of the air passages could be reached. From this time on the use of "Hyomei" by the doctors and the public increased with astonishing rapidity, until today thirty-five hundred physicians and over two hundred and fifty thousand people, in this country alone, are using "Hyomei" and testify to its wonderful curative powers.

Yet, notwithstanding this great success, there are hundreds in this city who have never tested it, for the reason that they have been humbugged so often, and so often found that such advertisers invariably have something to charge for.

It is for the benefit of all the people that the R. T. Booth Co. decided to give away 10,000 bottles of "Hyomei" free from the drug stores, and by so doing prove beyond all doubt and without one penny of expense to them that three days' treatment by the Australian Dry Air Cure will give greater relief to the sufferer than three months' doctoring by any other method.

THE FREE DISTRIBUTION.

On Monday next, April 11, "Hyomei" will be distributed free to all the people from the drug stores mentioned below. Look for the name of the store nearest your home.

Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.
C. B. Woodworth & Co., 1 New Aveline Block.
Freese & Ranke, 88 Calhoun St.
A. C. Gocke, 91 Broadway.
B. R. Noll, 128 Broadway.
Chas. B. Moellering, 191 Lafayette street.
Meyer Bros., 14 Calhoun street.
Dreier & Co., 10 Calhoun street.
O. G. Klinkenberg, 33 East Berry street.
H. F. Beverforden, 286 Calhoun street.
Bradley Bros., Huntington.

"HYOMEI" CURES BY INHALATION.

It is nature's own remedy carried to all parts of the head, throat and lungs by the air you breathe. It can be taken at all times and in any place. There is no danger, no risk. Your money is refunded if it fails to relieve.

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, $1.00. Extra Bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, a wonderful healer, 25c. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE R. T. BOOTH CO.,
Suite 20-21, Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill. Home Office, 23 East 20th St., New York.

HONAKER The FLORIST
Its Another--Our specialty is Violets. They are grown on the famous Fairfield avenue, city of Fort Wayne.
Another Specialty--American Beauty, but not grown here. You could not find in this city one dozen beauties. Call upon the old reliable, 25 West Berry street. D. Honaker.

Just received, a full line of nobby spring suitings, at lowest prices. Fit guaranteed. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main St. 11tf

For bulk Garden Seeds, all kinds of Flower Seeds, Tube Rose bulbs, Canna Roots, etc., go to S. Bash & Co. 28tf

Attend the St. Paul's Walther league entertainment on Easter Monday evening, April 11.

AMONG NATURE'S BEAUTIES.

A Beautiful Array of Flowers at Honaker's.

Easter, the feast of flowers, is almost here, and the lover of nature's beauties finds plenty to gratify his taste in Fort Wayne. A visit to Honaker's establishment at this time is like a trip to Florida, and the caller is entranced by the floral magnificence on every hand. Mr. Honaker is one of the best florists in the west, and the product of his green houses is the choicest in nature's realm. Mr. Honaker is located at 25 West Berry street, and his place contains a general stock of anything usually found in a florist's bower, and a great deal, besides, that is not found in most establishments of the kind. He makes a specialty of violets, which he grows himself, and American Beauty roses, imported, are among his choicest things in cut flowers. 8t2

WALL PAPER.

We invite you to call and see our new novelties in Wall Hangings for the spring. We have them all—BAGDADS, INGRAIN DENIMS, ORIENTAL TAPESTRIES, all the deep shades in REDS, BLUES, GREENS, BROWNS, to match the new colors in carpets. All shades of INGRAINS, RAW SILKS, LEATHER EFFECTS, CINDELIERS.

Such a complete assortment cannot be found anywhere else in Fort Wayne, and this means you can be suited without question.
sat-tf KEIL & KEIL,
116 Calhoun Street.

"A Close Shave" at Broadway Theater, April 12, 13, 14, given by Wayne Tent band. Tickets 15 cents, including ice cream and dance. 9t2

Beginners' class will be formed at the Hanker dancing academy Wednesday, April 13, at 8 o'clock. 7-9-12

HAVE YOU CATARRH?

If so Call on Dr. Stockdale And be Treated Free.

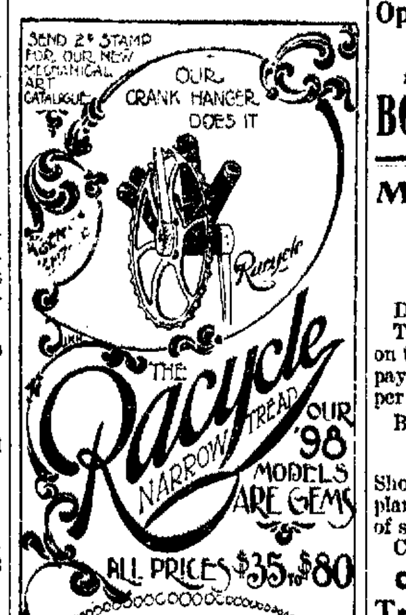
During the month of April Dr. Stockdale will give one week free treatment to all suffering from catarrh and kindred diseases, who call at his office, No. 33 W. Washington Street. This offer is not intended to deceive or entrap any one into paying for something after calling at his office, but this is Dr. Stockdale's proposition, he will examine, consult with, treat and furnish all medicine free for one week to all, who call before May 1st. He treats

Catarrh and all Chronic Nervous and Skin Diseases.
Hours 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,
33 W. Washington St.,
Not in Office Thursdays.

Fort Wayne has the largest, handsomest and best equipped Furniture store in the state of Indiana. It does a larger and a finer business than any other Furniture store in the state. It carries a larger and a better assorted stock of goods than any other store in the state. It is justly the pride of northeastern Indiana. Follow the crowd of Furniture shoppers and you will easily find it.

The Best on Earth.



First-class Bicycle repairing done at our store. Also a check room capacity for 500 wheels.

Racycle Headquarters,
84 Clinton St., Opp. Masonic Temple.

Wm. O'Connell,
Manager.

BICYCLES.....
You can buy, sell and exchange all kinds of bicycles at 176 Calhoun St. GOLDSTINE'S PLACE. Telephone or drop me a postal card.

Magnificent Aggregation of Rewards
Protected by the Copyright Laws of the United States.

$70,000.00 —TO— $100,000.00 IN GRAND PRIZES —TO BE— DISTRIBUTED!

A Business Proposition—A New Co-Operative Plan—A Great Publishing House Will Distribute Thousands of Dollars—Pleasant and Profitable Partnership—For Intelligent Men, Women and Children—Fortune May Knock at Your Door—Nothing Ventured, Nothing Gained.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY PERSON A PRIZE who follows our plain instructions. Government drove the **LOUISIANA LOTTERY** Out of business. The P. O. Department is after the swindlers. They must go. We present an honest plan, eclipsing and surpassing any and every method ever devised for equitable distribution of thousands of dollars of profits. [illegible] Make your own leisure time BRING YOU LARGE RETURNS.

OUR OBJECT: FIRST, we publish a fine family magazine called CREAM. Price, $1.00 a year. [illegible] No other magazine like it. SECOND, we wish [illegible] THIRD, we want to do what [illegible] FOURTH, [illegible] and we have a GOLD MINE [illegible]

READ ON: We present [illegible] quotations. Each quotation contains the surname of some well known American General. The letters used to spell the name in each quotation are so arranged that they follow each other correctly. No missing letters, no skipping around. [illegible] The general's name in this quotation is "[illegible]" [illegible] No chance for deception, there is but one name in a quotation.

I. "The locust eradicated every spire of green."
II. [illegible]
III. [illegible]
IV. [illegible]
V. [illegible]
VI. [illegible]
VII. "Down the long street they marched to the sound of fife and drum."
VIII. "The pocket [illegible] suddenly looking in my direction."
IX. "From the top of the bank she gazed eagerly upon the [illegible]"
X. "She loved [illegible], yet her manner was distant."

[illegible] for the names of American Generals [illegible] Garfield, McClellan, [illegible] Custer, Thomas, Burnside, Rosecrans, Longstreet, Lee, Pickett, Early, Banks.

WHAT TO DO FIRST: Any person sending us not less than five names of American Generals from [illegible] with 15 cent [illegible] trial subscription to CREAM, will be entitled to compete for the list of GRAND PRIZES [illegible] or 60 cents for 6 months' trial subscription [illegible] Solid Silver Thimble, [illegible] an Elegant Solid Gold Filled Scarf Pin, [illegible] in Tiffany or Crown [illegible] $2.00 to $3.00, or more. We guarantee these prizes to be just [illegible] $10.00 in Cash. JUST THINK! a PRIZE by return mail worth more at retail than you [illegible] a Grand Prize Every Month and a Grand Terminal Prize in Gold as [illegible]

PRIZES FOR POEMS OR SKETCHES. To those of Literary Taste who write the best poems [illegible] ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED VALUABLE PRIZES, many of which will be CASH [illegible] THE BEST WRITERS WILL BE ENGAGED AT THE END OF THE YEAR PERMANENTLY.

$7,500.00 IN GOLD AS GRAND TERMINAL PRIZES We publish over 100 complete stories in a year, selected from the leading periodicals. We want to make CREAM the most popular magazine in the world. [illegible] by voting for the story they like best, and a SCHOOL OF CRITICISM [illegible] $7,500.00 IN GOLD [illegible] a GRAND PRIZE IN GOLD [illegible] make MILLIONS [illegible] too good to be true [illegible] $300,000.00 [illegible] You take no chances whatever.

HOW TO GET A PRIZE EACH MONTH: TWO of the above quotations will appear in full in story, sketch, poem, anecdote, advertising, or somewhere in CREAM each month, and among the persons who find these [illegible] GRAND AGGREGATION OF MONTHLY PRIZES, fully explained in the instructions sent each subscriber.

WE PAY PRIZES BEFORE YOU WIN THEM. How? On the same principle exactly as the great credit houses sell jewelry, diamonds, clothing, etc. On the same line that the great Life Insurance Companies advance money on policies. In other words, buy premiums in advance. [illegible] DIAMONDS and other PRECIOUS [illegible] ELEGANT WATCHES, GOLD RINGS, plain or with [illegible] STONES, SILVER and GOLD BRACELETS, SCARF and LACE PINS, etc., etc., at much less than regular wholesale prices. [illegible] We will send our subscribers goods for inspection, and they can keep them if satisfactory, and pay for them out of the prizes they win in the monthly awards. Doesn't this prove that we KNOW YOU CAN WIN VALUABLE PRIZES every month, if you try?

ALL HAVE AN EQUAL CHANCE TO WIN. If you are quick, you can instantly detect the quotations when looking for them in CREAM. The educated have no better chance than others. There is NO CHANCE FOR FRAUD. You keep your eyes open, read carefully, act promptly, and YOU WIN EACH AND EVERY MONTH.

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Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars
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FROM REVEILLE TO TAPS

Captain Huston, U. S. A., Tells of Life at an Army Post.

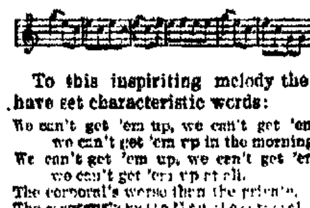
HOW THE TRADE OF WAR IS TAUGHT

Between Learning and Teaching Both Privates and Officers Are Kept Fairly Busy—Drills Take Up the Forenoon and Study Comes After Dinner.

THERE are lots of people who imagine that a soldier's life in time of peace is a very leisurely one. This is not entirely true. The soldier is not a uniformed loafer. He is learning a trade—the trade of war. Moving great masses of men about with prompt precision is a business that requires education on the part of the men as well as the officers. Both have to work to get this education, and the army post is the shop in which it is practiced.

If you think the soldier idles away his time, just watch him put in one day. It begins with the blare of the guard bugle, interrupting the matutinal music of the birds. This calls the drowsy trumpeters from their beds to gather on a corner of the parade ground, there to begin their march, to the time of their trumpets' brass throated chorus. As they march the boom of the morning gun announces the official hour for the ending of soldierly slumbers.

The brazen music, only varied at the whim of the leader, is continued as the trumpeters make the circuit of the post, ending at last before the adjutant's office, where the time worn but time honored reveille is played:



To this inspiriting melody the men have set characteristic words:

We can't get 'em up, we can't get 'em up,
we can't get 'em up in the morning.
We can't get 'em up, we can't get 'em up,
we can't get 'em up at all.
The corporal's worse than the private,
The sergeant's worse than the corporal,
The lieutenant's worse than the sergeant,
But the captain's worse than all.

Like bees from a hive, the men swarm from the barracks. With coats buttoned to the chin they hasten to take their places in ranks before the bugles sound "Assembly." When the first sergeant calls "Attention," every man must be in his position, properly clad and ready to answer "here" when his name is called.

When the rapid roll call is over, the first sergeant reports, "A company present or accounted for," and this report is transmitted by the company's officer to the adjutant. The opening ceremony of the day is done. The adjutant's return to his quarters is in silence, the officers having hastily retired to bed, but the privates are up for all day. They swarm into the lavatories before answering the next and more popular bugle call, "Breakfast," when they again "fall in" as before and are marched to the mess hall for the first meal.

Breakfast over, the hive begins to hum. Every man has his work.

First, there is the "policing" of the barracks, floors are swept and mopped, shelves dusted, beds made up, lamps cleaned and filled and everything put in soldierly shape for the captain, who soon comes to make his diurnal inspection. All men help in this work excepting those detailed for guard duty, who spend their time in brushing up arms, belts and clothing, and those detailed for "fatigue," who after making their own beds and dusting their extra shoes, put on their canvas clothing and prepare for the work of cleaning and repairing the parades and roads, and such outside work as is necessary to keep the post in order, as required by the commanding officer.

At this time also comes "sick call," when a noncommissioned officer conducts all the sick to the hospital. There the surgeon, after examination, determines and records what duty, if any, can be performed by the ailing ones during the ensuing 24 hours. The surgeon's report is made to the captain of the man's company; the captain's report is compiled and sent to the adjutant, where all are consolidated for the commandant, who then knows the exact condition of the command for the day.

The next bugle call announces guard mounting. This is the first formal function of the day and begins the most important duty of the trained soldier. The strength of the guard is determined by the commanding officer, each company's first sergeant being notified by the adjutant as to the number of men to be furnished by his company.

This means a good deal of preparation by the men, for woe be unto them if they appear in torn or soiled clothing or with dust soiled or rust specked rifles.

The men are first minutely inspected by the first sergeants. Afterward, when formed on the parade, there is a second inspection by the adjutant, who then presents the guard to the officer of the day. This ceremony complete, the sergeant of the guard assumes charge, the new guard takes the place of the old, and the mounting is accomplished.

Guard duty varies greatly with the composition of the garrison and the location of the post. Our western "forts" are, more properly speaking, cantonments and are usually disappointing to visitors. There is no semblance of fortification. On the contrary, they resemble well regulated villages, rather than the well kept fortifications of the seaboard posts.

In the coast stations the sentinels pace their beats in solemn silence, interrupted only by the approach of officers or others entitled to recognition, which is given in the most formal manner. But at our western posts, with the exception of sentinel No. 1, in front of the guardhouse, guard duties are practically the same as those of police officers in any community.

During the day, most of the men of the guard remain in the guardhouse. At night sentinels are posted around the different storehouses and stables, more as watchers for fire or thieves than as military guards and are withdrawn when the morning gun is fired.

Fatigue duty is that of cleaning the roads, parades, etc., and keeping all in neat condition. The scavenger work of the post devolves upon the prisoners. At a mixed post, cavalry soldiers take no part in fatigue duty, as their work in stables occupies them instead.

The drills which occupy the available men are continued from immediately after breakfast until noon. Thus the soldier has practically the entire afternoon for his own improvement or recreation, and it is a source of satisfaction to the officers to know that much more time is devoted to study than to simple amusement.

The drill is the school of the soldier, and it is worthy of attention on the part of the militia that this work is not limited to the drillbook, but covers a much wider range—calisthenics, first aid to the injured, litter drill, signaling, estimating distances, target practice, noncommissioned officers' patrols, commissioned officers' patrols, reconnoissance, practical problems in minor tactics, practical problems with opposing forces, hasty intrenchments, practice marches, marches of concentration, etc.

At the end of each month there is always a review of the entire command, followed by muster for pay and inspection.

The work of the day is always concluded at "retreat," which comes at sunset, when the companies are assembled on their separate parade grounds, roll is called, reports made, and all stand at "parade rest" while the band plays "The Star Spangled Banner" and the flag is lowered.

From this time until "taps," at 11 o'clock, the men are at their leisure. Then comes "check roll call" for the discovery of absentees, and the day is done.

The daily duties of the officers naturally differ from those of the enlisted men. The drills, guards and parades are all directed by officers, but it must not be thought that there is idleness in the intervals. The establishment of post-graduate schools at Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Monroe gave an impetus to study, resulting in the post lyceums, which practically mean an officers' school at every post.

But a few years ago the army was much broken up and widely distributed. Now, however, the Indian question is settled; civilization, following the army, has colonized the great plains; the troops are being gradually concentrated in the larger posts near centers of population, and the work of preparing trained and scientific soldiers and officers is in full blast.

FATIGUE DUTY.

Should our next war be with any of the great military powers of Europe, we will, with a small nucleus of trained troops, have such a body of officers for the organization of a great volunteer army as will compare favorably with the most advanced staff corps of France or Germany.

To this work every moment of time is devoted at all our posts. The rigid examinations preceding promotion demand most assiduous attention and constant study, covering every subject which pertains to modern theory and practice of warfare. This preparation is encouraged by the general government by every means in its power.

The numerous appeals and recommendations which have been made to congress within the last 20 years are the result of careful consideration by officers who have only the good of the country at heart and whose only wish is that they may be ready to repel any attack upon our national integrity.

JOSEPH F. HUSTON,
Captain Twentieth Infantry, U. S. A.

The Largest Waves.

The largest waves are seen off Cape Horn, rising to 46 feet in height and 756 feet long from crest to crest. Waves in the north Atlantic have been observed to rise 43 feet in height. In the German ocean their height does not exceed 13½ feet, and in the Mediterranean 14½ feet.

The Discoverer of Gun Cotton.

Gun cotton was discovered in 1845 by Christian Frederick Schonbein, a German chemist. He also discovered collodion the same year.

The Storks of Larissa.

To me the most peculiar thing about Larissa was the life in the air above us. To see one, two, even four, storks on almost every one of the heavy roofs of bent red tiles remained a novelty to the end of my stay. No one ever disturbed the great birds. They built their large, flat, basketlike nests on the most exposed gables and used to stand on the most prominent points as a sort of architectural finish to the blue and white houses. The rattle of their bills, as of dry and hollow bones, sounded all night long.—Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine.

Not According to Hoyle.

"I held the 13 trumps in a game of whist we played one time at Rocky Gulch," said the retired miner.

"You took every trick, of course?"

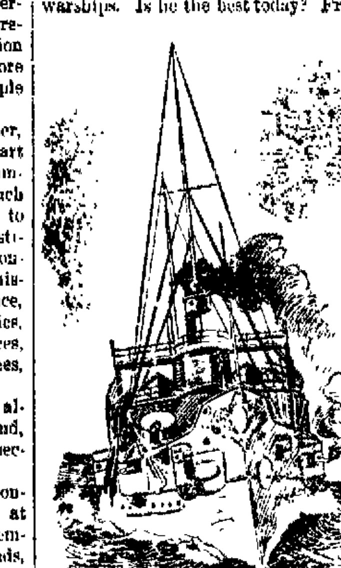
"Just got out with my life. My partner led an ace, I trumped it, and he had emptied his gun miscellaneously before I could explain."—Detroit Free Press.

THE YANKEE GUNNER

WITH SMOOTHBORE CANNON HE WAS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Uncle Sam Has Spared No Money In Educating Him to Shoot Ten Ton Rifles, and We Still Think He Is Quite a Sharpshooter.

On several historic occasions the American gunner has demonstrated that he was the best in the business. I refer to the men who handle big guns on warships. Is he the best today? Frank-



TARGET PRACTICE AT SEA.

ly, I don't know. We—that is, you and I and all other good Americans, believe he is. But it has been many years since the Yankee has engaged in a cannon duel with the gunners of other nations.

We have been burning powder, though. Last year Uncle Sam spent $600,000 for ammunition that was used in target practice. Was it spent in vain? Well, according to the reports filed at the navy department, it was not.

When a warship goes out to give her bluejackets a chance to practice with the big guns, a triangular target, made of canvas and mounted on a barrel float, is dropped overboard. The triangle is generally about 5 feet high and 6 feet across the base. In comparison with the size of a warship it is a mere speck on the ocean.

The common method of engaging in target practice is to steam in a circular track about the target, varying the length of the radius from 3,000 to 1,500 yards. This work is alternated by direct ahead and astern fire. The ship rushes at the target from a point, say 6,000 yards off. As she approaches to within 4,000 yards' range the bow guns throw in a few shots for range, and at 3,000 yards distance the target work commences.

It counts for something to be able to plant a shot from a big six inch or eight inch gun at a target that bobs up or sinks almost from view every second.

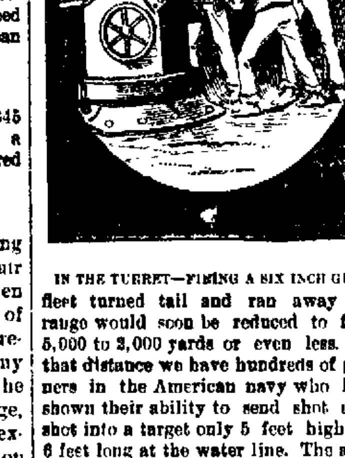
By means of electrical equipment the gunner trains his ten ton rifle almost as readily as a boy aims his shotgun from a fence rest.

The real skill of the naval gunner lies in knowing the right moment to fire as the ship rolls on the ocean's surface, the speed of the vessel and the force of the wind as it blows across the line of fire. Such knowledge only results from actual experience. Not all depends on the gunner either. The officers must do their part well, for the correct reading of the range finders and the prompt handling of the ship have much to do with the result.

It is a mistaken idea on the part of many lay readers that actions between ships, owing to the long range guns now in service, are consequently fought at long range. A rule of thumb familiar to ordnance men is a mile range for every inch of caliber. That would be equivalent to a 13 miles range for a 13 inch gun and 8 miles for an 8 inch gun. As a matter of fact that rule underestimates, if anything, the range possibilities of the new ordnance.

But guns are not being fought at 13 miles or 8 mile ranges. Guns of heavy caliber mounted in turrets have generally a limited angle of elevation, and the strain on the decks of a ship is too great to make long range work altogether advisable. The Japanese at the Yalu fight used 4,500 yard ranges, but they lessened this range as the action progressed.

In an actual naval engagement firing might be begun when the ships were six or seven miles apart, but unless one



IN THE TURRET—FIRING A SIX INCH GUN.

fleet turned tail and ran away the range would soon be reduced to from 5,000 to 3,000 yards or even less. At that distance we have hundreds of gunners in the American navy who have shown their ability to send shot after shot into a target only 5 feet high and 6 feet long at the water line. The average warship, even when head on, presents a target from 15 to 30 feet high and 20 or 25 feet broad. Need we worry?

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

A Trade Trick.

Sir Peter Lely, a famous painter in the reign of Charles I, agreed for the price of a full length picture which he was to draw for a rich alderman of London, who was not indebted to nature either for shape or face. When the picture was finished, the alderman endeavored to beat down the price, alleging that if he did not purchase it, it would lay on the painter's hands.

"That's your mistake," replied Sir Peter, "for I can sell it for double the price I demand."

"How can that be?" said the alderman, "for it is like nobody but myself."

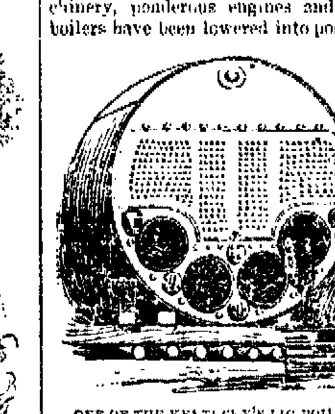
"True," replied Sir Peter, "but I will draw a tail to it, and then it will be a capital monkey."

Mr Alderman, to prevent his being exposed, paid down the money agreed on and demanded, and carried off the picture.—Nuggets.

THE LIFE OF THE WARSHIP.

A Shop Made Heart That Beats With Tremendous Energy.

Although the big new battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge are now afloat it will be months before they will be anything more than inert, motionless hulks. Not until great masses of machinery, ponderous engines and huge boilers have been lowered into position,



ONE OF THE KENTUCKY'S BIG BOILERS.

connected here and there by thousands of shafts and pipes and tubes, bolted and braced and fastened into place; not until an army of grimy machinists have hammered for many weeks down in the depths of the hulls, will there be life in the warship.

Ten thousand horsepower is necessary to drive the Kentucky through the water at contract speed, and this is furnished by two immense engines, triple expansion, with three cylinders each, 33½ inch, 51 inch and 78 inch by 48 inch stroke, as accurately made as a watch, for they have to turn 120 times a minute under a steam pressure of 180 pounds. It is a tremendous mass to be flying around at the rate of twice every second, and the slightest imperfection in a vital point would perhaps mean loss of ship and crew.

Suppose a Kentucky roadster would drive 18 miles an hour, pulling a man and sulky for 24 hours each day, then if he were to put the Kentucky on wheels over a good turnpike it would take a string of thoroughbreds 12 miles long and 24 abreast to do the same work, or 128,000 trotters.

She has five boilers, each 15 feet 9 inches in diameter, made of 1 7-16 inch thick steel, nearly armor plate, and the total bursting pressure in each boiler at 180 pounds per square inch would be 2,800,000 pounds. Imagine this pent up energy in the hold of a vessel, safely stowed away, it is true, but ready at any moment to take advantage of the slightest weakness in any part to blow the vessel out of existence!

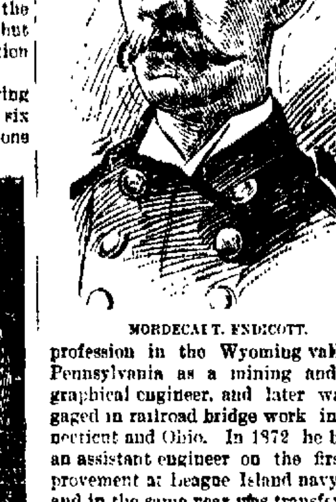
It is no wonder that the United States government insists upon the best work that human skill can encompass before accepting them.

A DRYDOCK EXPERT.

Civil Engineer Endicott Is the Right Man In the Right Place.

Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott, the new chief of the navy department's bureau of yards and docks, is in charge of one of the most important branches of naval work. The place to which he has been appointed has always been considered one of the most influential in the navy, and yards and docks has been the only bureau which has never before had a chief with lower rank than captain. Mr. Endicott's predecessors were almost invariably the highest ranking officers on duty in Washington, many of them reaching the grade of rear admiral while holding the place.

Mr. Endicott was born in southern New Jersey in 1844. He entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, at Troy, N. Y. and was graduated in the four years' course, taking the degree of civil engineer in 1868. He practiced his



MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT.

profession in the Wyoming valley of Pennsylvania as a mining and topographical engineer, and later was engaged in railroad bridge work in Connecticut and Ohio. In 1872 he became an assistant engineer on the first improvement at League Island navy yard, and in the same year was transferred to the old Philadelphia navy yard, to the charge of the department of yards and docks, where he received his commission as a full civil engineer in the United States navy after having performed the duties of that office for about 1½ years. Later he served at the New London naval station, at the Portsmouth navy yard, at the League Island navy yard, at the Norfolk navy yard and brief terms at Port Royal, New York and other stations.

His first experience with drydocks began with the old type of wooden floating sectional docks in 1872, but since then he has learned to know all varieties. He has been a devoted student of everything relating to this field, and was the government engineer in charge of the construction of the drydock at Norfolk, completed in 1889.

Cabbage Wild In Greece.

The cabbage still grows wild in Greece, where it originated. Radishes were native to China, but have been grown in Europe for centuries.

Merely Salt and Water.

"There's no use in your crying," said Mr. Pneer to his wife, who had asked him for money wherewith to buy a new hat. "You won't get it. There may be gold in sea water, but there isn't any in tears."—Chicago Tribune.

PICKETING THE SKY.

HOW THE MILITARY BALLOON WILL BE USED IN WAR.

With Lookouts In the Clouds the American Commander Will Have a Great Advantage Over the Enemy—The Army Aeronauts and Their Work.

The value of balloons in warfare is no longer a matter of doubt. In actual military operations the army with balloons would have a great advantage over the army without them. The United States army has balloons and men who can manage them. We haven't as many of either as we should have, but the deficiency is one which can easily and quickly be supplied.

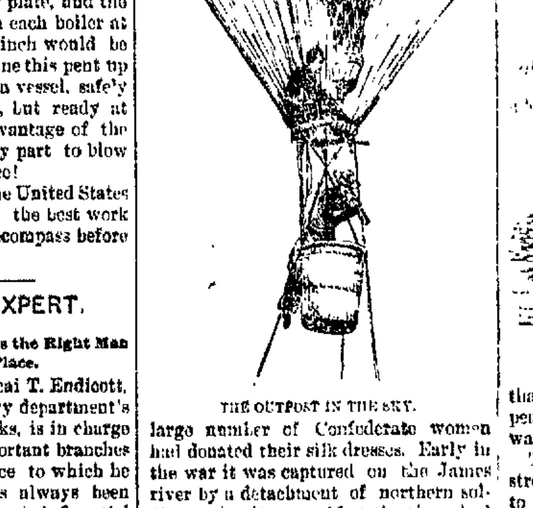
The balloons are in charge of the signal corps and this is one of the most important divisions of the army. The commander who knows where all his own forces are, where the enemy is and what the enemy is doing is the man who wins the battle. Napoleon, you know, said, "The secret of war consists in the transmission of messages."

It is this work which the signal corps does, and does best when it has an outpost in the sky to make the messages worth transmitting. By actual practice at one of our army posts it has been shown to be entirely feasible to send men in a captive balloon up under the clouds for the purpose of watching the movements of an enemy.

General Greely, chief signal officer of the army, believes in the balloon, and he recently asked Secretary of War Alger for an appropriation to add a lot of them to the equipment of his corps. He thinks they could be used over the coast with great effect, giving notice of the approach of a hostile fleet long before a warning could be given by swift dispatch boats sent out to reconnoiter at sea.

Military ballooning was first put to a practical test in 1861, when General Fitz John Porter and other officers made frequent ascensions in actual warfare. In these cases, as at the present time, the balloon used was a captive balloon, being held to its moorings on the ground by means of a long rope.

The Confederates had one balloon, it being in the possession of General Longstreet. In order to manufacture it a



THE OUTPOST IN THE SKY.

large number of Confederate women had donated their silk dresses. Early in the war it was captured on the James river by a detachment of northern soldiers, who, it was said at the time, had thereby captured all the silk dresses in the Confederacy.

After 1863 the balloon as a military aid was abandoned by the northern army, and so matters continued for 30 years, until a balloon park was established in the department of the Colorado. The location chosen for the experiments in that line was Fort Logan. That post has the distinction of being the only place in the United States where military ballooning is studied theoretically and practically. Brigadier General Greely, the chief of the signal service of the army, placed Captain Glassford in charge of military ballooning in the whole of the army.

In 1892 General Greely sent Captain Glassford abroad to study balloon manipulations of foreign armies. To that end he spent a year in Paris, living part of the time at Meudon, five miles from Paris, where the French government has a military park.

While there he took lessons in ballooning from Lachambre, who subsequently built Andre's balloon. Captain Glassford had him build a balloon for the signal corps of the United States army, which was forthwith sent home and exhibited in 1893 at the World's Columbian exposition.

The basket, which is of wicker work, is 8 feet long, 2½ feet wide and 3 feet deep. It is hung some distance below the balloon in order that the escaping gas may not fog the photographic plates used by the observer. The capacity of the balloon is 18,000 feet and it can carry two men and an equipment. Connected with the balloon is a field telegraph, whereby an observer may rapidly transmit his messages.

The balloon equipment at Fort Logan consists of a balloon, a balloon wagon with cable drum and cables and accessories for holding the balloon captive, four tube wagons and accessories, one service wagon, a gas generating apparatus, a compressor for impounding gas in tubes, and 180 steel tubes in which gas is compressed to one-one-hundredth or one-one-hundred and twentieth of its volume.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

Going Up and Down Steps.

"I wish," says a physician, "that people generally understood how important it is to their physical welfare that they should go up and down steps as little as practicable and that they should do it properly when at all. By properly I mean slowly, never faster than a walk, and planting the heel firmly on each step."

A Miracle, Indeed.

"I should not be surprised," said the old farmer, "ef one er these stage fellers should come erlong an raise the dead."

"You wouldn't?"

"No. Why, the feller at the theater last night hypnertized Mary Jane, an fer three solid hours she didn't speak a word. Jest think of it—never said a single word for three solid hours, on a dead stretch!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Raising a Technicality.

"No," she declared severely, "the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine!"

"I beg to assure you," said Colonel Stilwell, without hesitation, "that I shall never think of putting one of a mint julep without a straw."—Washington Star.

THE FIGHTING LINER

HOW AN OCEAN GREYHOUND IS CHANGED INTO A MAN-OF-WAR

Some of Them Were Built With Just Such an Emergency In View—Little Needed to Make the Transformation but Guns and Men.

"The liner she's a lady," says Kipling, but in time of war she sheds her fluttering awnings, as a lady might her ribbons and parasol, and becomes an amazon fully able to take care of herself anywhere on the ocean highways. As a passenger boat she is particularly inoffensive, but only a short time is needed to transform her into an armed but unprotected cruiser, ready to fight or run and do both as well as most warships.

Such ships as the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris turned into swift cruisers would be no inconsiderable force to add to the sea power of the nation. All four of these ships were built with a view to their being used in case of war cruisers. The New York and Paris were built under the supervision of the British admiralty, and, until the vessels got an American registry and changed their flags, they were borne on the rolls of England's navy as "auxiliary cruisers." The St. Paul and St. Louis, when they were built at Cramps' yards in Philadelphia, were constructed with special view to being able to carry guns in case of war.

The plans for the ships were approved by the United States government, and the ships were so provided with extra strength of construction that in case they were changed into men-of-war there would be no danger of their being injured by the extra weight of their batteries or by the recoil of the guns they would carry.

In fact, the four ships named are really built for armed cruisers, and all

THE ST. LOUIS AS A CRUISER.

that is needed to change them from peaceful merchant vessels into men-of-war is to mount guns on board of them.

There are few evidences of this strength, but if you were close enough to the St. Louis you could see four white marks at regular intervals along each of her sides. Directly above these white marks, on the steamer's promenade deck, are the places where the six inch guns would be located were she to be armed. You will notice, too, that the deck supports at these points are strengthened by an additional column. On the deck at this point is a round steel cap covering a manhole, for the passage of ammunition from below.

These are the only marks indicating to the uninitiated any preparation for the placing of cannon, but there are other provisions. The deck platform and supports are strengthened at this point by additional girders and crossbeams, so as to sustain the weight of guns and carriages. There are also arrangements for the mounting of the smaller machine guns.

Practically the only thing necessary to equip these vessels for use in war would be to run the gun carriages on board and mount the guns on them. There would probably be some alterations in their internal arrangements to provide quarters for seamen and marines, but those could be made within a very few days.

The St. Louis, for instance, when she passes into the navy, armed with her eight 6 inch guns, four machine guns and four 6 pounders, will be a formidable adversary to oppose. A regularly constructed navy cruiser would have to be quick with gun and speed, else the St. Louis would overcome her, and the same is true of many others of these auxiliary cruisers.

The 6 inch guns fire 100 pound projectiles at the rate of 2½ rounds a minute, and the 6 pounders fire 6 pound shot at the rate of 11 rounds a minute. It can be readily computed what a great weight of metal this auxiliary cruiser can discharge against an adversary. The Paris and the New York can be armed with 12 of these 6 inch guns, together with a large number of the smaller calibers.

A list has been prepared showing 39 merchant steamers belonging to the American, Pacific Mail, Columbia, Red D and New York and Cuba Mail Steamship companies, all held under agreement by their owners with the government to be transferred to the navy department when called upon to serve as cruisers.

This number is by no means enough to answer every demand. At least 100 of such steamers could be utilized, many of them for cruisers, some for transports, some for provision and coal ships, some for machinery or repair vessels and a few for floating hospitals. But with the other steamers which could be pressed into service and the many private yachts which would be surrendered Uncle Sam can have a really good sized navy afloat in a short time.

HOWARD SPENCE SINCLAIR.

Declared a Draw.

Brown—I made an awful fool of myself this morning.

Mrs. Brown—I don't see any occasion for making a fuss over it. It isn't the first time.

Brown—It is the first time since I married.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HE OWNS A REPUBLIC

HOW JOHN JACOB ASTOR AND HIS SYNDICATE CONTROL HONDURAS

The Multimillionaire Inspects His New Domain and Returns to Get Live Americans to Go Down There and Develop the Riches of the Land.

Just as a Peer John Jacob Astor has bought a controlling interest in Honduras. Although the little Central American republic [illegible] he is as much its [illegible] as if he were so in name. The syndicate which he is at the head not only owns [illegible] acres of land there, besides controlling the railroad, but conducts the business of the Honduras custom house.

Recently Mr Astor paid a visit to his new possessions, steaming down in his yacht Nourmahal. First he looked at the railroad. This road which now only 57 [illegible] and [illegible] two weekly to other ports.

Mr Astor went up to the terminus at Potrerillos the first day and came back on the bicycle inspection car. He talked with Chief Engineer Peckle that night, and the result was that the present line will be relaid to standard gauge and the plans for the narrow gauge extension to Amapala on the Pacific ast changed to correspond.

Next he spent a week day in investigating the customs service. His syndicate controls the whole export and import business of Honduras by guaranteeing to the government $[illegible] a year. The syndicate has agents in every custom house, spies along the border lines and revenue cutters along the coast.

Since November when they took control, the wholesale smuggling that has gone on for years has been stopped, and the duties received jumped up in the first month more than $12,000. Just how much greater this increased revenue will be when the colonization scheme of the syndicate gets under way can only be imagined.

On the third day Mr. Astor and his party attended the official opening of the syndicate's bank, which is started with a capital of $500,000. The bank will have charge of the customs receipts and will pay off from them, under a new bond issue, the debt saddled upon Honduras by a lot of foreign sharpers 30 years ago. It is

JOHN JACOB ASTOR ON MULEBACK.

this great debt, $25,000,000, that has kept Honduras undeveloped and so far behind her sister republics.

Outside of these special matters the bank will do a general business. That its stockholders are to be counted among the fortunate ones of the earth may be seen when the fact is known that the statements of Guatemala's six banks for the last half of 1896 show on $10,000,000 capital net earnings of $1,150,170.60, making an annual dividend of about 23 per cent.

Guatemala is next door to Honduras and is in nowise ahead of it in natural advantages. All that Honduras wanted was some capital and the energy necessary to lift its debt burden. That once done, and it will be what the great naturalist and traveler, Humboldt, prophesied, "the richest country of its size in the world."

Again, Honduras is very rich in precious stones and metals, and the 500,000 acre possession runs through the mining districts. When all these things are considered and added together, it may be easily seen that Mr. Astor bids fair to be the first American billionaire.

The people of Honduras are delighted with the chances opened up to them by the coming of the American syndicate, and from all along the north coast they gathered to greet the Nourmahal. They were astonished at her size and elegance when she steamed in, and when Mr. Astor good naturedly announced that visitors were welcome they swarmed aboard.

Honduras is just about the size of New York state, and every square foot of the country is marvelously fertile. New York state is not overcrowded with 6,000,000 inhabitants. Honduras has only 350,000 population. Two hundred colonists have gone to Honduras since the syndicate began operations last November, and every steamship from New Orleans now is taking from 25 to 40 settlers. Most of them are fruit growers from Florida. There are a lot of farmers from Illinois and ranchers from Texas, and a group of 20 Cubans have started a tobacco planting colony. The members of the syndicate are now considering further colonization schemes.

"It may as well be understood right here," said one member recently, "that the syndicate is not a charity organization. We will not take settlers down free or give them land or lend them the money with which to start. We want successful farmers and mechanics and tradesmen. We want persons who know their business, and we are quite willing to talk business with all such."

So, you see, Mr. Astor and his fellow capitalists want only such men as may be useful. Many Americans have already made homes in Honduras. They are raising coffee and bananas there. Both are good crops, especially the former. Near Santa Cruz are 10 new coffee plantations, all owned by young Americans. Each plantation has from 10,000 to 60,000 trees, and their owners will after the fourth year have incomes ranging from $2,500 to $15,000 a year.

The War Is On.

"Spain has been whipped often her feets about every night fur the last two weeks," reports the unconscious humorist from Pinestump Junction.

"You orter see them boys down to the Corners. Hank Jimerthy organized what he calls the Maine Avengers, and when they're not drillin they're meetin mostly at Billy Smith's place. A young feller what says he uster teach school has made a charcoal map of Havanar on the ceilin, and there them chumps sets with their eyes rolled up like a dyin calf, a-studyin the situation. They've done [illegible] the town from five different points on [illegible] nights, an every paper they [illegible] it all fer pieces. Hanks writ the government at Madrid fur to [illegible] best it kin and says he's [illegible] to go over there and blow a few castles into the air as [illegible]. What Chicky Hawk [illegible] walkin round [illegible] that there map the other night he fell over a houn' dog lengthways [illegible] Ras Jones and broke a arm. He is the first one of the Avengers that has been wounded, and the boys is goin to git him a pension."—Detroit Free Press.

NOBLE SISTER MARY.

She Cared For Injured Maine Sailors In the Havana Hospital.

While the injured sailors of the Maine's crew were recovering in Havana they were most tenderly cared for by Sister Mary Wilberforce, a trained nurse attached to St. Ambrosia hospital. She is an English woman but went to Havana because she heard in London that there were 10,000 ill and wounded men in the capital of Cuba.

Sister Mary Wilberforce was fitted almost by birth for the lifework upon which she has entered. She is the only child of a successful English physician, but she has been an orphan for many years. Her fa-

SISTER MARY WILBERFORCE

ther was supposed to have left a comfortable fortune but legal complications following his death swallowed much of it. Her sympathy for the suffering manifested itself early in life, and she spent much time poring over her father's medical books learning how to alleviate pain, and her first practical work was done while she was a schoolgirl in Paris during the siege.

While her mother nursed the wounded she made bandages and taught the convalescing soldiers to knit socks and comforters for their comrades. About this time she acquired the reputation in her family of being a youthful miser. Not a penny of her allowance was found in her pockets, and she was never known to spend any money. At last she was taken with measles, and then her secret was disclosed. In the bottom drawer of her wardrobe was found a complete miniature hospital, with 36 patients in pretty little wooden bedsteads and with a house surgeon and apothecary. All the figures had been clothed with garments made by her own hands while the other members of her family slept.

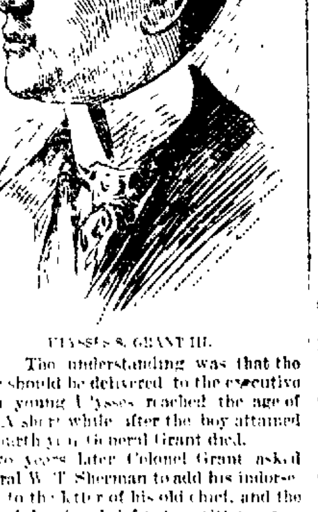
She studied for the Indian medical service and graduated, but did not pass in surgery, as she declined to enter the dissecting room or to operate, for as a woman she could not inflict pain, even to alleviate it. After serving through several wars she was put on the list of available nurses of the Greek consul in London.

ULYSSES III.

General Grant's Grandson to Enter West Point and Become a Soldier.

Ulysses S. Grant III, son of Colonel Fred Grant, who is to enter West Point, is a manly young fellow who will be 17 years old on next Fourth of July. Just at present he is a student at a private school in New York city. He is tall and sturdy and looks as if he had the makings of a good soldier in him. He is proficient in his studies and expects to be able to pass the rigid examinations which applicants to enter the national military academy must undergo.

The interesting feature about his appointment is that the request which was recently presented to President McKinley was written by General Grant himself and endorsed by General W. T. Sherman. When Ulysses III was in his fourth year and his famous grandfather was nearing the summer of 1885, which was to prove fatal to him, the latter who wanted his small namesake to have a soldier's training, bethought himself of writing a note to the man who should fill the president's chair when the youngster was of an age to go to West Point and asking him to favor the boy's appointment. So he dictated the letter referred to in a few brief lines. This was done in the old Grant home, 3 East Sixty-sixth street, in New



ULYSSES S. GRANT III.

York. The understanding was that the letter should be delivered to the executive when young Ulysses reached the age of 16. A short while after the boy attained his fourth year General Grant died.

Two years later Colonel Grant asked General W. T. Sherman to add his indorsement to the letter of his old chief, and the latter did so in a brief note, written across the foot of the sheet. This double request would naturally assure U. S. Grant III the cadetship he wants, but he has an even further guarantee in the promise of President McKinley. In the summer of 1896 Colonel Grant passed through Canton with his son, and at that time William McKinley said that he would be glad to appoint the grandson of General Grant to the cadetship if he should be elected president.

The other day Colonel Grant went to Washington and presented the letter. Young Ulysses has a good liberal education on which to build a military career. He learned German during his father's term as United States minister to Austria-Hungary under Harrison, 1889-93. He finishes his course at the Cutler school this year and purposes to study one year at the Columbia School of Mines, going to West Point in 1899.

WE LACKED POWDER.

WHY AMMUNITION FACTORIES WERE PUT ON RUSH TIME.

Three Weeks Ago We Had Not Enough Explosives on Hand For Ten Days Fighting—Where Uncle Sam Makes and Stores His Munitions of War.

It may seem incredible to many people, but the fact is that when the possibility of war with Spain was first officially realized and steps were taken to put the army and navy on a war footing it was discovered that we did not have sufficient ammunition on hand for ten days' fighting.

Of course those in authority kept the matter as quiet as possible, but since that alarming discovery was made, something like three weeks ago, there has been the

MAKING TORPEDOES

liveliest kind of hustling to fill Uncle Sam's powder horn and shot pouch. Agents were sent to scour Europe for powder, American powder works were set running night and day, armories where projectiles are turned out were put on double time and various other emergency methods adopted. The officials decided that, whether we had war or not, it was unsafe to be caught without powder.

A natural question would be, "Whose fault was it who blundered?" Well, it wasn't exactly a blunder. It was partly due to the pacific policy which we have maintained for many years and partly to the fact that the men at the head of our army and navy have not kept fully abreast of the times either from lack of funds or enterprise.

Because we had not enough powder to last our navy ten days does not mean that we had stopped making or buying powder. We simply hadn't acquired it fast enough to keep up with the demand created by the big guns which we have been making. Twenty-five years ago the supply we had on hand a few weeks ago would have been sufficient to last a year.

But the big guns of modern days burn an immense amount of powder. Do you know how much? Well, a battleship like the Indiana can use 80 tons of powder an hour. While all figures as to the amount of powder that would be used in any sea fight must be largely conjectural, it does not take a mathematical genius to understand that if a modern battleship can use from 50 to 75 tons of powder in an hour it would require more of the explosive to last through a couple of naval engagements than was once used to carry on an entire war.

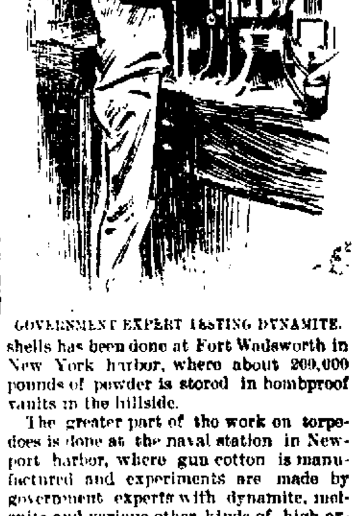
A good many persons think of all powder as being in the form of fine grains such as are used in ordinary shotguns or for blasting purposes. As a matter of fact the powder of the present day is very different from this. A "grain" of the kind used in the big guns is made in the form of a hexagon about an inch in diameter with a cylindrical hole through the center.

The smokeless powder, which is the only kind used in the rapid firing guns and is coming into favor for those of larger caliber, is made in flat yellow strips about ten inches long, which look like a small paper ruler, or in hollow cylinders for all the world like pieces of macaroni.

In the factory the blocks of powder are packed into flat wooden cases lined with tin. Thence it is shipped to one of the government storehouses, of which there are eight, in different parts of the country —at Dover, N. J.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Chelsea, Mass.; Fort Wadsworth, in New York harbor; Fort Mullin, on the Chesapeake; the Norfolk navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., and Mare Island, Cal.

The Dover storehouse is the principal one, and it is doubtful if all the others put together contain as much as this one. It is located on the government's military reservation among the Dover mountains in northern New Jersey, eight miles from the nearest town.

Of late most of the work of actually loading the powder and projectiles into



GOVERNMENT EXPERT TESTING DYNAMITE.

shells has been done at Fort Wadsworth in New York harbor, where about 200,000 pounds of powder is stored in bombproof vaults in the hillside.

The greater part of the work on torpedoes is done at the naval station in Newport harbor, where gun cotton is manufactured and experiments are made by government experts with dynamite, melenite and various other kinds of high explosives. This station, as well as all the rest, is now running at full blast, and, no matter how our trouble with Spain turns out will continue to run until we have enough ammunition on hand for any emergency.

ALFRED R. ROWLEY.

He Couldn't Guess.

She—Now, can you guess my age, major?

Gallant Major—No, I can't; but you don't look it.—Tit-Bits.

Vernal Frigidity.

This is the season when poets cry, "Hail, gentle spring," and she generally does it.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Helping Her Out.

"Does your wife ever lecture you?"

"Lecture? I'm going to get her a stereopticon."—Chicago Record.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON II SECOND QUARTER INTERNATIONAL SERIES APRIL 10

Text of the Lesson Mark xvi, 1-8. Memory Verses 5-7. Golden Text I Cor. xv, 20. Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[illegible] the first lesson for the day [illegible] lesson in the series Mark [illegible] this resurrection [illegible] attention [illegible] preface a word of our [illegible] to the former. Having warned His [illegible] against the leaven or false doctrine of the Pharisees and Sadducees He drew from Simon Peter the confession "Thou art the Christ the Son of the living God." This, Jesus said, was a revelation to Simon from the Father and was the foundation on which He would build His church, which He now mentions for the first time and only on one other occasion (Math xviii, 17). He then told them plainly that He must suffer and die and rise from the dead the third day and, when Peter, taught by satan, objected to this, Christ then taught the disciples that not only was death the only way for Him, but the only way for them also as His followers. After His resurrection He called their attention to the fact that all the prophets had taught this, saying "O fools and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken! Ought not Christ to have suffered these things and to enter into His glory?" (Luke xxiv, 25, 26.) It is the great truth which is ever being spoken by the Spirit through Paul as when he says, "I am crucified with Christ. Nevertheless I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me," "We who live are alway delivered unto death for Jesus sake, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh. That I may know Him, and the power of His resurrection, and the fellowship of His sufferings, being made conformable unto His death" (Gal. ii, 20, II Cor iv, 11 Phil. iii, 10)

1 "And when the Sabbath was past Mary Magdalene, and Mary, the mother of James and Salome, had bought sweet spices that they might come and anoint Him." These women loved Him, followed Him and ministered unto Him. They also watched Him to the end and saw His body laid to rest in Joseph's tomb, then returned and prepared spices and ointments, and rested the Sabbath day, according to the commandment (Luke xxiii, 55, 56 Mark xv, 47). In them and their ministry is seen great devotion to Him, the manifestation of true and heartfelt love, but in this case their love lacked faith, for had they believed His oft repeated words, that He would rise again the third day, they would not have prepared to anoint His dead body on that day.

2 And very early in the morning the first day of the week they came unto the sepulcher at the rising of the sun." But they came looking for what they would not find, for they had no authority to look for a dead body in a tomb. We may be perfectly sure that we shall find everything exactly as He has said, and therefore it becomes us to hold fast these words "I believe God that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii, 25)

3 "And they said among themselves, Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulcher?" Had they been consciously sent of God on this errand they might have had the comfort of Deut. xxxi, 8 John x, 4, but He had not sent them forth this time. It was in itself a good work they had in view, and great love was in it, and they were true disciples, but this errand was not of God. It was a labor of love, but not a work of faith (I Thess. i, 3). If we walk in the good works He has prepared for us (Eph. ii, 10), we shall do well, but all others however seemingly good, may turn out to be dead works and just nothing for He said "Without Me ye can do nothing" (John xv, 5), which I take to teach that not only will our work be nothing without His blessing, but it will be as nothing unless He has done it all from the first.

4 "And when they looked they saw that the stone was rolled away, for it was very great." It had not been rolled away that He might come forth, for a resurrection body regards no obstacles. Neither had it been rolled away that they might accomplish what they had in view, the anointing of His body, but an angel had come from heaven and rolled back the stone (Math xxviii, 2) that they might see and believe that He meant just what He said when He told them that He would rise again the third day. Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed (John xx, 8, 29)

5 "And entering into the sepulcher they saw a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment and they were affrighted." By comparing the accounts it is clear that there were two angels—some saw one inside and one outside, and, again, both were inside. There is no discrepancy or contradiction. To send two is generally His way. Two went with Him to visit Abraham and to rescue Lot. Two were sent to the heavenward gazing disciples, the twelve and the seventy were sent by twos. Sometimes He sends but one as when He sent Gabriel, or when He sent Philip from Samaria to the Ethiopian.

6 "And he saith unto them Be not affrighted. Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth which was crucified. He is risen. He is not here. Behold the place where they laid Him." They sought ignorantly, but sincerely and those who seek find. The word even to such is "Fear not." There is no ground of fear to those who are in Him and from Gen. xv, 1, to the end of the story it is one oft repeated "Fear not." Be not afraid only believe." "Have faith in God." The ground of all peace, however, is Jesus crucified and risen.

7 But go your way tell His disciples and Peter that He goeth before you unto Galilee. There shall ye see Him as He said unto you. In Math xxviii, 7, it is "Go quickly and tell." One has said that the watchwords of Christianity are "Hasten" "Go tell." We have not to make up a fine story and put in perfect form and deliver it in eloquent language, but go where and when He sends us and tell His words tell of Him. His own message to Mary was "Go to My brethren and say unto them I ascend unto My Father and your Father and to My God and your God" (John xx, 17). He told her the very words to say. When in answer to the cry "Whom shall I send and who will go for us?" Isaiah said "Here am I, send me."

8 "And they went out quickly and fled from the sepulcher for they trembled and were amazed neither said they anything to any man for they were afraid." Perhaps if they had been walking and serving by faith they might not have been afraid but we had better look at home. How is it with me? Am I without fear going quickly to tell the good news whether men will hear or forbear?

CAPE HORN CRACK SHOTS.

The Wonderful Marksmanship Displayed by the Yahgans and Onas

It may be as well to refer to some other tribes about Cape Horn which attracted the attention of Professor Hatcher. For example may be mentioned the Yahgans who live nearer to the south pole than any other known people. They occupy certain small islands lying south of Tierra del Fuego and are found also on the south beach of that great island itself. The territory they occupy is a maze of mountain peaks, and the conditions under which they exist are almost beyond realization by a civilized person.

The typical weapon of the Yahgans is the rawhide sling, with which they are able to kill water fowl afloat at 200 yards. To hit any bird at that distance would be called right good shooting. They can knock down and stun a guanaco with a heavy round pebble up to 100 yards. The reason for the sling as a tool of destruction is found in the fact that the Yahgans live on the beaches where plenty of round pebbles are always at hand. These islanders try out oil from whale blubber and store it for future use in the bladderlike leaves of a kind of seaweed found everywhere in that region.

Quite distinct and peculiar is the Ona tribe, which inhabits the prairie region of Tierra del Fuego. This great island has the shape of a triangle and is almost as large as the state of New York. Once upon a time it must have had a tropical climate, inasmuch as the bones of monkeys and parrots are found fossil there in great numbers.

The Onas have no horses. They eat those they capture from the sheep men considering horse meat the greatest of delicacies. They depend for food chiefly upon the guanaco, which abounds in Tierra del Fuego, and a kind of prairie squirrel. In the chase they rely mainly upon bows and arrows and the bolas, the latter consisting of two or three stone balls on the end of hide thongs. On being thrown, the balls diverge in obedience to centrifugal force and fly round and round in the air until the object is struck, when the thongs wind themselves about it. These savages can throw the bolas so dexterously as to fasten a man to his horse. The Onas, however, often kill the guanaco by surrounding a bunch and running them down, so wonderfully fleet of foot are they —Boston Transcript

An Encounter With Peccaries.

After the drove had surrounded their wounded companion, and noisily inquired as to his condition and expressed their warm sympathy with him, a number of them started toward Ochoa, who hastily ascended a tree. Thus far all went in order as we had anticipated. The other Indian descended from his tree and tried to come to me as I was preparing to slowly slide down the rock, but just then several mad boars rushed toward me. The Indian went up the tree like a shot, and I as suddenly reclimbed the rock. The angry boars came with bristles raised tails straight out, tusks roughly grating and uttering loud, threatening cries. Some of them waded into the shallow creek and attempted to scale my rock. I was exceedingly uncomfortable, but thought that in a few moments their horrid fuming would cease, but every time some old sow would approach her wounded friend and attempt to assist him along with her snout (and they did this frequently) he would commence a fresh series of complaining squalls and then the crowd would rush toward us again. Then they would step backward a little lot and shake their heads, as if daring me to slide down from the rock and find out how rapidly they could convert me into mince meat —Outing

He Knew How Hay Grew

Those who have chaperoned a company of city gamins sent into the country by the vacation fund will perhaps be able to cap this story told by London Answers.

Many years ago when Londoners had not the excursion facilities for getting into the country that they enjoy now, a cockney friend was staying at a farmhouse and soon made himself at home.

Charley was wandering round closely examining the top ends and sides of a certain trim well made object fenced round in the paddock. He stared at it for a little while then shook his head dubiously.

What are you looking for now Charley?

Where's the doors and windows uncle?

'Doors and windows! Why that's a haystack.

No fear, uncle, you don't humbug me. Hay don't grow in lumps like that.

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to W E CLAPHAM, Pres., 23-25 Pixley-Long Bldg. 27tf

It is difficult to [illegible] the heart of [illegible]

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY NEW YORK CITY

BEAUTIFUL CARVED SHELLS.

Wonderful Work Done by the Patient Peasants In Italy.

Novel appointments for the cabinet shelf corner bracket or other drawing room decoration are the miniature plaques and medallions of hand carved shell that come from southern Italy. Conchs having pictures carved on the main surface and left unframed are popular ornaments. Sometimes they are mounted in gilt or in variously tinted frames. A conch of moderate size showing Canova's dancing girls cut in the solid shell can be bought for $35. The carving is as clear cut as a cameo and shows out beautifully against the lustrous brown surface of the shell. The limbs of the dancers, their airy drapery and classic features are as perfect in detail as though the space of the picture were measured by feet instead of inches. All of the scenes wrought on these conchs are ideal in character, having to do with clouds and waves and mythological figures. It is a matter of surprise that so many figures and such intricate designs can be cut in such a limited space of shell. Neptune and his mermaid nymphs are pictured on one conch, with the natural accompaniment of dolphins and sea lions and winged and finned monsters. On another shell Jupiter and the especial goddesses he favored are shown in a mist of cloud waves and aureoles. Bacchus and his devotees are not neglected and are represented as surrounded with the vineyards and garlands that give an innocent pastoral air to even the tipsiest of revels. Dancing maids and fairy revels and picturesque peasant carnivals are other subjects chosen.

Medallions of the carved shell scarcely 3 inches in height are framed in mosaic work and placed on tiny easels. They are nearly all heads or busts of mythological characters. Every curl of hair, every dimple and every fold of the drapery stands out clear and lifelike. The frames of the fine mosaic work are as handsome as if formed of particolored jewels, and the bright coloring throws into relief the clear whiteness and purity of the carving.

Larger carvings are framed in gilt and mounted on easels. The gilt is wrought into wreaths and garlands, each leaf and petal looking as if it might be picked from the rest. These medallion settings sell for from $40 to $100 and over.

All this work is done by peasant carvers in the neighborhood of Florence and thereabout," said the importer. "If an artist who had attained reputation were to carve a picture like that on a conch, it would sell for three times as much. The humble shell carvers in Italy do not count how long it takes them to do a piece of work. They carve away at it at odd moments sometimes for months. Often the workers in shells are intelligent enough to devise their own subjects and set to work on a conch with a well defined idea in their head of what they mean to bring out. Sometimes these men evolve pretty and original pictures copying the things they have seen about them all their lives and been used to shaping. Gondolas are a favorite subject and swans and different kinds of fish and birds. In the case of these mythological pictures a pattern is supplied them, and they go by that and never deviate from it in any particular. All the tools are supplied them from the factory, and those who display unusual taste for the work are instructed by the artist who designs the pictures and gets the most difficult parts to do. According to the thickness of a shell is the beauty of the carving, that is, if it is intended for a bas relief bust to be framed. Some shells are rough thicker than others. On most of the ordinary shell working the carving is not deep but whether deep or shallow it is the groundwork of the dark shell showing underneath that gives it its beauty. The mosaic work for the frames is done individually by the peasants also. It is work that takes a long time and much pains —New York Sun

"I shall be real angry if you don't stop," she declared.

"And if I do stop?" he inquired after kissing her again.

"Then I shall be mad," she declared, as she nestled down closer to him —New York Journal.

EASTER BONNETS.

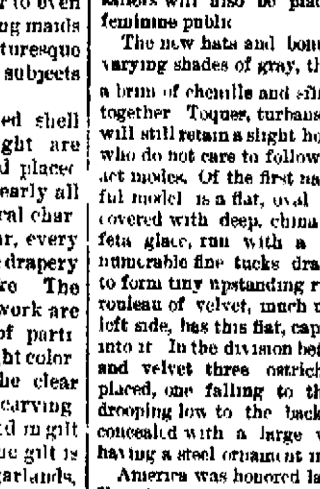
As ever the Easter bonnet for the year is a thing of beauty. There are brighter colors on it than for some years past and altogether it is a dainty piece of millinery, fit for the brows of a queen of fashion.

The attempt to force the Salvation Army style of bonnet as a mode, though pushed by dignity in master for the past 18 months, has proved a complete failure.

It suits the type of sweet Madonnalike face, light or dark, but it has a significance so remote from worldliness that seldom frowns upon it and the Fifth avenue and Broadway milliners have given up the struggle. They cannot afford to run counter to the expressed desires of those whose word is law in certain well defined circles of society, for be it known the social leaders are not dominated by the mechanics of art or trade as has generally been supposed. The mandates come principally from the buyers and not from those craving patronage. The suggestion or praise of the popular Mrs —— of Forty sixth street or the recommendation of the exclusive Miss —— of Lexington avenue has more effect upon determining the prevailing style than all the cajoleries of the insinuating little Frenchwoman who confidentially tells her customer that a selection of her own—upon which possibly there is a larger profit—is "so becoming."

Thus it follows that many will recall the popular minstrel air and the refrain of 20 years ago, "She had a darling bonnet with a flower garden on it," when they see these new creations of headgear surmounting the brows of those who dress according to prescribed and scientific regulations.

The English walking hat with larger crown lengthened in the back and rolled closer at the sides, will be worn to a great extent and the light hats of spring to be in vogue, will be a relief



to those who have been troubled with the burdensome weights of the past winter. The modified gainsborough with the victorian side flare will pass from view, to be resurrected in another two or three "seasons," for it will always remain a desired style and is moreover suited to almost every variation of facial contour. "Short back" sailors will also be placed before the feminine public.

The new hats and bonnets will be in varying shades of gray, the former with a brim of chenille and silk braid woven together. Toques, turbans and berrettas will still retain a slight hold upon those who do not care to follow the latest exact modes. Of the first named a successful model is a flat, oval shaped toque covered with deep, china blue shot taffeta glace, run with a series of innumerable fine tucks drawn up closely to form tiny upstanding ruffles. A full rouleau of velvet, much uplifted at the left side, has this flat, caplike crown set into it. In the division between the silk and velvet three ostrich plumes are placed, one falling to the front, two drooping low to the back, their stems concealed with a large velvet rosette having a steel ornament in the center.

America was honored last year by the French union syndicate of flowers and feathers, and the leading group, the American, which is a charming combination of the tones of the exquisite violet color, three in number, and shaded from a delicate light to a rich and dark violet will still be a popular fancy in the spring trade. The bluets, the lighter shade of which is called pervenche, also the constant blues known as ciel and matelot, still retain their well won favor. The glacier is a beautiful mingling of light shades embracing ivory white, silver (called argent) the lighter tint nickel) and a medium shade of drab bearing the name chinchilla.

Then many of the green shades of last fall, Russian the darkest, nile the lightest and the intermediate ones of palmyra, sileria, emeranda, mugnet and percloganit will again be used in the making up of that which is, in conjunction with well fitting gloves and a fashionable shoe, the pride of every thoroughly dressed woman and devotee of fashion "a love of a bonnet."

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK

EASTER SONG

When the sun a broader arc
Marks across the April sky
When the days so cold and dark
At the thought of summer fly

Crocus buds above the green
Of the dooryard croft appear
And birds in copse and tree are seen
And resurrection days are near

See The sprewood's yellow bloom
On the gleaming knoll is set
And tasseled buds and flowers have room
To fringe the jocund rivulet

What was that The bluebird's note
Caroling so rich and free
Fits no other song bird's throat
To his marvelous minstrelsy

The south wind is soft and balmy breath
Wafts its chrism from southern seas
It comes to lift from wintry death
The earth and whisper hope and peace.

The pathos of the robin's song
Now is never far away
While in the fields and woods a throng
Of birds repeat their roundelay

Who shall doubt that life not death
Crowns the swift circuit of the year,
That not a soul of mortal breath
Shall miss at last its heavenly sphere?

Then let the bells of Easter ring
Tuned from Bethlehem's faroff sky,
For summer's new processions bring
The proof that only Death shall die!

JOEL BENTON.

UNCLE ABNER'S PHOTO

So, I wanter know ef yer knew it! Well, there now, dear me suz'
I didn't hardly reckon that yew folks'd know who 'twuz
Think it looks jest like me There, mother, d'yer hear that'
Now will yer say I'm grinnin away like a chessy cat?
How d'yer like my rig out? Clothes hain't very gay
But, yer see, I wan't expectin ter be took jest that way
But when a feller's so harnsome that they want his picter—sho!
It ain't perlite ter refuse em, no matter ef yer hain't jest so.

'Twuz one er them days las' summer when airth wuz a br'ilin stew,
And I wuz on the piazza a coolin—er tryin tew—
With nary a coat ner hat on, and watchin from where I sot
The air on the medders shiver like smoke, twuz so roastin hot
When under the layloc bushes and up through the box ajed walk
Come one er them wheelin fellers, and didn't he sweat! Don't talk!
And he wanted a drink er water, so I fetched some from the well,
And we got chattin together, and he stopped for quite a spell

He said he'd been takin picters er things that he saw fer fun,
And he showed me the rig that made 'em, and, sure as yer live, I swunt
It wa n't no bigger'n a salt box, but picters he showed it took
Was jest as slick as a whistle and as good as them in a book.
Sez he Will yer let me snap yer?" "Snap me, sez I with what?
I mean shall I take yer picture I hed jest as lives as not
Well I looked down at my shirt sleeves, and, honest I had ter laff!
'Say hain't I a pooty subjec'," sez I, 'fer a photygraf!'

I hadn't no more n said it 'fore all of a sudden 'click!'
That box of his n went snappin, and he sez, "I've done the trick"
"Well, what have yer done?" I ast him. "Why, yer pictor's took, that's all,"
And then I wouldn't believe him, but along some time this fall
The mail it fetched me a package, and he'd sent that tintype down
And mother she's made more fun on 't and sez it's a reg'lar clown,
But there, I tell her she orter grow harnsome as what I be,
Then folks 'nd be takin picters er her like they do er me!

—Joe Lincoln in L. A. W Bulletin

Wanted to Be Called.

The Park avenue trolley line in the city of Rochester is crossed by three consecutive streets which bear masculine surnames. An Irishman with a carpetbag entered one of the cars the other day and sat down gingerly near the door. Four or five other men completed the list of passengers. The car swung around the corner of Chestnut street.

"James!" shouted the conductor. A man signaled him, the car stopped and the man alighted. A half minute afterward the car neared another cross street

"William!" announced the conductor. Another man got out. The Irishman's eyes grew visibly larger

"Alexander!" shouted the conductor. The third man left the car

When it had started on, the Irishman arose and approached the conductor

"Oi want to git out at Avnoo B," he said. "Me foors't name is Michael."—Youth's Companion

HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSION

Via Wabash R. R. April 5, 5, 18 and 19, 1898.

Round trip tickets will be sold on above dates by the Wabash line and connections at low rates. Return limit twenty-one (21) days. A vast western territory is covered by these excursions. The Wabash has (4) four fast western trains daily (Sunday excepted), and is the only line running free reclining chair cars through to St. Louis and Kansas City.

For rates, routes, time of trains, conditions of tickets, and general information apply to Wabash ticket office, Phone No. 6. m 21-20t

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A Woman's Burden.

This is a story of a woman addressed to women. It is a plain statement of facts too strong in themselves to require embellishment, too true to be doubted, too instructive to be passed over by any woman who appreciates the value of good health.

The women of to-day are not as strong as their grandmothers.

They are bearing a burden in silence that grows heavier day by day; that is sapping their vitality, clouding their happiness, weighing them down with the woe of ill health.

Mrs. Alexander B. Clark, of 417 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, is a typical woman of to-day. A wife with such ambition as only a loving wife can have. But the joys of her life were marred by the existence of disease.

Suffering as thousands of her sisters have suffered, she almost despaired of life and yet she was cured.

To-day she is well!

She wants others to profit by her experience; to grow well; to enjoy health; to be as happy as she is.

"For five years I suffered with ovarian trouble," is Mrs. Clark's own version of the story. "I was not free one single day from headache and intense twitching pains in my neck and shoulders.

"For months at a time I would be confined to my bed.

"At times black spots would appear before my eyes and I would become blind. My nerves were in such a state that a step on the floor unsettled me.

"Eminent doctors, skillful nurses, the best food and medicine all failed. Then I consented to an operation. That, too failed and they said another one was necessary. After the second I was worse than ever and the world was darker than before.

"It was then I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I heard that they had cured cases like mine and I tried them.

"They cured me! They brought sunshine to my life and filled my cup with happiness.

"The headache is gone; the twitching is gone; the nervousness is gone; the trembling has ceased, and I have gained twenty-six pounds.

"Health and strength is mine and I am thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for the blessing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body, creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system.

The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, who universally consider them the most important remedial agent they have to dispense.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Slow promises make the best time

A fool's company is not hard to find

Opinions never change the weather

Honesty has never found a substitute

He that is always calm is always brave

He is very unfortunate that has no trouble

Nature is the supernatural partially unveiled

Gold loses its shine when it is gotten by guilt

The best safe for your money is a prudent wife

A giant among giants is not aware of his own size

The man robs others who does not make the best of himself

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs, she was treated a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and, to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts per bot at Dreier & Bros drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 11tf

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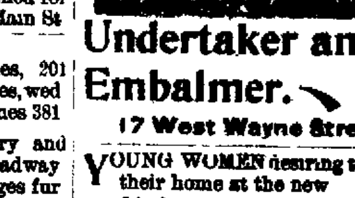


Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 West Wayne Street.

YOUNG WOMEN desiring to make their home at the new Y. W. C. A. Rooms, 49 and 51 W. Berry Street., Should apply at once. Miss Johnson has charge of the rooms to be rented and may be seen after 5 o'clock at the association house West Berry Street

The Rosy Freshness

And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

The Pennsylvania Station

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time

AS FOLLOWS:

* Daily † Daily, except Sunday

From Ft. Wayne to — Leave — Arrive

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station. For Wayne, Indiana.

East Bound.	West Bound
*5 30 a.m	*2 50 a. m.
†9 05 a.m	
*7 00 a m.	*5 50 a.m.
†1 10 p.m	†7 30 a m.
†5 45 p.m	†12 15 p m
*9 35 p.m Limited	*4 30 p.m.
†1053 from Chi	*6 05 p.m.
†From Crestline	8 10 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

In effect Nov. 28th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND

*For Grand Rapids and north	2 40 am
†	3 00 am
†From Richmond arrives	3 35 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 35 am
†	5 45 am
†From Grand Rapids arrives	12 35 pm
	7 15 pm

*Daily *Daily except Sunday

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Lv. Fort Wayne Express	8 00 a.m.	1 35 p.m
Ar. Findlay	10 40 a.m	10 30 p.m
Ar. Columbus via, T & O C Ry	3 35 p.m.	

Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 5 10 a.m.

All trains run daily, except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE

All trains arrive at and depart from the Union Passenger Station, Van Buren Street, Chicago. Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on through trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily

EASTWARD FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Nickel Plate Express No. 4	[illegible]
Eastern Express No. 6	[illegible]
Standard Express No. 2	[illegible]
Local Freight	[illegible]

WESTWARD FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Western Express No. 5	11 15
Nickel Plate Express No. 3	[illegible]
Standard Express No. 1	[illegible]
Local Freight	[illegible]

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

WABASH RAILROAD.

Trains from Fort Wayne as follows. Effective Nov. 14, 1897.

No.	GOING EAST	DEPART
2.	N. Y. & Boston Lim., daily	[illegible]
4.	Toledo Local Express ex. Sunday	[illegible]
6.	N. Y. & N. Eng. Flyer, daily	[illegible]
8.	Fast Mail & Ex., ex. Sunday	[illegible]
10.	Decatur Accom. arrives ex. Sunday	[illegible]
	GOING WEST	
11.	Decatur Accom., ex. Sunday	[illegible]
1.	Pacific Ex., ex. Sunday	[illegible]
7.	Kan City Cannon Ball, daily	[illegible]
3.	Government Fast Mail, daily	[illegible]
5.	St. Louis Vestibule Lim., daily	[illegible]

Phone No. 6. [illegible] THOMPSON, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	[illegible]
No. 43 daily	[illegible]
No. 171 Local Freight	[illegible]

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives daily	[illegible]
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	[illegible]
No. 170 Local Freight	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne

SOUTHWARD.

[illegible]

A STUPENDOUS EVIL.

The Gambling Habit Arraigned by Rev. Dr. Talmage.

An Evil That Is Sweeping Over the Land and Causing Innumerable Wrecks of Individuals, Families and Homes.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in the following sermon, makes a scathing arraignment of the curse of gambling that has fastened itself upon the people in almost every walk of life. The text is:

Aceldama, that is to say, the field of blood.—Acts i. 19.

The money that Judas gave for surrendering Christ was used to purchase a graveyard. As the money was blood-money, the ground bought by it was called in the Syriac tongue, "Aceldama," meaning "The field of blood." Well, there is one word I want to write to-day over every race-course where wagers are staked, and every pool-room, and every gambling saloon, and every table public or private, where men and women bet for sums of money, large or small, and that is a word incarnadined with the life of innumerable victims—Aceldama.

The gambling spirit, which is at all times a stupendous evil, ever and anon sweeps over the country like an epidemic, prostrating uncounted thousands. There has never been a worse attack than that from which all the villages, towns and cities are now suffering.

While among my hearers and readers are those who have passed on into the afternoon of life, and the shadows are lengthening, and the sky crimsons with the glow of the setting sun, a large number of them are in early life, and the morning is coming down out of the clear sky upon them, and the bright air is redolent with spring blossoms, and the stream of life, gleaming and glancing, rushes on between flowery banks, making music as it goes. Some of you are engaged in mercantile concerns, as clerks and bookkepers, and your whole life is to be passed in the exciting world of traffic. The sound of busy life stirs you as the drum stirs the fiery war horse. Others are in the mechanical arts, to hammer and chishel your way through life, and success awaits you. Some are preparing for professional life, and grand opportunities are before you; nay, some of you already have buckled on the armor. But, whatever your age and calling, the subject of gambling, about which I speak to-day, is pertinent.

Some years ago, when an association for the suppression of gambling was organized, an agent of the association came to a prominent citizen and asked him to patronize the society. He said: "No, I can have no interest in such an organization. I am in no wise affected by the evil." At that very time his son, who was his partner in business, was one of the heaviest players in a famous gambling establishment. Another refused his patronage on the same ground, not knowing that his first bookkeeper, though receiving a salary of only $4,000, was losing from $50 to $100 per night. The president of a railroad company refused to patronize the institution, saying: "That society is good for the defense of merchants, but we railroad people are not injured by this evil;" not knowing that at that very time two of his conductors were spending three nights of each week at faro tables in New York. Directly or indirectly this evil strikes at the whole world.

Gambling is the risking of something more or less valuable in the hope of winning more than you hazard. The instruments of gaming may differ, but the principle is the same. The shuffling and dealing cards, however full of temptation, is not gambling unless stakes are put up; while, on the other hand, gambling may be carried on without cards, or dice, or billiards, or a ten-pin alley. The man who bets on horses, or elections, or battles, the man who deals in "fancy" stocks, or conducts a business which hazards extra capital, or goes into transactions without foundation, but dependent upon what men call "luck," is a gambler.

Whatever you expect to get from your neighbor without offering an equivalent in money, or time, or skill, is either the product of theft or gaming. Lottery tickets and lottery policies come into the same category. Bazaars for the founding of hospitals, schools and churches, conducted on the raffling system, come under the same denomination. Do not, therefore, associate gambling necessarily with any instrument, or game, or time, or place, or think the principle depends upon whether you play for a glass of wine or 100 shares of national stock. Whether you patronize "auction pools," "French mutuals," or "bookmaking," whether you employ faro or billiards, rondo and keno, cards or bagatelle, the very idea of the thing is dishonest; for it professes to bestow upon you a good for which you give no equivalent.

This crime is no new born sprite, but a haggard transgression that comes staggering down under a mantle of curses through many centuries. All nations, barbarous and civilized, have been addicted to it.

But now the [illegible] civilized world denounce the system. Enactments have been passed, but only partially enforced, and at times not enforced at all. The men interested in gaming houses and in jockey clubs, wield such influence by their numbers and affluence, that the judge, the jury and the police officer must be bold indeed who would array themselves against these infamous establishments. The house of commons of England actually adjourns on Derby day that members may attend the races; and in the best circles of society in this country to-day are many hundreds of professedly respectable men who are acknowledged gamblers.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars in this land are every day won and lost through sheer gambling. Says a traveler through the west: "I have traveled 1,000 miles at a time upon the western waters, and seen gambling at every waking moment from the commencement to the termination of the journey." The southwest of this country reeks with this sin. In some of those cities every third or fourth house in many of the streets is a gaming place, and it may be truthfully averred that each of our cities is cursed with this evil.

Men wishing to gamble will find places just suited to their capacity, not only in the underground oyster-cellar, or at the table back of the curtain covered with greasy cards, or in the steamboat smoking cabin, where the bloated wretch with rings in his ears deals out his pack, and winks on the unsuspecting traveler—providing free drinks all around—but in gilded parlors and amid georgeous surroundings. This sin works ruin, first, by providing an unhealthful stimulant. Excitement is pleasurable. Under every sky and in every age men have sought it. We must at times have excitement. A thousand voices in our nature demand it. It is right. It is healthful. It is inspiriting. It [illegible] is God-given. But anything [illegible] gratifies this appetite and hurls it back in a terrific reaction is deplorable and wicked. Look out for the agitation that, like a rough musician, in bringing out the tune plays so hard he breaks down the instrument! God never made a man strong enough to endure the wear and tear of gambling excitements.

A young man having suddenly inherited a large property, sits at the hazard tables, and takes up in a dice box the estate won by a father's lifetime sweat, and shakes it and tosses it away. Intemperance soon stigmatizes its victim, kicking him out, a slavering fool, into the ditch, or sending him, with the drunkard's hiccough, staggering up the street where his family lives. But gambling does not in that way expose its victims. The gambler may be eaten up by the gambler's passion, yet you only discover it by the greed in his eyes, the hardness of his features, the threadbare coat, and his embarrassed business. Yet he is on the road to ruin, and no preacher's voice, or startling warning, or wife's entreaty, can make him stay for a moment his headlong career.

The infernal spell is on him; a giant is aroused within; and though you bind him with cables, they would part like thread, and though you fasten him seven times around with chains, they would snap like rusted wire; and though you piled up in his path Heaven-high Bibles, tracts and sermons, and on the top should set the cross of the Son of God, over them all the gambler would leap like a roe over the rocks, on his way to perdition. "Aceldama, the field of blood!"

Again, this sin works ruin by killing industry. A man used to reaping scores or hundreds of dollars from the gaming table will not be content with slow work. He will say: "What is the use of trying to make these $50 in my store when I can make five times that in half an hour by the dice?" You never knew a confirmed gambler who was industrious. The men given to this vice spend their time not actively employed in the game in idleness or intoxication, or in sleep, or in corrupting new victims. This sin has dulled the carpenter's saw and cut the band of the factory wheel, sunk the cargo, broken the teeth of the farmer's harrow, and sent a strange lightning to shatter the battery of the philosopher. The very first idea of gaming is at war with all the industries of society.

Any trade or occupation that is of use is ennobling. The street sweeper advances the interests of society by the cleanliness effected. The cat pays for the fragments it eats by clearing the house of vermin. The fly that takes the sweetness from the dregs of the cup compensates by purifying the air and keeping back the pestilence. But the gambler gives not anything for that which he takes. I recall that sentence. He does make a return, but it is a disgrace to the man he fleeces, despair to his heart, ruin to his business, anguish to his wife, shame to his children and eternal wasting away to his soul. He pays in tears and blood and agony and darkness and woe.

What dull work is plowing to the farmer when in the village saloon in one night he makes and loses the value of a summer harvest! Who will want to sell tapes and measure nankeen and cut garments and weigh sugar, when in a night's game makes and loses and loses and makes again and loses again the profits of a season?

John Borack was sent as a mercantile agent from Bremen to England and this country. After two years his employers mistrusted that all was not right. He was a defaulter for $87,000. It was found that he had lost in Lombard street, London, $29,000; in Fulton street, New York, $10,000, and in New Orleans, $3,000. He was imprisoned, but afterwards escaped and went into the gambling profession. He died in a lunatic asylum. This crime is getting its lever under many a mercantile house in our cities, and before long down will come the great establishment, crushing reputation, home comfort and immortal souls. How it diverts and sinks capital may be inferred from some authentic statement before us. The ten gaming houses that once were authorized in Paris passed through the banks yearly 325,000,000 francs.

Furthermore, this sin is the source of dishonesty. The game of hazard itself is often a cheat. How many tricks and deceptions in the dealing of the cards! The opponent's hand is often found out by fraud. Cards are marked so that they may be designated from the back. Expert gamblers have their accomplices, and one wink may decide the game. The dice have been found loaded with platina, so that doublets come up every time. These dice are introduced by the gamblers unobserved by the honest men who have come into the play, and this accounts for the fact that 99 out of 100 who gamble, however wealthy when they began, at the end are found to be poor, miserable, haggard wretches, that would not now be allowed to sit on the doorstep of the house that they once owned.

In a gaming-house in San Francisco, a young man having just come from the mines, deposited a large sum upon the ace and won $22,000. But the tide turns. Intense anxiety comes upon the countenances of all. Slowly the cards went forth. Every eye is fixed. Not a sound is heard until the ace is revealed favorable to the bank. There are shouts of "Foul! Foul!" but the keepers at the tables produced their pistols, and the uproar is silenced, and the bank has won $95,000. Do you call this a game of chance? There is no chance about it.

Notice also the effect of this crime upon domestic happiness. It has sent its ruthless plowshare through hundreds of families, until the wife sat in rags, and the daughters were disgraced, and the sons grew up to the same infamous practices, or took a short cut to destruction across the murderer's scaffold. Home has lost all charms for the gambler. How tame are the children's caresses and a wife's devotion to the gambler! How drearily the fire burns on the domestic hearth! There must be louder laughter, and something to win, and something to lose; an excitement to drive the heart faster, fillip the blood and fire the imagination. No home, however bright, can keep back the gamester. The sweet call of love bounds back from his iron soul, and all endearments are consumed in the fire of his passion. The family Bible will go after all other treasures are lost, and if his crown in Heaven were put into his hand he would cry: "Here goes: one more game, my boys. On this one throw I stake my crown of Heaven."

A young man in London, on coming of age, received a fortune of $120,000, and through gambling in three years was thrown on his mother for support. An only son went to New Orleans. He was rich, intellectual and elegant in manners. His parents gave him, on his departure from home, their last blessing. The sharpers got hold of him. They flattered him. They lured him to the gaming table and let him win almost every time for a good while, and patted him on the back and said: "First-rate player." But, fully in their grasp, they fleeced him, and $30,000 was lost. Last of all, he put up his watch and lost that. Then he thought of his home, and of his old father and [illegible] and wrote them:

"My beloved parents, you will doubtless feel a momentary joy at the reception of this letter from the child of your bosom, on whom you have lavished all the favors of your declining years. But should a feeling of joy for a moment spring up in your hearts, when you should have received this from me, cherish it not. I have fallen deep, never to rise. Those gray hairs, that I should have honored and protected, I shall bring down in sorrow to the grave. I will not curse my destroyer, but oh, may God avenge the wrongs and impositions practiced upon the unwary, in a way that shall best please Him! This, my dear parents, is the last letter you will ever receive from me. I humbly pray your forgiveness. It is my dying prayer. Long before you will have received this from me the cold grave will have closed upon me forever. Life to me is unsupportable. I can not, nay I will not, suffer the shame of having ruined you. Forget and forgive is the dying prayer of your unfortunate son."

The old father came to the post office, got the letter and fell to the floor. They thought he was dead at first, but they pushed back the white hair from his brow and fanned him. He had only fainted. "Aceldama, the field of blood!"

When things go wrong at a gaming table they shout: "Foul, foul!" Over all the gaming tables of the world I cry out: "Foul, foul! Infinitely foul!"

"Gift stores" are abundant throughout the country. With a book, or knife, or sewing machine, or coat, or carriage, there goes a prize. At these stores people get something thrown in with their purchase. It may be a gold watch or a set of silver, a ring or a farm. Sharp way to get off unsalable goods. It has filled the land with fictitious articles, and covered up our population with brass finger rings and despoiled the moral sense of the community, and is fast making us a nation of gamblers.

The Church of God has not seemed willing to allow the world to have all the advantage of these games of chance. A church bazaar opens, and toward the close it is found that some of the more valuable articles are unsalable. Forthwith the conductors of the enterprise conclude that they will raffle for some of the valuable articles, and, under pretense of anxiety to make their minister a present or please some popular member of the church, fascinating persons are dispatched through the room, pencil in hand, to "solicit shares," or perhaps each draws for his own advantage, and scores of people go home with trophies, thinking that it is all right, for Christian ladies did the embroidery and Christian men did the raffling, and the proceeds went toward a new communion set. But you may depend on it, that as far as morality is concerned, you might as well have won by the crack of the billiard ball or the turn of the dice box. Do you wonder that churches built, lighted, or upholstered by such processes as that come to great financial and spiritual decrepitude? The devil says: "I helped to build that house of worship, and I have as much right there as you have," and for once the devil is right. We do not read that they had a lottery for building the church at Corinth, or at Antioch, or for getting up an embroidered surplice for St. Paul. All this I style ecclesiastical gambling. More than one man who is destroyed can say that his first step on the wrong road was when he won something at a church fair.

This custom may make no appeal to slow, lethargic temperatures, but there are in the country tens of thousands of quick, nervous, sanguine, excitable temperaments, ready to be acted upon, and their feet will soon take hold on death. For some months, and perhaps for years, they will linger in the more polite and elegant circle of gamesters, but after awhile their pathway will come to the fatal plunge.

Shall I sketch the history of the gambler? Lured by bad company, he finds his way into a place where honest men ought never to go. He sits down to his first game, but only for pastime, and the desire of being thought sociable. The players deal out the cards. They unconsciously play into Satan's hands, who takes all the tricks and both the players' souls for trumps—he being a sharper at the game. A slight stake is put up, just to add interest to the play. Game after game is played. Larger stakes and still larger. They begin to move nervously on their chairs. Their brows lower, and eyes flash, until now they who win and they who lose, fired alike with passion, sit with set jaws, and compressed lips, and clinched fists, and eyes like fireballs that seem starting from their sockets, to see the final turn before it comes; if losing, pale with envy and tremulous with unuttered oaths cast back red-hot upon the heart—or winning—with hysteric laugh—"Ha, ha! I have it!"

A few years have passed, and he is only the wreck of a man. Seating himself at the game, ere he throws the first card, he stakes the last relic of his wife—the marriage ring which sealed the solemn vows between them. The game is lost, and staggering back in exhaustion he dreams. The bright hours of the past mock his agony, and in his dreams, fiends with eyes of fire and tongues of flame circle about him with joined hands, to dance and sing their orgies with hellish chorus, chanting: "Hail brother!" kissing his clammy forehead until their loathsome locks, flowing with serpents, crawl into his bosom, and sink their sharp fangs and suck up his life's blood, and coiling around his heart, pinch it with chills and shudders unutterable.

Take warning! You are no stronger than tens of thousands who have by this practice been overthrown. No young man in our cities can escape being tempted. Beware of the first beginnings! This road is a down grade, and every instant increases the momentum. Launch not upon this treacherous sea. Splint hulks strew the beach. Everlasting storms howl up and down, tossing unwary craft into the hellgate. I speak of what I have seen with my own eyes. To a gambler's death-bed there comes no hope. He will probably die alone. His former associates come not nigh his dwelling. When his hour comes his miserable soul will go out of a miserable life into a miserable eternity. As his poor remains pass the house where he was ruined, old companions may look out for a moment and say: "There goes the old carcass—dead at last," but they will not get up from the table. Let him down now into his grave. Plant no tree to cast its shade there, for the long, deep, eternal gloom that settles there is shadowy enough. Plant no "forget-me-nots" or eglantines around the spot, for flowers were not made to grow on such a blasted heath. Visit it not in the sunshine, for that would be mockery, but in the dismal night, when no stars were out, and the spirit of darkness comes down, horsed on the wind, then visit the grave of the gambler.

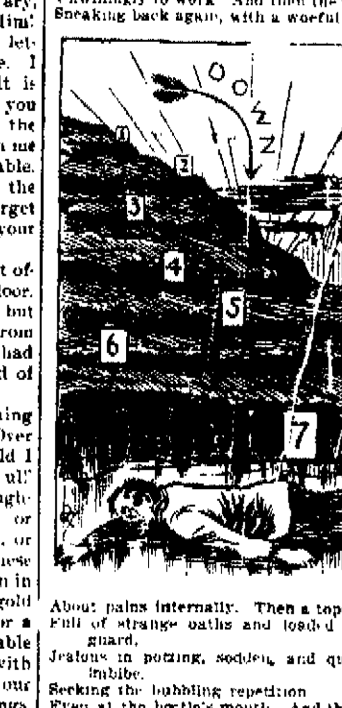
Gifts of God.

Wealth and possessions may come by chance, but health and physical perfectness never; they are purely a gift of God.—Rev. Dr. Wilson, Congregationalist, Council Bluffs, Ia.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

SEVEN STAGES OF RUM

All the world's a tavern,
And all the men and women merely drinkers.
They have their cocktails and their whisky straight,
And one man in his time drinks many quarts,
His course being seven stages. At first a clear head,
Sober and steadfast in all good resolves;
And then the morning bitters, with cherry red
And slice of mellow pine, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to work. And then the tippler,
Sneaking back again, with a woeful story



About pains internally. Then a toper,
Full of strange oaths and loaded to the guard,
Jealous in potting, sodden, and quick to imbibe,
Seeking the bubbling repetition
Even at the bottle's mouth. And then the drunkard,
In grumbling belly with poor liquor lined,
With eyes bleary and beard for days uncut,
Full of rash words and prone to quarreling;
And so he plays his part. The sixth stage shifts
Into the grim and ragged roustabout,
With carbuncles on nose and patch on head,
His shrunken face unshaved, while bar to bar
He beats his way; and his once manly voice,
Unhinged by sloth and thirst colossal, pleads
And whimpers for a drink. Last scene of all,
That ends this sad and shameful history,
Is beastly sottishness and foul oblivion—
Sans rum, sans beer, sans pipe, sans everything.
—John W. Postgate, in Chicago Times-Herald.

TEMPERANCE EVOLUTION.

A Constitutional Change Going on in Nations That Use Alcoholic Beverages.

Has anybody ever discovered, so as to be able to state accurately, the strangely obscure cases which in the matter of wine differentiate one constitution from another? We have written as if the main distinction were between sedentary lives and lives in the open air, and it is the main one; but there must be many others; it is quite certain that there are men upon whom wine, even in very large doses, makes no perceptible impression, and men who are not "themselves" when they have taken one glass, besides the men, known to every one who has visited the tropics, who, having taken one glass, cannot stop, but crave suddenly and irresistibly for the happiness of unconsciousness. It was, we are firmly persuaded, a conviction derived from experience that this was the usual or universal proclivity of Asiatics which induced the early Hindu lawgivers, and after them the Mussulman lawgiver, to prohibit the drinking of wine absolutely and finally as morally a crime.

Their belief is not true of Europe, where the most violent differences, alike of taste and of capacity for drinking, have always existed. The writer, though he fears not to be believed, had personal knowledge of a man who was sobered by a bottle of port after drinking 18 wineglasses of whisky; and every doctor knows of cases where one glass of spirits means a disordered head. It is by no means certain, however, that these inequalities will always last. It is greatly to be feared that the increase of temperance in this country, which is most decided, is not wholly the outcome of an increased self-control, but is the result of an instinctive recoil, produced by a sense that the man cannot "carry" liquor. All old men admit this, and most of the young, who almost disbelieve the facts which they find in literature not yet 60 years old. The powers of men in regard to drinking have changed as well as their habits, and we see no proof that the change is due in any large degree to the bibulous ways of our immediate ancestors. We should rather believe that a constitutional change was going on like that which has affected teeth, and which may last, at all events, for many generations. If that is the case—and the change has been observed in France and America as well as England—the desire to prohibit the use of alcohol altogether may one day become as strong in Europe as it has become in Hindustan and Arabia, and may lead to experiments in lawmaking of which we at present never dream.—London Spectator.

JOTTINGS OF TEMPERANCE.

Russia already ranks as sixth among the wine-producing countries of the world.

The man who drinks champagne at night generally feels real pain in the morning.—National Temperance Advocate.

If a man will say: "In Adam's fall we sinned all," he ought not to be questioned too closely on the subject of saloons.—Chicago Interior.

The quartette of drink, debt, dirt and doubt is to many a man but another version of the game of follow your leader. National Temperance Advocate.

Unfortunately it seems to be considered by the governments of all countries that the trade in alcoholic liquors has no claim to consideration of any kind.—Mida's Criterion.

Almighty beer controls the realm,
The brewer's hand is on the helm;
Men think the nation cannot thrive
Unless the lusty brewer drive.
—National Temperance Advocate.

Liverpool has sent out on the steamer Manuense, bound for St. Michael's, the largest cargo of liquor ever shipped. It includes 14,000 cases and 1,000 barrels of spirits, chiefly whisky, and 3,000 barrels of beer.

The Potato Bug and the Saloon.

How would saloons injure my business? Ask yourself the question, how does the potato bug injure the potato crop? and the answer will be: It sucks the life and substance from the vine and leaves a poor, impoverished and scant crop, where might have been, had it not been for the bug, a large crop of good potatoes. The same with saloons. They would eat up the money that once found its way to the shoe store for comfortable footwear, and the result would be, business would be less active and some, who now go about with their feet well clad, would then be obliged to go almost barefooted.—Temperance Cause.

SOBER EMPLOYES WANTED.

Great Change in Temperance Sentiment Has Taken Place in Railroad and Newspaper Offices.

Steadily, rapidly and resistlessly, a great temperance reform has been going forward in the United States, while the so-called temperance reformers were themselves scarcely aware of its existence. There are to-day among the hundreds of thousands of railway employes in the United States exceedingly few who drink to excess, and these hold their positions for a short time only. Managers refuse to employ any but sober and reliable men, and the employes themselves insist that such alone shall be employed. Time was when there were few railway employes that did not drink to excess. None can long hold their positions now who do so. The same rule is being applied to other kinds of business, where large numbers of men are employed, and it is now generally insisted by employers and employes that sobriety shall be the rule. The manager of one of the greatest street railway systems in the United States says:

"I want steady and sober men in my employ, and have only that kind. If a man when off duty takes a drink on the quiet he is not even reprimanded. Immoderate drinking is a bad habit and will not be tolerated by me. My foremen and others who have charge of the men are repeatedly cautioned to be careful when they report for duty. If a man shows the least sign of having taken a drink or two, and does not appear steady in every way, he is right then and there asked to step out. We must do that in self-protection, for, let it become known that we tolerate drinking, and demoralization would ensue among the whole lot, while every accident that happened would be credited by the public to the drunken antics of our men. We would then be compelled to pay every claim made against us. The courts would allow them, as judges would decide that we were responsible for the acts of our servants. This explains why we must watch our men and keep them out of the saloons; that we must not only threaten, but also inflict punishment when deserved. Some of the labor leaders accuse us of infringing on personal liberty. They might as well say it is needless to prevent workers in a powder mill from smoking.

It is the right of every man who has in his keeping the lives and the safety of others, to demand that his employes shall always be in such condition that they are reliable, and they are not so when they are under the influence of strong drink. Employes themselves feel the same way about this matter, for their own lives may be imperiled by a drunken fellow workman. A steamboat or a railway, steam or electric, run by a lot of boozy employes, is likely to be wrecked without the interposition of a professional railroad wrecker. The owners of railroads and steamboats have been compelled to draw the line in the drinking proclivities of their employes, and the rule is to refuse employment to all men who have formed the drinking habit. This is so obviously recognizing the law of self preservation that the principle needs no defense, least of all from those who assail it as "interference with personal liberty." No man has any real right to make himself a curse to his fellow men, besides inflicting injury upon himself. The right to get drunk or to make a sot of oneself may well be questioned.

Referring to the subject an exchange says: In no business has the change in respect to liquor drinking been more manifest than in the newspaper business. The time was when a newspaper man was considered by the public as inseparable from his cups. He was expected to drink and get drunk. There used to be newspapers in this country, and not obscure ones either, which had not a single man on the force to whom the road to the saloon was not more familiar than the road to his home. From the head of the establishment down they drank, and there wasn't an article in the paper, local or editorial or general news, which wasn't flavored more or less with the booze of those who prepared the matter. River and marine editors in those days wore places on the bar where they rested their elbows when they stood up to drink.

But a great change has taken place. Capacity to imbibe is no longer a qualification for newspaper work. It is now recognized that facts obtained in conjunction with a glass of whisky cannot be relied upon; that modern newspaper work can be done best with the brain free from alcoholization and the manifold illusions incident to that condition.—Toledo (O.) Commercial.

FACTS TO PROVE A THEORY.

Remarkably Clear Case of the Effect of an Inebriate Father on His Offspring.

The British Medical Journal gives the following:

It is well known that neuroses and diseases of nerve centers are frequently in the children of drunkards. On the other hand, simple malnutrition is not rare in such offspring. A case of this kind was reported in the twenty-fourth number of the Gazette Hebdomadaire for this year. A strong, healthy woman, married at the age of 17 a man known to be very intemperate. The couple lived together for nine years, and the mother bore five small and sickly children. Four died of exhaustion within ten days after birth, while only one lived to four years of age. The mother got a divorce granted, and married a healthy man free from any vice. She has since borne two children: one was four years of age when the report was made, and quite strong, the other was 14 days old, well-nourished, and free from any sign of weakness. There was no evidence that the first husband or his children were syphilitic, while the contrast between his children and those which his former wife bore to her second husband could be explained only in one way, which was self-evident.

"Civilizing" the Indians.

It is impossible to buy whisky on the Seminole reservation, but a row of saloons marks the line that divides it from the territory of Oklahoma, where civilized white people are supposed to dwell. The Seminoles are the most peaceful, prosperous and progressive people in Indian territory, and if their white neighbors could be persuaded or prevented from giving or selling them liquor there would be very little trouble. Every disturbance that occurs in that region comes from the same cause.—Chicago Record.

"Please Quit Smoking."

As a fool dieth, so died a young man under 20 years of age. Crazed by cigarette smoking, he left this warning note and then killed himself in Syracuse, N. Y.: "Brother Dan Please quit smoking for my sake; you don't know what I suffer. Cigarette smoking is the cause of this. I have been crazy about a week. Good-by."

As the fools are not all dead yet, and the cigarettes are manufactured by the millions, boys will continue to smoke and die.—Christian Unity Herald.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

NO MORE TEARS.

"And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

No more tears for the hungry
They'll know no more of care.
No more tears for the weary,
For perfect rest is there.

No more tears for the lonely,
Where God full comfort gives;
No more tears for the friendless,
Where love forever lives.

No more tears for temptations,
Where we shall gain our crown;
No more tears for our crosses,
Where burdens are laid down.

No more tears, not a sorrow
Shall mar those endless years
Safe in the home of our Father:
There'll be no need for tears.
—Clara S. Gooch, in N. Y. Observer.

A MAN'S INFLUENCE.

He Carries His Atmosphere with Him, and Is a Force-Bearer and a Force Producer.

Nature's forces carry their atmosphere. The sun gushes forth light unquenchable; coals throw off heat; violets are larger in influence than bulk; pomegranates and spices crowd the house with sweet odors. Man also has his atmosphere. He is a force bearer and a force producer. He journeys forward, exhaling influences. Thinking of the evil emanating from a bad man, Bunyan made Apollyon's nostrils emit flames. Edward Everett insists that Daniel Webster's eyes, during his greatest speech, literally emitted sparks. If light is in man he shines; if darkness rules he shades; if his heart glows with love he warms; if frozen with selfishness he chills; if corrupt he poisons; if pure-hearted he cleanses. The soul, like the sun, has its atmosphere, and is over against its fellows for light, warmth and transformation. This mysterious bundle of forces called man, moving through society, exhaling blessings or blightings, gets its meaning from the capacity of others to receive its influences. Standing at the center of the universe, a thousand forces come rushing in to report themselves to the sensitive soul center. There is a nerve in man that runs out to every room and realm in the universe. Man dwells in a glass dome; to him the world lies open on every side. Each man stands in the center of a great network of voluntary influence for good. Rivers, winds, forces of fire and steam are impotent compared to those energies of mind and heart that make men equal to transforming whole communities and even nations.—N. D. Hillis.

THE PATIENCE OF CHRIST.

It Takes a Well-Disciplined Mind to Act with Composure and Kindliness in Every Experience.

In our daily life we greatly need the patience of Christ. Things are constantly arising which tend to irritate us if we have not well-disciplined minds. And the best discipline is subjection to Christ. It is comparatively easy to restrain ourselves, perhaps, among men in our business and social life, but there are many who do this who utterly fail of composure and kindliness in the household. To show piety at home in the exercise of patience is not common with them. Yet as husbands and wives, with children around them, nothing is more important than the manifestation in the home of the patience of Christ.

We need patience with ourselves. No right-thinking man can be satisfied with himself. Our attainments are so far short of our possibilities that we have reason to be dissatisfied with the "poor, dying rate" of our progress; and the results of all our efforts to do good are so meager that we have much to incline us to be weary in well-doing and mourn that the results of our work are so small. In all this we may remember the patience of Christ. His ministry gave little token of His success, but He knew that He was about His Father's business, and His great concern was patiently to fulfill His course and finish the work given Him to do. Welcome.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

A day is only one of the little chips of time's mosaic.—Zion's Herald.

Seed sown in darkness will show itself in the light.—S. S. Times.

The least dependable thing in this world (and the most) is a man.—N. Y. Observer.

Behind all the tumult of the times are the eternal purposes of God.—Congregationalist.

The Divine test is not how much man knows, but how much he loves.—Boston Watchman.

The slightest sorrow for sin is sufficient if it produces amendment and the greatest is insufficient if it does not.—Colton.

Never fan any man's evils so that they shall consume him, but inflame every man's goods until they shall master him.—Rev. W. L. Demorest.

That one gets the most value out of his money who has sanctified enjoyment in earning it, and the same in spending it.—United Presbyterian.

Any man can sing by day; but only he whose heart has been tuned by the gracious hand of Jehovah can sing in the darkness.—William M. Taylor, D. D.

One of the greatest sayings of Gladstone defines the purpose of law to be to make it as hard as possible to do wrong and as easy as possible to do right.

Let holy meditation produce in thee a knowledge of thy true condition, and this lead thee to conviction of sin, and conviction beget in thee a spirit of devotion, and this indite thy prayer.—Gerhard.

To know oneself is a great accomplishment. We make many blunders both ludicrous and painful, because we do not know our powers, capabilities, faults and weaknesses.—Rev. U. S. Milburn.

A saint is not free from sin; that is his burden; a saint is not free from sin, that is his blessing. Sin is in him, that is his lamentation; his soul is not in sin, that is his consolation.—William Secker.

A heavenly life is the freest from sin, because it has truer and livelier apprehensions of spiritual things. He hath so deep an insight into the evil of sin, the vanity of the creature, the brutishness of fleshly, sensual delights, that temptations have little power over him.—Richard Baxter.

Loving the Unlovable.

To love some men is a privilege, but to love all men is a duty. It is not an uncommon notion that love is only for those who deserve it, and one often meets with people who feel that it is their duty to reserve their love for those who will show themselves lovable. As well might one reserve God's offer of salvation for those who are worthy of it. It is not until the unlovable are loved that they become lovable, just as it is not until the unworthy are saved that they become in any sense worthy. To love the lovable is manlike; to love the unlovable is Godlike.—S. S. Times.

HEROISM AS A BUSINESS.

A Lesson from Chicago's Late Fire Disaster—All Life May Be Heroic in Self-Sacrifice.

An office building in Chicago caught fire and was totally destroyed in a few minutes. The progress of the flames was so rapid that many persons on the top floors were unable to reach the stairs or the fire escape before they were overtaken by the fire. Three men jumped to their death. Many others met swift destruction. During the terrible quarter of an hour between the breaking out of the fire and the falling of the walls, there were witnessed deeds of splendid courage and acts of despicable cowardice. A forewoman in charge of a large number of young women forced them to go quietly to the elevator instead of throwing themselves from the windows, and remained at her post, threatened with speedy death, until all her charges were safe. Two elevator boys persisted in running their elevators through the flames and smoke to the top of the building to rescue those still left, until the machinery ceased to work. Several men risked their lives many times in carrying fainting women down the fire-escape and the ladders. Such acts stand out in splendid contrast to the selfish, headlong flight of other men, who pushed aside women and injured men in their cowardly terror. It is probable that several of the men who perished in the fall of the ill-fated building gave their lives as a sacrifice for others whom they waited to warn or to rescue.

These are the acts which men applaud. Called by a sudden summons from the commonplaces of business to the supreme test of deadly peril, some proved their manhood, instinctively sheltering the weak, and scorning to purchase safety at the price of honor. The searching question comes to us all, as we read such stories, and are moved with disgust and horror at the thought of those other men whose smooth courtesy and conventional chivalry were all swept away into an abyss of shameless and elemental fear—the question comes, Lord, is it I? We sometimes speak of sudden death as a thing to be feared. How much more fearful the possibility of a sudden call to the irrevocable choice between an unselfish death and a selfish life, without the power to choose aright! That indeed is the deepest tragedy of all; the great refusal by which in a single instant one may throw away forever his God-given treasure, to grasp at the poor toys of an existence henceforth accursed and despised. He that findeth his life shall lose it. From such death, sudden or long deferred, God save us all!

But to few of us do these supreme tests of character come thus suddenly and irresistibly. It is their very rarity that makes them seem more solemn and momentous than the choices which we are daily called upon to make. It is because at such moments all the powers of Heaven and hell seem contending for a man's soul that the battle is so splendid, the victory so sublime, the victor immortal. Happy the man, we say, into whose life these opportunities often come; who may, if he will, risk his all a dozen times a year to save a fellow creature; who may find in his ordinary course of duty the frequent incitement to noble action and unselfish courage. It is something more than boyish folly that makes every decent boy sometimes long to be either a fireman, that he may drag people from burning buildings, or a policeman, that he may help stop runaway horses, or a life-saver, that he may rescue drowning men from wrecks or from the surf. Alas, that men so soon outgrow these more generous impulses, and learn to smile at the dreams of which their boyish ambitions were the immature expression. Alas, that they grow content with the sordid strife of the world, and learn to push and crowd aside the weak ones, to stifle their better feelings, to forget the brighter prophecies of youth in contempt rather than in despair of their fulfillment. Yes, better to be a fireman and win back one's manhood in the rude and scorching discipline of the flames; better to be a poor sailor to drudge at the deck watch and polish up the guns, if one might in some final hour do one's duty manfully like a true servant of one's country, and then leave the world by such a death as befell the crew of the Maine; better to enlist as a soldier—if there were need—and die in some barracks or hospital without ever seeing a battle field; better all these than never to have dared, never to have risked anything for another's sake, never to have known the joy of unselfish struggle or the rapture of victory.

By what blindness have we failed to see that all life may be heroic? Self-sacrifice need not [illegible] itself on the housetops to be seen of God. It is heroic to keep one's [illegible] under unjust reproach that one may shield another. It is heroic to surrender one's chance of some long-cherished pleasure that another may be served. It is heroic to forego gains that the world counts fair, rather than take an unjust advantage. It is heroic to give, at severe cost to oneself, for the extension of Christ's kingdom. It is heroic to endure without complaint or bitterness minor bodily ills which are sometimes the most ruinous to one's temper and usefulness. It is heroic to know when to give up a lost cause at the expense of personal humiliation and ridicule. It is heroic, in short, to keep oneself strong in a world of weakness, pure in a world of sin, loving in a world of indifference and hatred, hopeful in a world of doubt, loyal to one's highest dreams, faithful and obedient to Jesus Christ, the hero of all time and the lover of heroes to all eternity.—Chicago Standard.

Principle.

There is one thing that is higher than policy, and that is principle. Better were it for the world if the men of principle ruled in the councils of states and of nations; the men who, having determined upon the right, wish to act now—now, who, having a message, would fulfill it at the earliest possible moment and unburden their souls. Nothing is gained in the end by time-serving, by policy. You can not compromise with the wrong.—Rev. David Philipson.

Be Considerate.

The intimacy of long and tried friendship does not give liberty to say and do what would be offensive towards those with whom we are less intimate. We should be especially considerate towards those who are so bound to us, because the very nearness of our relations make a careless word, or an unguarded act, the more painful.—United Presbyterian.

Law and Liberty.

The law of God is not the arbitrary limitation of human enjoyment by a despot who delights in blood, but is the benignant ordination of a gracious sovereign who gives always the largest liberty that is possible for creatures constituted like ourselves.—Rev. T. S. Henson.

Christianity and Education.

As Christianity gives to man the greatest of all ideas, so she is the greatest of all educators.—Dr. C. V. Gulliotte.

EXHIBITION FOWLS.

Do Not Overlook the Useful Qualities in Poultry.

There are breeders of fancy poultry, says Henry L. Allen in The National Stockman and Farmer, who aim to produce exhibition fowls without regard to egg production. The farmer who secures his stock from a breeder of this kind is likely to regret it, if he does not become disgusted and join the army of men who after a similar experience declare that standard bred poultry is far inferior to scrub poultry from a practical standpoint, and comparing standard bred poultry raised under the conditions here outlined with scrubs well cared for and selected with reference to their practical qualities they are right.

There are, however, many breeders of standard bred fowls who never lose sight of the practical qualities they know will make their fowls of twofold value as compared with those bred for exhibition purposes alone. It is not a difficult matter for a breeder to keep the practical qualities of his fowls developed in a satisfactory degree and at the same time not interfere with their usefulness as exhibition birds.

A breeder who aims to have his fowls excel in both respects need only give them the care necessary to induce the production of eggs, and which, in fact, consists of keeping them in the most vigorous and healthy condition imaginable, rejecting for breeding purposes such as fail to respond to such treatment.

Many fanciers use this method of breeding, and so anxious are they for the public to understand the fact that the utilities of their fowls are beginning to be a feature of their advertisements. This being the case, perhaps the safest course to pursue when buying fowls or eggs for hatching is to do so only when assured that one is buying from a breeder who has not allowed the utility qualities of his fowls to become dormant in an endeavor to produce prize winners regardless of other considerations.

It is a noticeable fact that where a few years ago only about one breeder in 20 mentioned the useful qualities of his fowls in his advertisements fully 15 out of 20 now call attention to those qualities. This is a most encouraging feature of the business and shows that the popular demand for a combination of useful qualities with perfection in form and feather has been more effective than many have believed possible.

Breeding Stock.

Good breeding stock—that from which the future layers are to come—is the foundation of success. In saving breeding stock for next year keep the old turkeys, geese and ducks and also hens that have done good service. It is possible that they have fallen behind those that are young, but it is a rule that the strongest young stock is procured from the matured birds. The hundreds of chicks that fall by the wayside and perish from no apparent cause are the offspring of pullets. This breeding from the younger stock every year is destroying the turkeys. With geese the fault is not so frequent, as old geese are not salable in market, the young ones only being sold, and the result is that geese give less trouble in raising them than any other class of poultry. At the present day there is too much reliance placed on young ducks for breeding purposes, and the fact is being brought out that the losses of ducklings are increasing every year. When the old ducks only are used and breeders will select the best and most vigorous for breeding purposes, the difficulty of weak offspring will be overcome.—Farm and Fireside.

DUST BATHS.

Very Essential to the Health of All Fowls.

All animals have a natural tendency to cleanliness. The hog, the common type of filth, is not by any means as dirty as we would suppose if given an opportunity to be clean, and in this he needs only as much assistance from man as a horse demands; the result will prove his natural tendency to cleanliness. The hen has an aversion to bathing in water. Her substitute is the dust bath, which answers the same purpose for cleansing her feathers. A dust bath is very essential to the health of all fowls. In winter, when the outside ground is frozen hard, a substitute should be provided in the shape of a box filled with dry sand mixed with coal ashes or road dust.

Watch your hens on a bright sunny day in winter and see how they enjoy this bath. They pick the dust into their feathers, roll first on one side and then on the other and seem to sift the dry dirt into every part of their feathered coat. It cleanses them and frees them from their mortal enemy, the lice. One would suppose that hen lice were very clean themselves since they have such a dread of dirt, and it is true they cannot exist where dirt or dust abounds.

The dust bath is therefore very necessary for the health and happiness of your fowls. It should be placed where the sun can shine into it. This makes it attractive, and your hens will soon avail themselves of it.—Poultry Culture.

The Two Hundred Egg Hen.

Can we produce hens that will lay 200 eggs per annum? Without a doubt. How? By scientific breeding, as for a good butter cow or a good milker, as for a trotting or high jumping horse. Experiments have been made to increase the number of rows of corn on the cob with success. The same method is applicable to poultry breeding. We will start with a hen that lays 120 eggs. Some of her chicks will lay, say, 150 per year. From these we will pick out layers, and so on till 200 or better are the result. At the same time it is just as essential to breed our males from prolific layers as it is the females. In fact, it is more so. If we look after the breeding of the females only we will introduce on the male side blood which is lacking in proficiency and thus check every attempt at progress. It is just as essential that the male should be from a hen which laid 175 eggs and from a male that was bred from a hen that laid 150 eggs as it is that the hen was from one that laid 175 eggs and whose mother laid 150 eggs.

Gravel For Fowls.

Now that there is so much snow upon the ground a good supply of gravel in the henhouse is most important. Without some gravel in their crops with which to grind their food hens will often become crop bound and die. A good supply of gravel is necessary to enable fowls to make the most of the nutrition in their food. Lack of it is more often the cause of soft eggshells than any other.

Prospective Information.

Farmer Dunk—What is this country comin to?

Farmer Hornbeak—I don't know, just at present, but my son Azael, who is in the high school, is writin his graduation essay, and as soon as he gits it finished and delivers it, accompanied by a lot of appropriate gestures that I've seen him practicin in the barn, I expect to learn all about whither we are driftin.—New York Journal.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can get no worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb	Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 10c lb	Good Rio, green, 8c lb
Leverring in Packages, 10c lb	Old Government Java, 25c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb; roasted, 31c lb	Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4c lb	Standard Granulated, 5½c lb
Extra Yellow C, 4½c lb	Best Cut Loaf, 5½c lb
Standard Coffee A, 5c lb	Best Powdered, 5½c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This is in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customers the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealers, which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c	Gunpowder, good, 30c
Young Hyson, good, 30c	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c	Imperial, good, 30c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c	Imperial, best, 50c
Oolong best Tea, 50c	Japan, very best, 50c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 15c	Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up—much higher than last year.

Best Battleship Tomatoes, 8c can	California Gages, 12c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 8c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can	California Egg Plums, 12c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can	California Apricots, 12c can
Gallon Apples, 29c can	Early June Peas, 10c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb	Evaporated Apples, 11c lb
California Raisins, extra, 4c lb	Domestic Apples, 7c lb
California Nectarines, 8c lb	No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb	Best Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches, 9c lb	Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c	New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 13c
London Maple Syrup in bottles, 25c	Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon, 25c	No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish for the Lenten Season.

Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.00	Mackerel, kitt, $1.40
Family White Fish, kitt, 45c	Holland Herring, 8c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl., $4.00	Fresh Herring, $1.25
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 70c	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 7c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 40c gallon	Machine Oil, bright 25c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil, boiled, 50c gallon
Fish Oil, 40c gallon	Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon	Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure Stick, 8c lb	Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
French Mottoes, 14c lb	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb	This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb	

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 25c	Plug, Battle Ax, 25c lb
Fine Cut, extra, 35c	Plug, Horse Shoe, 35c lb
Fine Cut, best, 50c	Plug, J. T., best, 35c lb
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 65c box	Smoking Tobacco, pound, 15c
Artistic Cigars, 75c box	Sweet [illegible], pound, 18c
Fan Cigars, $1.25 box	Mail Pouch, pound, 32c

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 75c gallon	California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 90c gallon	California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 90c gallon	Wines in bottles, 50c
German Kummel, $1.50 gallon	Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
German Kummel, bottles, 50c	Whiskies, old, $1.60, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each	Linoleum, good, 42½c square yard
Window Shades, extra, 20c each	Linoleum, best, 70c square yard
Window Shades, best, 25c each	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c square yard
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 25c	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c square yard
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 40c	Ingrain Carpets, good, 28c yard
Brussels Carpets, best, yard 75c	Ingrain Carpets, best, 4[illegible]c yard
Pro. Brussels, 30c yard	Extra Supers, per yard, 60c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.

EASTER BELLS

Deck with garlands our doors and halls
With rosebud and holly leaves,
For all the fields where warmer falls
The kiss of spring are tired in green.
Now gone is snow white mantle drear,
The broad breast of the prairie swells
With leaving leaf life, and I hear
The quivering peal of Easter bells.

Up rises the eye with growing light,
Its home where has late for long been,
Yet now to seek the winter's white
The frosting hand is nowhere seen.
The laughing torrent drowns the weir,
From every hill a brooklet wells,
And on the breeze are I hear
The clang of throbbing Easter bells.

And the lad along the village lane,
Go loving couples, hand in hand,
The lesson of the spring so plain
Is writ that all must understand.
"Joy in my joy and know no fear"—
This is the tale to all it tells
As from the steeple, loud and clear,
Bursts the glad sound of Easter bells.

AARON MASON.

PAPA'S EASTER PLAN

BY PARLE HOOKER PATOR.

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"EASTER is a solemn occasion—a very solemn occasion indeed—to a man with a wife and seven daughters. Seven new dresses ÷ 1 new dress = 8. Seven new hats ÷ 1 new hat = 8. Eight × 1 pair of new gloves = 8 pairs. One pocketbook — 8 new dresses, 8 new hats and 8 new pairs of gloves = .00000001 or less. Which shall it be, my dear — Easter hats, dresses and gloves this year or a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, with mitigation preferred?"

As Mr. Magnus Girley spoke these words he mopped his bald pate with a kerchief and breathed a long, deep sigh like the sigh of an airbrake when a train comes to a standstill. The committee on ways and means of the Girley family, consisting of Girley and Mrs. G., was holding an executive session behind closed doors in the parlor, and in the dining room on the opposite side of the said closed doors Annette, Bettina, Clorinda, Daphne, Elfrida, Floretta and Genevieve, the seven daughters, were listening intently and wondering why it was that papa couldn't "get out and hustle," as one of them expressed it, and make more money.

"Fifteen dollars for an Easter hat!" snorted Mr. Girley. "Why, it's extortion, theft, assault and battery and highway robbery! I'll bet the material for one doesn't cost 40 cents!"

"It is an awful price, no doubt about it," sighed Mrs. Girley, "and yet one cannot get a stylish, swell looking hat for less anywhere in the Greater New York. I know it, for I have tried, and if there's a millinery store worth visiting that I haven't visited it is because you only gave me $5 for car fare. I am very sorry, but the girls must have hats. A girl without a new Easter hat is the unhappiest creature alive. She is absolutely nobody. Then Mrs. Koupon and her two daughters next door always have new Easter hats, and if our girls do not the Koupons will look down upon us, which would never do, for they are just beginning to be nice to us, and young Charles Bowes Koupon is attentive to Annette and—and the girls simply must have hats. The gloves and dresses and ribbons are all paid for, and 7 times 15 is only"—

"Seven times nothing!" cried Mr. Girley. "I haven't a cent left, and our bill at Ketchum & Sinkem's is already larger than they want it. Buying seven Easter hats is an impossibility, Koupons or no Koupons. If the girls were learning something besides Delsarte and how to hammer a piano, they'd know how to trim a hat fit to wear. There's only one Easter hat coming into this house."

"Only one?" cried the horrified Mrs. Girley.

"Only o-n-e!" gasped the girls in a whisper, a dismayed whisper.

"That's what I said—only one, but it will do," insisted Mr. Girley. "If you and A, B, C, D, E, F and G have no talent for scheming and managing, I'll supply the family myself."

Girley sometimes mentioned the girls in an alphabetical manner. No man

"ONLY ONE!" CRIED THE HORRIFIED MRS. GIRLEY.

with seven daughters could reasonably be expected to do more. Their names were too numerous and too long and life was too short.

"Take Annette with you and buy that stunning hat you saw at Ketchum & Sinkem's, and tonight I'll unfold my plan," he said as he left the house.

When he came home from business at night, Mr. Girley looked at least six months older. He was an expert arithmetician, but dividing one Easter hat by seven Easter girls was the worst problem he had ever wrestled with. He was worn out, but well satisfied, tired but triumphant. The girls had all tried on the new hat and were unanimously of the opinion that it was "just too sweet for anything."

"Now come here, A, B, C, D, E, F and G and your mother. I have the Easter problem solved," Mr. Girley said as he took the new hat in his hand and examined it critically. "This is the very hat for the purpose. I never saw one yet that couldn't be worn wrong end to or sideways or upside down at a pinch."

"Oh-h-h-h, papa!" seven voices shrieked in protest.

"Hush, children, your father has the floor," admonished Mr. Girley, as he took Genevieve, the 16-year-old baby of the family, on one knee. "As you are aware, we are face to face with an Easter crisis. Seven young ladies must appear on Easter day with new hats. Their fond father would gladly purchase

the hats if he could, but his purse is so badly punctured he is unable to raise the 'wind.' In short, the seven young ladies cannot have seven Easter hats. Now wait," he cried as a murmur arose, "the question is, How can the seven appear before all the world with new hats on Easter without the purchase of seven hats at $15 per hat? Listen, I will tell you. Tomorrow is Easter. In the morning your mother, wearing a look of disgust and a made over hat; Annette, wearing the new hat, and your father wearing any old thing will attend church. That disposes of Annette. Her new hat will be known of all women.

"We shall hurry home, and Bettina, wearing the new hat reversed, will visit Sunday school in triumph. That settles Bettina. Immediately after Sunday school Clorinda, wearing the new hat sideways, will drop into Mrs. Koupon's to inquire about something or other. So much for Clorinda's brief Easter display. When Clorinda returns home, Daphne will deftly nupin the blue flowers on the hat and substitute red ones and then go for a walk, passing the Koupon residence at least four times so that the Koupon girls will be duly and properly impressed. That settles Daphne.

"Elfrida will then substitute yellow flowers for the red ones and attend the afternoon talk of Mr. Oolahka, the missionary from the Solomon islands. That finishes Elfrida. When she returns, Floretta with pink flowers on the hat will walk around the block seven times and borrow a book of Susette Koupon. So much for Floretta. In the evening Genevieve, wearing the hat inside out or trimmed with purple flowers and accompanied by her mother, will attend church. That settles Genevieve and—and the seven of you, thank heaven!"

With a sigh of relief, Mr. Girley shook Genevieve from his knee and amid a chorus of murmurs fled.

The following day his programme was carried out to the letter. One daughter after another appeared with the new Easter hat, and there was not a hitch. As the continuous performance with one hat progressed Mr. Girley rubbed his hands with satisfaction and his fat, red face fairly beamed.

"The day is saved," he said joyfully, "and so's the money. I tell you, it takes a man to meet an emergency of

MR. GIRLEY GROANED IN ANGUISH.

this kind. Fifteen dollars for a straw hat and a bunch of artificial johnny jump ups! The idea!"

He was not so enthusiastic when Susette Koupon called and wanted Bettina to go for a walk, and Bettina could not do so because Elfrida was impressing the fact that she had a new hat upon Mr. Oolahka of the Solomon islands. Nor was he so enthusiastic when Charles Bowes Koupon drove up in a sleigh to take Annette for a ride, and Annette was compelled to refuse because Floretta, with pink flowers on the hat, was walking seven times around the block. Nor was he so joyful when the displeased Bettina and the weeping Annette and the somewhat soured looking Clorinda, Daphne, Elfrida, Floretta, Genevieve and their worried mother surrounded him late that night and began to say things.

"Yes," said Mrs. Girley, "you have undoubtedly saved the day and the money, and you've done well so far as you've gone, but what about tomorrow? Seven girls who have paraded around with seven new Easter hats cannot go out tomorrow wearing six old hats and one new hat. Then, too, the Koupons have invited us all to come over tomorrow night to a swell whist party, and we surely cannot go on the installment plan. What are we going to do?"

"Oh-h-h-h, papa, what are we going to do?" the seven daughters cried.

Mr. Girley groaned in anguish. And this was how he had saved the day and the money.

In some manner he managed to escape to bed alive. The following morning he took the Easter hat under his arm and went away to business with a stern, set look upon his rubicund face.

He was an hour late to dinner that night, but when he reached home he was carrying seven handboxes of the style affected by milliners, but he was no longer carrying a smile.

Just the Other Way.

Adam.—There's one thing I couldn't stand, and that's a wife who would be eternally getting her hair up in curl papers.

Matronly Friend—Have no fear, Mr. Adonis. Girls don't go to any such trouble after they get married.—New York Weekly.

EASTER HARE MYTH.

THE RABBIT IDENTIFIED WITH THE MOON IN SYMBOLISM.

Mythology of the Nations Respecting This Period - Origin of Many Customs and Traditions -- The Moon Goddess and Change of Sex.

The story of the hare, or, as it is told in this country, the rabbit, who lays the wonderful Easter eggs is only one of a number of confidence games which are played with certain success upon generation after generation of the rising children of men.

The prevalent skepticism of the age fails utterly of transmission to the little ones. Every Christmas a very impossible saint with preposterous nocturnal habits is introduced into the children's calendar of "truly people" and is harmonized by infant sophistry, which differs little from much of the logic of the elders, with the budding theology of the baby mind.

But of all the queer stories whose certainty of credence is based on the strength in children of the broad principle of human gullibility expressed by Cæsar in the statement that men readily believe those things which are pleasant to believe the legend of the Easter hare is the most transparent and yet most successful gold brick game that is annually played upon the little "come ons."

The common, everyday product of the industrious hen is gilded with glittering foil or boiled in some weirdly patterned, mendacious piece of "fast color" calico and deposited in all the resultant crudity of its color scheme in an impossible nest in an outlandish place, which only a creature "mad as a March hare" would ever think of choosing for a homestead site. The children then, in willing mystification, are sent hunting for "bunny's nest" and its wonderful contents.

The sight of the eggs is sufficient proof to the children of the truth of the whole story, as Baron Munchausen desired the moon's presence to be to his auditors, after he had recounted his lunar adventures. Besides, have not the grown folks told the tale with solemn faces? And if a smile should thereafter "twitch the bearded ambush" of a man-

PREPARING THE "GOLD BRICKS."

ly mouth at the easy credulity of a child, it might be well to remind him that he himself has accepted on simple testimony the truth of statements equally astounding. Does he not believe in the existence of the "zoological paradox," the ornithorhynchus, a hairy mammal that yet lays eggs?

The reason why the hare story has come down to our children is that in former generations grown people believed in it sufficiently to perpetuate it. The explanation of its origin is mythological. The symbolism of the egg, in connection with the celebration of the resurrection, is obvious. It represents the new life, the bursting of the soul from material bonds into a freer and higher existence. Long before the rise of Christianity the egg was used as the symbol of the physical universe and the awakening of life therein. As such it was given among friends as a token of good wishes for the new year, which began, as it still does among the Chinese, with the vernal equinox.

It would seem that we ought to be satisfied with the sufficient symbolism of the egg without running after the hare and tracing the myth concerning him to its origin. He, however, is not a meaningless accompaniment to the Easter egg, with whose production he is credited. After the advice of the old recipe, therefore, let us "first catch our hare." To do this we must follow him from country to country, from America and England and Germany through Greece and Egypt to India, and catch him at last—where do you suppose?

The Saxon goddess Eastre, from whom the name Easter is derived, has generally been identified by learned men with Astarte, the Phœnician goddess of the moon, whose name is familiar to Bible readers as Ashtaroth. Her festival was celebrated in early spring at the beginning of the ancient year and therefore since Christ's passion was also a festival of that date in the harmonizing of Christian customs and pagan rites which took place in the evangelization of the Goths and the Saxons Easter and the resurrection were identified in observance. Now the double symbolism of the physical and spiritual resurrection found a parallel in the character of the moon goddess. Not content with being a woman and hence privileged enough, one would think, in the exercise of "mutable and variable" characteristics, she even had the advantage of changing her sex. The Greeks undressed her as a virgin for an goddess and as a male. In Germany she is the moon yet persists as masculine in gender.

The first explanation of this dualism is that the moon was at the same time both masculine and feminine; that there were two moons, a dark and a light, the "old moon in the new moon's arms" being properly enough the "woman in the case." When the moon was full—usually a masculine trait, by the way—the light, or male element, alone was present, and the "man in the moon" reigned free of all feminine influences. He was lord of light and of time; Mas, the measurer, as the Sanskrit called him. When the moon was waning, it was in Egyptian mythology, Typhon, the type of evil, whose sway diminished with the return of the new moon and ended at the full, at which time a black pig, the symbol of Typhon, was offered in sacrifice to Osiris, the sun, supposed to be his victorious enemy. The feast of pig which is eaten in some parts of England on Easter Monday is probably a survival of this custom, and the tradition about the sun dancing on Easter morning may also be a reminiscence of the old Egyptian myth. It would be interesting to know if these traditions came through the Druids or the Saxons. The former rep-

HUNTING BUNNY'S NEST.

resented the moon as two goddesses, Llywy and Kreirwy, the analogues to Demeter and Persephone of the Greeks, the Mother and the Virgin, and of Vinata and Kaden of the Sanskrit, the former of whom is connected with our modern observance of Easter in that she bore an egg, whence issues the serpent which, according to tradition common to many primitive peoples, brings about the waxing and waning of the moon by swallowing and disgorging it. This conception is not confined to savages, for Musset, the French poet, in his fantastic "Ballade a la Lune," apostrophizes the moon as follows:

Is it a snake that gnaws
Thy disk? Whose swart embrace
So draws
To long affright thy face?

But why is the hare rather than the serpent, which is the more plausible egg producer, connected with the survival of moon worship at Eastertide? It is because from the earliest times people fashioned the spots of the moon in the form of a hare, just as the majestic mien and rayonnant mane of the lion made him the fit symbol of the beaming sun. And as the moon seemed to shrink from the presence of the lord of day, what was more natural than to represent it in proverb and story as the timid hare leaping up in the absence or the subjugation of its powerful enemy?

As the moon in mythology was represented as changing its sex, so its animal symbol, by that mental process which evolves fact from fancy, was in time thought to do so in reality. From the days of Pliny and Plutarch to the euphuists and their successors of the reigns of Elizabeth and James the astounding statement was accepted without question. It is referred to in the following incantation from Beaumont and Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess," which also connects the hare with the moon:

Hares that, yearly, sexes change;
Proteus, altering oft and strange;
Hecate, with shapes three.
Let this maiden changed be.

Even in the succeeding days of dawning science the author of "Vulgar Errors," in his chapter upon the belief in this metamorphosis, denies only that the change occurs annually and admits that it may have taken place in exceptional instances.

Another zoological fable which connects the hare with the watchful moon, "Spy since that man was born," was that the hare, born, unlike the rabbit, with open eyes, never closed them, and so, in the old medicine, his brain and eyes were prescribed to induce wakefulness.

Superstitions connecting the hare and the moon are innumerable. The hare that crosses your path brings either ill luck, as does the shadow that crosses the moon in eclipse, or else disorders your wits, as the beams of the moon are thought to bring lunacy by shining upon the unprotected face and head. In this latter capacity as a lunatic maker the flesh of the hare was supposed to induce melancholy. But whether hatters, who are proverbial for their "madness," become so by walking bareheaded (on the same principle that shoemakers' children run barefoot) or are rendered "hare brained" by an especial diet upon puss' pelt bereft carcass is a question for anthropology, and neither zoology nor mythology, to decide.

A. L. GERNON.

An seen Melindy er she sat
T'day alone in huh ch'ch pew,
Mel ndy got de swellest hat—
She got dat hat fob Easiah 'coo!
De preachuh tell how Adam bit
De fruit an los' de garden fair,
But 'Lindy got dat garden yit,
Hit perch on top huh kinky hair!

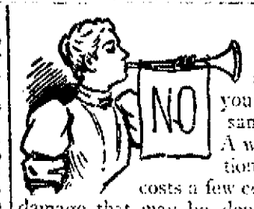
The Stiff Necked Generation.

Chollie—Weally, Miss Gayleigh, if you wefuse me I'll—I'll cut me throat, dontcherknow.

Miss Gayleigh—Well, if you don't do it yourself pretty quick your collar will save you the trouble.—New York World.

The Law of Life.

Force is not the law of love, but it seems to be the law of life. Justice, somehow or other, always manages to hold the scales so as to place the stronger in the favored position.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.



Say "No"

and stick to it, if a grocer urges you to take something "that's the same as" or "as good as" Pearline. A washing-powder sold by "substitution" is open to suspicion. Even if it costs a few cents less, will that pay you for the damage that may be done? If any one thing has been proved about Pearline, it's the fact that it is absolutely harmless. Isn't that enough to make you insist on Pearline, as millions now use it?

Pearline

THE EDITOR TRIES TO SHORTEN THE POEM WITH DISASTROUS RESULTS, BUT ALL ENDS HAPPILY.

1

2

3

4

NINE EACH.

Georgie—Hello, Sammy, did yer hear erbout de horrible accident? Twenty-seven lives lost.

Sammy—Naw, dat aint right, is it? How did it happen?

Georgie—Why, dere was three cats down by de river and dey fell in and got drowned. Dat's one on you.

ONLY A DREAM.

Weary Ilerr—What in the world were ye troubling so fo' last night?

Thirsty Ike—I was at shakin' fer drinks.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Many New Features In Laces, Veils and Ribbons.

ALL THREE WORN IN PROFUSION.

Tailor Made Crash Gowns For Summer Wear Which Are Simple, but Decidedly Effective—Spring Capes and Jackets to Be Worn Next Fall.

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I never saw such a profusion of laces as now and for such a variety of requirements. Lace neckwear we see every day and everywhere and in a bewildering variety of designs.

Many of the made up arrangements for the neck are of colored lace or of brilliant chiffon with ruffles and ends of light lace in some color, the present popular one being burned orange. But turquoise blue, pink, scarlet and other colors are often seen.

There are ties and sashes of liberty silk and chiffonette, and these have large round dots of chenille with frilled ends of the same. These are very odd, but pretty. Chiffon and silk mull ties are made with clusters of tucks at the bottom and no other trimming. Then perhaps the next one shown will be ruffled at the bottom and have three or four rows of gauffering above it. Many of these are made of washable material and ruffled with lace only.

Some of the ties to wear with the open blouses and tailor suits are of heavy reps in white or very pale blue or lavender. Others are of the brilliant plaids now in vogue, some being wide and to form various fancy combinations, others having very little material. These are to tie in small bows at the neck. Wide fancy ribbon ties are shown in overwhelming numbers. These are all fringed at the bottom with knotted work heading the fringe. Some black gauze ties have plaid figuring on them in bright colors. These are very pretty. There are string ties, ascot ties, stocks, four in hands and derbies all in the brightest of the plaids. Certainly there are black satin ties as well as sashes and

FOR AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

there are silk mull ties in black and white with light tracings of gold thread along the edge, becoming heavier at the ends.

I notice among the novelties dotted net with a narrow lace edge sewed to it, and the whole slightly stiffened. This used to be called footing. It is quilled up just as full as it can be made for neckwear. Some of it has white net footing with black edge, and vice versa. Others are all of one color. These quillings make a very light and inexpensive finish to the neck of a dress, or, in fact, any place wherever it is put. Ruchings of this are made to trim the bottoms of light and transparent skirts.

Lace dress patterns are shown in the most exquisitely beautiful designs and traceries. These have the skirts all prepared, lacking only to be sewed to a band. There are all over pieces with narrower edgings to match to use in making the bodice and sleeves. Naturally a silk or satin underdress is to be worn with a lace one. Blue in the palest tints, orange, straw, lilac and pink are the colors which show prettiest through the meshes of either black or white lace. Some of these lace skirts are set right; others are woven into a sort of circular shape. This has a very elegant sweep, and sweep is now one of the requirements of all light dresses.

Chiffonettes and soft lisses are among the newest of the dress materials for very dressy occasions, especially for the young. Silk mousselines are not quite so well liked. The tissues of silk or silk and fine wool are among the prettiest of light stuffs, and their colors are in the main pleasing, though very bright. Faience, Saxony and peacock blues are all brought out in the tissues with fine effect.

In some cases these tissue dresses are made up over silk and have an overdress of black chantilly, generally in the umbrella or circular shape, which shows the design in all its beauty without wrinkles. It is said that black thread and, in fact, nearly all nice black laces will be very much worn by the most dressy ladies this season.

Woolen barege and veilings are shown in many varieties of weight and color. There is a chiffon of cotton which is as pretty as the silk, and this will be largely used to make dainty summer and evening blouses and bodices where the silk chiffon would be too dear.

I saw any number of capes of black chantilly. They reach a bit below the elbow and are wrought into shape as they are made. They are lined with silk of some color best adapted to the rest of the wearer's wardrobe.

Lace veils are wonderful in the way they are woven. Very large double meshes are made with big black chenille dots on every fourth corner. Others have a light oriental tracery done in such a way as to frame the face. All the rest is dotted net in small mesh and dots. A wash blond veil is designed to go around the front of the hat, drawn at the back and be drawn around in front and tied like a directoire cravat bow. It is three yards long. The ends are sometimes ruffled. Fine white and light colored crepon and lisse are both used by some for veils, and they are very becoming, softening all the lines of the face.

Ribbons are in more general use now than for three seasons. Scarcely a suit is made that hasn't a bit somewhere, even the severe tailor costumes. All the new capes have much ribbon, sometimes in latticework, sometimes as a fringe in narrow widths, and sometimes there is a wide bow at the throat with ends reaching nearly to the knees. There are moires, double faced satins, velvets, tartan taffetas, plain and occasionally an iridescent taffeta and numbers of striped effects in grosgrain poplin in plaids and stripes and striped gauzes.

In one house I think I must have seen ten bows of ribbon. The colors are for the most part vivid. The plaids predominate. Next to plaids are plain blacks in quantity.

In that great importing house I was told that for autumn the leading silk will still be taffeta for all occasions except where magnificent costumes are required. For these moires will be the preferred weave. It is expected that bayaderes in black ground and colored stripes will be liked. They will certainly be offered. So will small brocades on moire surface. Satin duchesse is one of the autumn weaves and is shown in all sorts of colors, the black and cadet delicious blues having the preference. Black is always there.

Some excellent effects in summer tailor made gowns are produced with the simplest of all materials, the unbleached cotton crashes. These are made up with the greatest care and cut on lines quite as carefully as the finer cloths. There are three or four styles of this stuff, birdseye, honeycomb and twilled, and also dark. The most of the gowns had the tunic or French skirt outlined by blue, blue and white or white and black braid. There are blouse waists and jackets, whichever one prefers. No one could imagine seeing these graceful garments from across the room that they were made of such ordinary goods.

Linen crashes, duck and cheviot are all made up after the same styles. Some are intended for country wear, some for yachting gowns and others for tennis. A very pretty fancy that comes to my mind in this connection is one that I saw in one house. It was a white crash or duck dress. A black fichu cape of diaphanous lace was thrown over the shoulders and then brought around to the back, where it was tied loosely, the pattern of the lace showing up beautifully against the white.

There are very many short capes of black silks, satins or lace lined with silk. Nearly all have the fronts extending quite to the bottom of the gown. Where these ends are not made wide moire or double faced satin ribbon takes their place. Around the neck there is quilling or ruching of striped silk mull.

Beaded lace capes are seen, too, mostly in a mantilla shape, with one or more full lace ruffles around the lower edge and the full standing ruff around the neck, high in the back and narrowing down to the front. Capes for evening curiously enough are cut shorter in front and round up to the throat, being deep in the back, always with the deep lace ruffle and ribbon.

The jackets for early fall are being made now. The style is for two distinct kinds, one a three-quarter length and the other a short, tight waist, ending at the top of the skirt. All others are variations of these two. A few of these side lines will have small postillons. Of the long jackets there are many which look different, owing to the trimming. Yet they are cut in the same way. There is but one dart on each side in front, and this is carried up to the shoulder. It adds slenderness to the form. Some have pockets and some have none. Some are single and others double breasted and some open all the way down to front over a vest. All designs to jackets are laid flat to the figure, not sprung, gathered or plaited. Even the severest of the tailor made coats and jackets have very fine high collars often made quite ornamental.

Among the dainty things in the way of summer wraps are capes with a silk foundation completely covered with silk muslin ruffles, with the inevitable ruche and ribbon bow. Gauze ribbon with a black ground and two orange stripes quilled is on to a net foundation. Black silk guipure lace over pale lilac is the foundation of another cape.

An elegant gown for semigrand occasions was a rich porcelain blue Irish poplin. The skirt was laid up to the knees in hollow folds. The waist was short and round and in surplice style, the fastening having a couple of folds under the fancy buttons. These others were at the top. At each side, at the neck and on the shoulders was an ornament of cream white guipure lace. That over the shoulders was in form of a sailor collar across the back. The arrangement of the waist was especially graceful. The same design was carried out in tan cashmere.

By the way, cashmere is taking the place it should hold in women's affections, for nothing could be more refined. It is also one of the most economical of goods, as it can be cleaned and even washed as often as one wishes.

MATE LEROY

Speculative Philosophy.

Ethel—Mamma, wouldn't he be tall if they'd roll him out?—Chicago Record.

Lost—One Patient.

"I'm afraid I have lost a patient," said the young physician who realizes the value of making an impression.

"Didn't you know what remedy to prescribe?"

"Perfectly. That part of it was simple enough. But I couldn't think of the Latin for 'mustard plaster.'"—Washington Star.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

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"BABY CARRIAGES"

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PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER,

38 and 40 East Columbia St.

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PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

85 E. Main Street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of justice of the peace, subject to the decision of the Wayne township democratic nominating convention.

HARRY F. FRANCE.

FOR SENATOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for state senator, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of Allen county.

GEORGE V. KELL.

FOR JOINT SENATOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for joint senator for the district composed of Adams and Allen counties, subject to the democratic convention of June 4, 1898.

J. F. SNOW.

Decatur, Ind.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for nomination for representative from Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

HENRY I. SMITH.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 4.

CHARLES M. DAWSON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the judgeship of the Allen superior court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

THOMAS E. ELLISON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Thereby beg leave to announce to the democratic party of Allen county that I will be a candidate for nomination for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention to be held on the 4th day of June next.

ROBERT LOWER.

FOR CLERK.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

DR. L. S. NUEL.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Announce that I am a candidate for the office of county clerk, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.

FRANK J. KELLER.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

LOUIS J. ROBILYA.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM METER, JR.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce the name of Captain John H. Bohan as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, and oblige

A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

ADOLPH SCHULTE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

A. B. SCHNITKER,
New Haven, Allen Co., Ind.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Lafayette Township.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.

FREDERICK FRY,
Jefferson Township.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

CHARLES W. SCHERER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.

CHARLES M. GILLETT.

FOR CORONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for nomination for the office of coroner of Allen county for a second term, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

JOHN H. KAPPEL, M. D.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the office of coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

W. W. BARNETT.

FOR SURVEYOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

JOHN A. BUSHMAN.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for surveyor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention June 4th.

CHARLES W. BRANSTRATOR.

FOR SHERIFF.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for nomination for sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

ALBERT E. MELCHING.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of commissioner of the Third district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

C. E. O...

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for nomination for the office of commissioner of the First district of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

BENJAMIN F. ...

D. B. & W. E. WEISELL
89 Calhoun St.,
DENTISTS
Painless Extracting by our own Safe Method.

The Fortune of Violets
The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Rose combine in Pompeian Vanishing Powder.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,
Practical Plumbers
Gas and Steam Fitters
... Main Street

P. T. BARNUM
SAID:
"The Road to Fortune is Through Printers Ink."
Try THE SENTINEL as an Advertising Medium.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

"He who Invests one Dollar in Business Should Invest One Dollar in Advertising that Business" . . . .
A. T. Stewart.

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GEO. DeWALD & CO.

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INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

MAGNOLIA BLOSSOM.

Woman's Favorite Remedy.

A Simple Home Treatment for all Female Troubles.

FOR SALE BY

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Agents. Druggists,
88 Calhoun Street.

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IN

NECKWEAR, ETC

See the display in our windows.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,

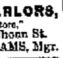
CENTS' FURNISHERS,

80-80½ Calhoun St.

WE DO NOT ADVERTISE

To give you our best teeth for $1.00 per set and then charge you $10, $12 and $15 when you wish to buy, but we do as we say,

THE BEST TEETH $8 Per Set



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Painless Extracting and Filling. All work warranted.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
"Over Baldwin's Music Store,"
Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.
DR. J. A. WILLIAMS, Mgr.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.

Loans placed same day application is made.

No charges taken out in advance. Business confidential. No publicity

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2 Seidel Block, upstairs, 524 Calhoun St.

SALT RHEUM

Most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, when all else fails.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. ...

FALLING HAIR ...

THEY WAIT FOR WAR

No New Developments Transpire in Washington.

Climax of the Crisis is Expected Monday.

Spanish Armistice Will Not Change Matters.

Agreement to Suspend Hostilities Must be Made With the Insurgents—Senator Burrows Talks.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There were not many forenoon callers at the white house today.

Assistant Secretary Day was more prompt in making his informal daily call than yesterday and by 9 o'clock this morning he had reached the white house and talked over the situation and the national policy. The interview, however, occupied scarcely five minutes and Judge Day immediately took up his duties at the state department.

There were reports that the queen regent would sign a decree declaring an armistice in Cuba and that this would be followed by Cuban independence later, but in no official quarters here so far as diligent inquiry could learn had any confirmatory information been received.

Senators Cullom, of Illinois, and Burrows, of Michigan, were the first of the senatorial contingent to talk with the President.

He said he had heard the rumor of the queen's intention to make a final effort to avert war, but he was not aware that any dispatch on the subject had been received from Spain in the past twenty-four hours. He suggested that an armistice could be effective only with the assent of both parties to it, and that in his opinion such an action by the queen regent at this time would not change the situation.

Senator Burrows said that if, however, a complete armistice is actually proclaimed, to cover a period of say thirty, sixty or ninety days, contemplating the cessation of hostilities, it might present a new and important phase of the situation confronting the country.

"For," he suggested, "it would mean a recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans, an official admission of the existence of war, and it is to be borne in mind that the object of our intervention is the procuring of peace. Now are we justified in going into a war under the circumstances when one of the parties offers to lay down its arms and, as to the bona fide intention of such a decree, are we to question the good faith of a country and ask if it means what it says? It might have a material bearing in the present crisis, and it might not."

Inquiry in administration official circles shows that the situation still remains unchanged. Nothing has been received recently from Minister Woodford on the subject of a proposed armistice or indeed upon any subject.

Even were an armistice proclaimed by Spain there is authority for the statement that it would not change the purpose of the administration to force matters to an immediate issue.

An armistice at this time, it is said, would not result in the postponement of contemplated action even for a day. Senators and representatives who called on the president this morning stated that there was no reasonable expectation that hostilities could be avoided, and that their business at the white house related entirely to the contemplated action of congress on receipt of the president's message next Monday.

The indications, it is said now, are that the resolution authorizing the president to intervene in Cuba will not embody any declaration recognizing the independence of the island, but if such action is desired by a majority in each house it will be made the subject of a separate resolution to be introduced later. This conclusion has been arrived at, it is said, in deference to the wishes of the president.

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, saw the president about 11 o'clock. Subsequently he said that he favored armed intervention first and consideration on the subject of recognition of independence later. The suggested armistice in his opinion would not alter our course at all. He believed that that was a question which concerned the Cubans more especially and its significance would depend on the response, if any, from the insurgents. He thought this country, in the light of recent events, should proceed to intervene immediately.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, and Representatives Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the house appropriations committee; Dolliver, of Iowa, a member of the ways and means committee; Pierce of Missouri; Lovering, of Massachusetts; Faris, of Indiana, and others were closeted with the president.

BRITISH STEAMER OFFERED.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The shipping firm of Miller, Bull & Knowlton, general agent of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship company, received a cablegram from Latimore & Fernandez, their agents at San Juan, Porto Rico, today, asking permission to place the British tramp steamship, Virginia, at the disposal of the American consul, Mr. Hanna, and his family and other Americans to take them to St. Thomas and West Indies. The New York agent of the steamship company telegraphed to the state department at Washington that the Virginia will be placed at the service of the American consul without delay.

MAY LEAVE SPAIN.

American Consuls Have Been Given Permission to Come Home.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Permission has been given by the state department to the United States consuls in Spain to leave that country if they so desire pending the threatened severance of all diplomatic relations between Spain and this country. They have not been ordered to leave as such a step is not resorted to except in the case of a rupture between the two nations, but they are permitted to exercise their own discretion in the matter.

The effects of the consulates, such for instance as unimportant papers and furniture, will be turned over to the representatives of some friendly government. As Great Britain has authorized her consular officers to take charge of the effects of all United States consulates there, it is presumed like authority will be given to English consular officers in Spain.

So far as the officials here have been advised, none of the consuls have left their post in the peninsula.

COMMITTEE DIVIDED.

Senators Cannot Agree in Support of the President's Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There was no meeting of the senate committee on foreign relations today, the committee having adjourned after its last meeting until Monday next.

Several of the members of the committee were at the capitol, however, and they casually dropped into the committee room where the Cuban situation was the uppermost topic. There no longer appears to be a doubt that the committee will change its verdict on the method of recognizing Cuban independence, so as not to include the present government of the insurgents and to practically make the declaration one for intervention only if the president represents the necessity for thus limiting the official action of the country.

The movement to secure general compliance with the president's wishes in this respect has gained rapidly until it includes apparently most of the older senators and it is claimed that the committee on foreign relations will yield to the representations of these senators.

The members of the committee who are now expected to support the president are Messrs. Frye, Cullom, Lodge, Clark, Gray and Daniel and some claim that Chairman Davis will take this position.

Mr. Davis declined to say what might be the action of the committee or to in any way discuss the probability of its action. He expressed the opinion that the senate would not consider the subject in executive session.

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS.

Suspicious Persons About Brooklyn Navy Yard to be Arrested.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Extraordinary precautions were in force at the navy yard, Brooklyn, today, respecting suspicious persons. The officer of the guard has been ordered to cause the arrest of any persons seen taking notes and to allow no photographers to enter the yard. Three newspaper men were arrested today while standing near the Mayflower, taking notes. They were taken to the captain of the yard, Sommer, and then before Admiral Bunce before being discharged. The dispatch boat Dolphin will sail today to join the fleet at Key West, carrying an extra cargo of ammunition.

Two boats of the Mosquito fleet, the Sioux and the Tecumseh, were also ordered to put to sea before evening to follow the Dolphin.

The Uncas has been ordered to be ready to depart on Tuesday.

Great difficulty has been experienced in enlisting able seamen aboard the Vermont and in consequence the advisability of offering a bounty of $300 to $500 for seamen is now under consideration.

HALF MILLION FOR WAR.

Lower House of Michigan Legislature Passes Appropriation Bill.

LANSING, Mich., April 9.—Governor Pingree today sent a message to the legislature recommending authorization of a war loan of $500,000; also advising recruiting the national guard and volunteer militia companies to a strength not exceeding 150 men per company. A scene of enthusiasm followed the reading in the house, and the loan bill was passed within half an hour.

A bill also passed increasing an appropriation for the naval reserves from $2,800 to $11,000, and providing for raising the same. As the senate had adjourned until Tuesday, no action was had in that body.

Brewer Bass Dies.

LONDON, April 9.—Alfred Hammar Bass, member of parliament for West Staffordshire, and brother of Lord Burton, is dead. He was born in 1842 and was a director of Bass & Co., the brewers.

WE ARE

Sole agents in Fort Wayne for the celebrated Knox and Young hats.

THE GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

THE SPANISH RABBLE

Interference With Relief Work in Matanzas.

Kansas City Star's Agents Were Threatened.

Insulted in the Streets by the Soldiers.

Americans Were Warned of a Conspiracy for Wholesale Massacre—State Department Informed of Facts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8.—The Star prints the following from its New Orleans correspondent:

If any evidence were needed to support Consul General Lee's demand that time be given for the removal of Americans from Cuba it is supplied by the report that comes from Port Eads last night.

There has entered into quarantine the ship Uistein, which recently took to Matanzas, Cuba, a great cargo of supplies for the starving reconcentrados.

The cargo was made up of food, medicine and clothing, was valued at $25,000, and was collected by the Kansas City Star in a single week. A member of the Star's staff, who went to Matanzas on the ship, reports partly as follows:

"The dock at Matanzas was crowded with people awaiting the coming of the Uistein. The crowd was one of rags and gauntness, which represented the starving reconcentrados, and the gold lace and showy uniforms of the sneering Spanish officers and soldiers.

"Through this crowd the little party from the Uistein passed. The reconcentrados pointed to their mouths to signify their hunger. The party was followed by hundreds of ragged men, women and children, begging for food or money.

"At every turn the street showed another starving crowd. Consul Brice's office was full of clamoring people. The street was crowded.

"Two clerks were busy writing ration tickets. At 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon first lighters began loading. An effort was made to have the unloading continued through the night, but the Spanish authorities would not consent.

"It was afterwards learned that there was a rumor that several thousand rifles for the insurgents were concealed in the hold.

"As the magnitude of the relief supply was realized by the Spanish merchants, a great deal of feeling was exhibited against the Americans.

"On Sunday two Cubans came to Consul Brice's office and told him that there was much talk against the Americans who came with the ship.

"The Spanish had expected fifty tons of supplies instead of 700 tons.

"Later in the day others came to the consul's office and said Monday had been chosen to assassinate the Americans, and that the attack was to be made under the leadership of the civil guards, the most formidable body of soldiers in Cuba. They reported that the consul's office was to be stoned, and advised that the Star's representatives be sent on ship board. So many reports of this character had been circulated that this was given little credence by Consul Brice, who advised that no fear be shown.

"During Sunday the unloading of the boat proceeded rapidly, and Sunday afternoon the hauling of the cargo to the two large warehouses engaged began at once. The hauling was continued late into the night, until the two warehouses were crowded with the provisions.

"During Sunday Consul Brice gave out ration tickets until 14,000 had been given out. It rained hard all Sunday, but the crowd before the consul's office did not decrease, nor did the consul or his clerks cease in their labors. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Consul Brice bought a lot of bread with Star relief money, and distributed several hundred loaves in front of the theater. It was fought for by a crowd of a thousand or more.

"In the meantime Consul Brice had given a great deal of the great west's money, in twenty and forty cent pieces to needy women. Sunday evening the feeling against the Americans intensified.

"Insults were offered them everywhere. Spanish soldiers crowded them off the sidewalks.

"They were hissed at, spat at and whistled to as if dogs.

"That night they walked to their hotel in the middle of a narrow street, making a good American bluff, followed by a mob, who cursed them.

"Early Monday morning they were awakened by a crowd under their windows talking about them. They walked from the hotel to the consul's office, insulted on every side. Before the consulate stood the usual great crowd of reconcentrados awaiting the distribution of supplies.

"It was a pitiful sight; one of such gaunt misery as can be seen nowhere else in the world.

"Consul Brice advised the Star's representatives to go aboard the Uistein at once. He had learned from a reliable source that the feeling was so strong that very little might precipitate bloodshed.

"The British consul earnestly gave the same advice.

"Shortly afterward Captain Aarsvald, of the Uistein, came ashore, and was advised by the Norwegian consul to go aboard his ship.

"During the morning Consul Brice sent a special messenger to Consul General Lee at Havana, stating the situation and asking that the state department afford him protection in distributing the supplies, avowing at the same time his determination to distribute the last pound of supplies. The message, he felt, he could not trust to the telegraph.

"From the consul's office to the wharf, the Star men met with renewed insults, but with Captain Aarsveld got aboard and went out to the ship.

"All through the day the unloading progressed. It was finished about 6 o'clock, and the Uistein immediately put to sea.

"Just before she sailed Consul Brice came aboard and stated that the distribution had begun early Monday morning and that thousands of people had been provided with food.

"The distribution, he said, would go on that night and until every pound of the cargo had been properly given away or he was driven away."

The facts contained in the foregoing dispatch will be formally brought to the attention of the state department today.

A FAMILY FUED

Results in a Triple Murder in Tennessee.

One Other Will Die—John McGhee and Son John go Gunning for Several Relatives.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—This morning near McGhee station, Monroe county, John McGhee and his son, Joe, shot and killed Henry and Ernest Howard and James Murrand, and mortally wounded Tom Howard. The Howards were brothers-in-law and sons-in-law of McGhee. The killing was the result of a family feud. The McGhees are prominent people and highly connected.

LOOK IN HIS MOUTH.

How to Tell the Age of a Horse by His Teeth.

At 3 years old the horse should have the central permanent nippers growing, the other two pairs wasting, six grinders in each jaw above and below, the first and fifth level, the others and the sixth protruding. The sharp edges of the new incisors will be very evident, compared with the old teeth. As the permanent nippers wear and continue to grow a narrow portion of the cone shaped tooth is exposed by the attrition of the teeth on each other. The mark will be wearing out, and the crowns of the teeth will be sensibly smaller than at 2 years. Between 3½ and 4 years the next pair of nippers will be changed, the central nippers will have attained nearly their full growth, a vacuity will be left where the second shed, and the corner teeth will be diminished in breadth, worn down, and the mark in the center of the tooth will become faint. The second pair of grinders will be shed.

At 4 years the central nippers will be fully developed, the sharp edge somewhat worn off and the mark somewhat wider and fainter. The next pair will be up, but they will be small, with a mark deep and extending quite across them. The corner nippers will be larger than the inside ones, but smaller than before and flat and the mark nearly effaced. The sixth grinders will have risen to a level with the others, and the tushes will begin to appear.

At 5 the horse's mouth is almost perfect. The corner nippers are quite up, the long, deep mark irregular in the inside, and the other nippers will bear evident tokens of increased wear. The tushes are nearly grown, the sixth molar is up, and the third molar is wanting. This last circumstance will prevent the deception of attempting to pass a late 4-year-old as a 5-year-old. At 6 the mark on the central nippers is worn out. At 7 the mark is worn out in the four central nippers and fast wearing away in the corner teeth. The tushes are rounded at the points and edges and beginning to get round inside. At 8 years old the tushes are rounded in every way, and the mark is gone from all the bottom nippers. There is nothing remaining in them that can afterward clearly show the age of a horse. After this the only guides are the nippers in the upper jaw.

At 9 the mark will be worn from the middle nippers, from the next pair at 10 and from all the upper nippers at 11. At 9 the center nippers are round instead of oval. At 10 the others begin to become rounded, at 11 the second pair are much rounded, at 13 the corner ones have the same appearance, at 14 the faces of the center nippers become somewhat triangular and at 17 they are all so.—St. Louis Republic.

The Way He Viewed It.

A mob of White Caps were pursuing a negro, when the latter jumped into a river and was drowned. When the victim's old father was informed of the result, he fell on his knees and cried fervently:

"Thank God, dey didn't lynch him. He didn't want ter die by lynchin, en ef dey had lynched him he would er re-gretted it all his life."

Trunks.

Before you purchase a trunk or traveling bag, see the new stock at
A. W. GOLDEN'S,
26 Calhoun St., Opp. Fruit House.

TO INVOLVE EUROPE.

Political Society at Madrid Drafts an Address.

A Call to the Powers to Resist America.

Control of the Gulf Set Forth as the Issue.

Claimed That Demands on Spain Equal to Asking Europe to Withdraw From the New World.

MADRID, April 9.—11:40 a. m.—A political society here with French connections has drafted an address to the government declaring that the United States desires to "impair Spain's indisputable sovereignty over Cuba and Porto Rico," asserting that those islands are the keys of the Gulf of Mexico and claiming that it must be Spain's mission to retain them as a guarantee for the maintenance of the commercial interests of Europe, pointing out that "to ask Spain to haul down her flag in Cuba is tantamount to asking Europe to withdraw from that part of the world."

The members of the society promise to make every sacrifice in the interests of the fatherland.

MADRID PRESS OPINIONS.

Some Hold War Inevitable and Others Hope for Peace.

MADRID, April 9—11:30 A. M.—The political situation is unchanged.

The opinions expressed by the newspapers are contradictory.

Some of them hold that war is inevitable, and others hope for peace.

The Correspondencia De Espana says the intervention of the powers has produced at Washington an effect favorable to Spain. It adds:

"Spain can accept the friendly counsel of the powers to solve the question, where she cannot recede in front of the American demands."

The Globo (liberal) this morning rejoices at the "calmer judgment of yesterday's press," highly commending the utterances of the Correspondencia, De Espania, and the Epoca, and adding:

"Neither America nor Spain can ignore the collective action without daring the European powers. England's participation necessitates Spain's watchful eye on the developments. We have not forgotten that the Times said: 'In order to treat with the insurgents the Spaniards must subdue their pride.' Unless the powers tie the American hands against further aiding the insurgents, their interference will be of little benefit to America, Spain or Europe."

PREPARED TO FLY.

Queen Regent of Spain May Return to Austria, Her Native Land.

LONDON, April 9.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"How seriously the situation is understood here is shown by the fact that court circles already believe that Queen Regent Christina may soon return to her native land.

"Suitable preparations are already making at the palace of her brother, Archduke Eugen."

THE PURPOSE OF THE POWERS.

PARIS, April 9.—It is officially announced here that the visit of the ambassadors at Washington to President McKinley was, primarily, in order to give the president the opportunity of notifying Europe of the necessity for the intervention of the United States in Cuba.

IN A SNOWSLIDE.

Thirty-One Persons Perish in Crossing Chilkoot Pass.

News of Disaster Comes by Steamer Alki—Thirty-One Killed, Many Men are Seriously Injured.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 8.—The steamer Alki arrived last night with the news that a land slide had occured on Chilkoot trail, in which thirty-one men are known to have been killed and a large number injured.

Among the dead are:

C. P. Harrison, of Seattle.
August K. Zeiharth, of Seattle.
Thomas Collins, of Portland.
W. L. Riley, of Seattle.
E. D. Atwood, of New York.
C. Bech Sanford, of Florida.
L. Weidler, of Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. H. Ryan, of Baltimore, Md.
John Morgan, of Emporia, Kan.
—— Grimes, of San Francisco
—— Garrison, residence unknown.
—— Ritchie, residence unknown.
James Dorber, of Seattle.
Unknown woman.

The account brought down by the Alki states that the avalanche broke away from the mountain side a short distance from the summit and in an instant it had caught fifty or more travelers on the trail below and had crushed their lives out in its icy embrace. The snow and ice was piled up alongside the trail at different points, covering bodies, tents and outfits in horrible confusion.

At other places along the trail every indication of travel and of man's habitation was swept clean out of sight. Notwithstanding the windy weather prevailing and the unfavorable conditions for travel, nearly 200 miners were scattered from the Sheep camp to the summit of the pass, a distance of eight miles. At Sheep camp the majority of the gold hunters were camped, waiting for better weather. Had there been no wind the loss of life would have been four times as great.

BACK TO LAKESIDE.

Ball Games Will be Played There This Season.

The Management Was Compelled to Make That Choice, Because There Was Uncertainty as to the New Park.

The Fort Wayne games this season will not be played on the flats after all. The Athletic club will not build in time for the opening games of the season, at least, and the season will commence at Lakeside park. The street railway was just about to remove the Lakeside grand stand to Robison park and the base ball management was compelled to decide today. The war scare has kept Captain Reese busy and he has been unable to proceed with the erection of a new park and today it was decided that the championship games would be played at Lakeside park. The base ball management will refund the money to those persons who purchased season tickets on the strength of the grounds being built on the flats and who are dissatisfied with the move back to Lakeside. The change will be regretted by all lovers of the game who had anticipated a very successful season at the new park.

THE STREET FAIR.

The Big Meeting Will be Held Next Wednesday Evening.

The business men who have the street fair project in hand will hold a meeting next Wednesday evening at the city hall to make preliminary arrangements for the show.

G. D. Benson, of Laporte, will be here and Mr. Hartman, who had charge of the Auburn street fair, will also address the mass meeting.

The business men of Fort Wayne desire that the fair should be a complete success and will leave no effort untried to make it a success.

VICTORY COMPLETE.

Two Thousand Dervishes Were Killed and the Hatanee Captured.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 9.—The British brigade, in the great defeat of the dervishes yesterday at Atbara, and the capture of Mahmoud, the dervish commander and 4,000 of his followers lost, in addition to the ten killed, cabled yesterday, ten rank and file killed and had ninety men wounded.

The Egyptians lost fifty-one men killed and had fourteen officers and 319 men wounded. The dervishes lost about 2,000 men killed.

Bicycle Accident Results Fatally.

LONDON, April 9.—The Marquis Exeter (Brownlow Henry George Cecil) died this morning as the result of a bicycling accident.

FREE GIFT.

With every boy's suit we sell for $3.50 and upwards, we will present a Yale camera and printing outfit free.

THE GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!

This is Second Anniversary Week at Wolf & Dessauer's.

This week marks epoch number two in the history of our business, as we are just passing the second milestone of our career. We came before you just two years ago and asked a share of the public's patronage. You have responded most liberally to our call, for which we are truly grateful to one and all. In order to show our appreciation of your desire to help us, we will reciprocate your kind acts by again donating

2½ PER CENT.

Of our cash sales during the week April 11th to April 16th, inclusive, to the various

ORPHAN ASYLUMS

in the city, namely, the Catholic Orphans' Home, Reformed Orphans' Home and the City Orphans' Home. To further augment the progress of the sale, we will make special low prices in every department in our store.

We have no doubt that each and every one will attend this sale, if for nothing else than the charitable end in view, viz.: To increase the amount to be donated to the Orphans Homes. Having started our foundation on the basis of honest, square dealing and treating everybody alike; never misrepresenting anything, but giving the best values procurable for the money, we feel positive this will be the greatest sale ever attempted in the city.

Sale starts Monday, April 11th, closes Saturday night, April 16th.

WOLF & DESSAUER,
70 and 72 Calhoun St.

FREE GIFT.

With every boy's suit we sell for $3.50 and upwards, we will present a Yale camera and printing outfit free.

THE GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

AN ARMISTICE AGAIN

Spanish Government Considers That Measure.

Decree Has Not Been Signed so Far as Known.

European Pressure Still Exerted at Madrid.

Spain Will Not Concede to American Intervention or Grant Independence to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—It is learned at one of the foreign embassies that the Spanish government today has under very earnest consideration the issuance of a proclamation declaring an armistice in Cuba.

The decree has not yet been signed so far as is known here, nor does the information indicate that a final determination that it shall issue has been reached as yet.

The measure, however, is being strongly pressed upon the consideration of Spain by some of the continental European powers which have acquainted their embassy with the facts.

It is the hope of the powers urging this move that by means of this concession war might be averted although it is realized that the United States may not regard the concession as adequate to meet the case. The Spanish government, it is said, holds to the position that it will yield everything to avert war, save two things—independence of Cuba and American intervention.

It insists that if either of these latter moves are insisted upon by the United States as a sine qua non and are carried into effect it will regard them as overt acts and as placing the United States in the attitude of taking the first aggressive step toward war.

It is because of Spain's refusal to yield on either the intervention or independence propositions that the armistice proposal is not regarded as assuring a change in the present outlook.

NO NEWS OF AN ARMISTICE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Up to 2:15 o'clock this afternoon neither the state department nor the Spanish minister had received word from Madrid that Spain had declared an armistice.

WILL COMMAND THE MAYFLOWER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Captain Moser and Lieutenant Garrett left for Norfolk navy yard today. The captain will take charge of the Mayflower and Lieutenant Barrett will have temporary charge of the receiving ship at Norfolk navy yard. They have been in charge of the Albatross for two years, which is the vessel detailed to aid United States Fish Commissioner Brice in making thorough survey of the fishing grounds in the Alaskan northwest.

CREWS FOR NEW WARSHIPS.

WEYMOUTH, Eng., April 9.—The United States cruiser Topeka (formerly the Diogenes,) Lieutenant John J. Knapp in command, and the United States torpedo boat, Somers, commanded by Ensign C. W. Hazelton, sailed this morning for the United States. Fifteen firemen for the Topeka were obtained from the American lines steamer St. Paul at Southampton. All the men on board the St. Paul were eager to join the cruiser. The firemen were taken to Weymouth on a tug by the United States consul and were put on board the Topeka at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening.

NEW SHIP PURCHASED.

HONG KONG, April 9.—The United States officials here have purchased the British steamer Zafiro. The Zafiro is of 1,062 tons gross register. She is brigantine rigged, 213 feet, seven inches long, has thirty-one feet, eight inches beam and draws twenty-one feet, three inches of water.

The steamer was built at Aberdeen in 1884, and was owned by the China and Manila Steamship company.

DURBIN'S REPORT.

Telegraphs What is to be Expected in Case of War.

It Takes Definite Shape—First Call Would be for One Regiment and One Battery.

A few days ago Col. W. T. Durbin, a member of Governor Mount's military staff, was instructed to go to Washington as the special representative of the state government, for the purpose of urging the president and Secretary of War Alger to immediately equip the artillery companies of the Indiana national guard with modern breech-loading guns. Colonel Durbin accepted the trust, with the generous offer to bear his own expenses, and reports since received from him have been altogether encouraging. Late yesterday evening he telegraphed the governor the following message:

"First call, if made, will be for one regiment and one battery of the national guard from Indiana. It is preferred that these assignments be designated by yourself. They will be equipped with the best guns of the government. The rendezvous will probably be Washington. The enlistment of national guards into the United States service will be voluntary, not compulsory. The conservative classes here are still hopeful that the queen regent will take matters in her own hands and thus avoid war."

The opinion prevails at the governor's office and in the adjutant-general's department, that, in case the Indiana batteries are called into service, they will be placed in charge of heavy ordnance at coast places, and that there will not be any necessity for field pieces of the kind ordinarily supplied to the national guard.

NO WORD FROM LEE

Consul General Expected to Leave Havana Today.

State Department Receives no Advices From Him—Fern Was Not Blown Up in Havana Harbor.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary Sherman at 2:15 this afternoon had not received word from Consul General Lee that he had left Havana. The secretary stated, however, that he expected to hear at any time that the consul general had taken his departure, in pursuance to orders.

FERN IS ALL RIGHT.

Story of Her Being Blown Up Was a Ridiculous Canard.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary of the Navy Long promptly put a quietus on the rumor that the American ship Fern had been blown up in the harbor of Havana.

He said in response to the interrogatory of an Associated Press representative that he was very glad to report that the rumor was incorrect. Subsequently, after investigation by telegraph Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said that the rumor was a more foolish invention.

ANXIOUS TO HEAR FROM LEE.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The officials of the department are awaiting with much interest today dispatches from Consul General Lee at Havana which will tell of his safe departure from that city for the United States soil. While they do not outwardly manifest any uneasiness it it apparent that favorable news from General Lee will relieve their minds of any fear they have that disturbance or other trouble might interfere with his safe departure.

HAVANA IS QUIET.

HAVANA, April 9.—10 A. M.—All is quiet in Havana at this hour. The United States consul general, General Fitzhugh Lee, is to call on Captain General Blanco this morning in order to say good by. Walter B. Barker, the United States consul at Sagua LaGrande, has arrived here from his post. He was sent for by a private message.

The American newspaper correspondents, with Consul General Lee, are ready to leave here on the Fern at about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Alex Gollan, the British consul here, is ready to take charge of the American interests so far as allowed.

For Confirmation.

A full line of boys' confirmation hats, shirts, ties, etc., at
A. W. GOLDEN'S.

Marriage Licenses.

William F. Mills and Clara Darling.

Henry Wiedelman and Katie Messerschmidt.

Narcis A. Coulardolx and Louisa L. Gerardot.

Robert L. Waters and Florence McGuiff.

WE ARE

Sole agents in Fort Wayne for the celebrated Young and Knox hats.

THE GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

The county commissioners granted a liquor license to Messrs. Hartzell & Reicholdefer.

Easter Hats and Furnishing Goods.

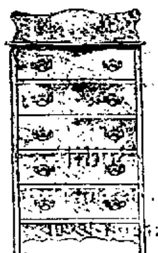
A nice, new and fresh stock to select from, at
GOLDEN, THE HATTER'S.

Some Hints for Health.

It is a mistake to work when you are not in a fit condition to do so; to take off heavy underclothing because you have become overheated; to think that the more a person eats the healthier and stronger he will become; to believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more they study the more they learn; to go to bed late at night and rise at daybreak and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained; to imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exercise is better; to conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in; to sleep exposed to a direct draught at any season; to imagine that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better, as alcoholic stimulants, for example, is good for the system without regard to the after effects; to eat as if you had only a minute in which to finish the meal, or to eat without an appetite, or to continue after it has been satisfied to gratify the taste; to give unnecessary time to a certain established routine of housekeeping when it could be much more profitably spent in rest or recreation.

Another Report!

Board of Inquiry has Made Another Important Discovery.



Positive Evidence at hand as to where the best bargains in Furniture are to be found. This is a local board, consisting of Fort Wayne's shrewdest buyers. It has been in session ever since we started in business, and the final verdict is, that we have the largest, EXCLUSIVE Furniture store in this city; the finest stock, and with prices that put all the other fellows to rout.

Chiffioner shown in cut is made in solid oak; is plain in design; 48 in. high, 21 in. wide and 17 in. deep. This will prove a useful piece of furniture in a bedroom. We have cut the price in two—

$3.50.

Another car load of Baby Carriages next week.

W. J. KETTLER & SON,

FURNITURE. 15 and 17 Court Street and 58 and 60 Clinton Street.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Brewers' Union No. 62—Regular meeting.

Athletic—Sparring exhibition at Fort Wayne club between Lawler and Brady.

Lodges—Order of Red Cross; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 25; Rathbone Sisters.

THE season of palaver is about ended. Action comes next.

THE dogs of war are growing frenzied with nothing to gnaw upon but their chains.

"SLOW into war, fast in fight," is the way Admiral Jouett sums up the American habit.

THE season of rains is about due in Cuba; but the worst reign Cuba has ever known will soon be over.

FROM the fasting and solemnities of lent to the red carnage of war is a violent transition; but that is what it looks like.

MR. RUBENS, attorney to the Cuban junta, may have been telling the truth, but like many other rebels, he talks too much and at times unwonted.

ONE of the obstacles to the success of submarine boats is to maintain a supply of air. Experiment should not be abandoned till Billy Mason has been taken down in one of the boats. There would be not only air, but breezes fresh and stiff.

IN view of divers and sundry twistings of the British lion's tail by Americans in and out of office, the animal is displaying remarkably good feeling for his tormentors in this crisis. Perhaps he is grateful that our annoying attentions have been confined to his tail.

EVERYTHING that has been said about the failure of John Sherman's faculties is confirmed by the following pathetic admission made by him a few days ago at the Fifth avenue hotel in New York: "I cannot say anything about the subject of Cuba. I know nothing more about it than has appeared in the newspapers."

A WARSAW man studded his cement sidewalk with a large number of rare coins. It was an unique and pretty display while it lasted, but some nights ago an unanointed wretch under cover of darkness pried the coins from the cement and where they once nestled are only some unsightly holes. The man is indignant, of course, but he is only reaping just retribution for thrusting temptation literally under the foot of the wayfarer.

OCCASIONALLY there is complaint of recklessness on the part of firemen when exercising fire department horses on the streets. Yesterday, in Bloomingdale, a boy was injured by being run over while the horses of engine company No. 6 were out for an airing. The complaint that firemen are reckless is doubtless unjust. When the mettlesome horses have little to do they become exceedingly restive and out in the street are hard to control. It is necessary that they be given exercise, but the firemen should select such time of the day and such streets for the purpose as will reduce the danger of accident to the minimum.

THE obstinacy of Spain in plunging into war with the United States is not difficult to understand. The Spanish government realizes that in any event Cuba must soon be lost to the crown and that if it is not war with this country it will be war at home. War with the United States will doubtless have the effect of rousing the national spirit of all Spaniards and thus the several political factions with which the peninsular government has to contend will be united in maintaining the honor of Spanish arms. It is not Cuba that the powers at Madrid are trying to save. It is the reigning dynasty. The throne of the boy king is in peril. The dynastic party will count it purchased cheap if the sceptre that waits for little Alfonso is maintained at no greater cost than a war with the United States.

THE war crisis is now more acute than it has been at any time since conflict seemed probable. The Spanish government, which has in fact yielded nothing, holds that its concessions to the demands of the United States have already been made to the uttermost limit compatible with the national honor of Spain. The ultimatum of this government still stands. The president has not receded an inch from the stand he last took. Each nation is eyeing the other with belligerent glare and waiting for the move that must culminate in war. Diplomacy has run its course. There can be no mediation for the dispute can be settled in but one way. Spain must take her foot from Cuban soil. There is no middle ground upon which to treat; no place for arbitration to stand in performance of its noble offices. It must be concession or refusal. Spain elects the issue. She must choose compliance and peace or obstinacy and war. From Madrid comes no note of conciliation. There as here they wait President McKinley's message which shall proclaim the determination of the government of the United States to employ all its resources in fulfillment of the humane task it has set for itself to stop a wicked and savage warfare prosecuted by Spain against helpless thousands who bear no arms. This government is determined and prepared. Unless by Monday the Spanish government has retreated from its present position, President McKinley's message will go to congress. He will recommend armed intervention to stop the war in Cuba, and unless all signs of the temper of congress are misleading, armed intervention will be at once declared and the independence of Cuba recognized. The situation is most grave. In Washington war is believed to be inevitable. Before the speeding of another week the peace of the western hemisphere may be disturbed by the shock of conflict.

IT WILL BE RARE:

Woman's Club League Entertainment at the Temple Tuesday Night.

The attraction at the Temple theater Tuesday night next will belong to the Woman's Club League entertainment course. Geo. Riddle in readings and the Beethoven orchestral club are secured for this entertainment, which promises to be one of the best yet provided by the league. Mr. Riddle is pre-eminent in his field and is so familiar to patrons of the highest class of literary entertainment that comment is scarcely necessary, but the following from the Boston Daily Advertiser apropos Mr. Riddle's appearance in the Harvard Greek play some years ago will serve to show the place of his standing:

"Never did a greater number of distinguished people compose an audience in Cambridge, and never before did the interior of that beautiful theater present a more brilliant scene. The invited guests comprised representative classical scholars from nearly all of the New England and many of the western colleges, and in most cases these gentlemen were accompanied by their wives. The noted people present were dispersed throughout the entire audience, but of them there was one conspicuous grouping. In the center of the balcony, within a small radius, sat Henry W. Longfellow, his niece and daughters; President and Mrs. Charles W. Eliot, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Alexander Agassiz, Governor John D. Long and Judge E. Rockwood Hoar. There were also present Chief Justice Gray, Archbishop Williams, George William Curtis, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, John Quincy Adams, Mr. W. D. Howells, Chinese Professor Ko-Kun-Hua, and many other celebrities."

Seats for this entertainment may be secured on Monday.

Easter Greeting.

The Sabbath school of Christ's Lutheran church will render "The King Immortal" Easter evening at the church, corner Jefferson and Webster streets.

Anthem	Quartet
Responsive reading	School
Prayer	Pastor
Song—"I shall rise and put on glory"	School
Recitation	Edna Tarlon
Recitation	Six boys
Song	Four girls
Recitation	Ethel Lohler
Song—"Look, ye saints! the sight is glorious"	School
Exercise	Fifteen girls
Solo	Lottie Whitney
Recitation	Six girls
Song—"Whisper Praises"	Small girls
Recitation	Gracie Thain
Solo and chorus	Quartet
Recitation	Mattie and Kittie Busch
Song—"What Memorial Shall We Rear"	School
Address	Rev. J. A. Hundley
Song—"Hosanna All Combine"	School
Benediction	

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Wheat—May, $1.06; July, 84¾@⅞; Sept., 77⅝; Dec., 78¼.

Corn—April, 29¾; May, 29¾; July, 31¼; Sept., 32⅜.

Oats—April, 25⅝@¾; May, 25¾@⅞; July, 23¾; Sept., 21⅞@¾.

Pork—April, $9.85; May, $9.85; July, $9.97.

Lard—April, $5.17; May, $5.20; July, $5.27; Sept., $5.33@.35.

Ribs—April and May, $5.20; July, $5.27; Sept., $5.35.

CHRIST IS RISEN.

The Divine Symbol of Eternal Life.

Special Easter Services in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow—Announcements for the Sabbath.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—J. R. Lowry will address the men's meeting at 3 p. m.; Bible class at 4 p. m. Manfred C. Wright, chairman committee.

There will be given an English Easter entertainment by the Young People's alliance of the Bethel church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets, tomorrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 6:30 p. m.

Trinity English Lutheran Church, corner Wayne and Clinton street.—Morning service and communion, 10:30; Sunday school, 2:30; baptism of children, 3:30; Luther league, 7.00; no other evening service.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Sermon, reception of members and communion at 10:30 a. m.; lecture and Bible school, 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 1:15 p. m.; teachers' class, 10 a. m.

The services at Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Morning services at 10:30; subject, "If a Man Die Shall He Live Again." The evening service will be a gospel song service, beginning at 7:30 o'clock.

Simpson M. E. church.—Sunday school, 9:30; Easter sermon, 10:30; Junior league, 2:30; Senior league, 6:30; sermon, 7:30, "Christian Science Against Itself." Special Easter music will be rendered by the choir at each service. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; Easter sermon by the pastor at 10:30; children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Epworth League meets at 6:15 p. m.; preaching by the pastor at 7:15 p. m. There will be special Easter music by a large choir.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ tomorrow the services will be of special interest. "The Living Christ" will be the morning theme. Music in harmony with the Easter season will be rendered. The evening subject will be "The Rock of Ages, or the Sure Foundation." P. J. Rice, minister.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; communion and reception of members at 10:45 a. m.; the children of the Sunday school have prepared a beautiful Easter service which they will render at 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m. Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.

Bethany Presbyterian church, Nebraska. George E. Davies, pastor. Easter services with special music at 10:30 a. m.; a special Easter service for the Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following; evening service at 7:30 p. m.—a sermon to young men and young women on "The First Principles of Success."

Special services in Plymouth Congregational church both morning and evening. Reception of twenty-four new members at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The sacred cantata, "Under the Palms," will be rendered by soloists and a large chorus. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. James S. Ainslie, minister.

Third Presbyterian church—Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. At the morning service, Easter sermon and the following musical service: Quartet, "He is Risen," Mrs. Crighton, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Riblet and R. A. Bradley; solo, "The Angels' Song," Mrs. Plummer; trio, "Praise Ye the Lord," Mrs. Plummer, F. E. Riblet and Arthur Dougall.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Cass and Fourth streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell. Morning subject, "The Good Soldier;" evening subject, "Personal Duty." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Wesleyan brotherhood, 3 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Special music, appropriate to the day, will be rendered by the choir both morning and evening.

Heidelberg Reformed Church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; sermon, "Baptism;" addition of new members, and holy communion; evening service at 7:30, subject, "An Evening With Jesus;" Every Wednesday prayer service at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15. Catechetical instruction every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison street, C. U. Cissell, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30. Sermon, 10:30, subject, "The Risen Lord." The pastor will administer the sacrament of baptism to all children presented by parents. General class, 11:45. The Junior league will give an Easter entertainment at 3:00 p. m.; Epworth league devotional service at 6:30. An Easter cantata will be rendered at the evening service, entitled "Priest and King."

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Hilges, pastor.—Services tomorrow as follows: Bible school at 9:15 a. m.; communion at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; subject, "The Resurrection of Jesus Christ;" Junior Endeavor at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m. In the evening at 7:30 p. m. an Easter service will be conducted by the children of the Sunday school. An excellent program has been prepared for the occasion. "Rock of Ages" will be rendered by a class of girls. This will be the leading feature of the evening. M. K. Griffith will sing a solo, "The Church Across the Way."

A fine musical program has been prepared for Easter at St. Patrick's church by the choir, which is as follows:

Vidi Aquam	Wiegand
Mass in B flat	Mercadante
Orchestra accompaniment.	
Regina Coeli	Cherubini

The music for the afternoon service will also be a special feature.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30. The Easter cheer will characterize all services. Communion at 10:45 a. m. A brief, crisp address at 7:30 p. m., on "Immortality." The choir will render the following numbers:

"Now is Christ Risen"	Gabriel
"Calvary"	Gabriel
"Easter Hymn"	Lorenz
"I Am the Resurrection"	Tolhdls
"Hallelujah the Lord is Risen"	Alum
"Christ, Our Passover"	Chapple

Easter services, with special music, at Baptist Tabernacle both morning and evening. At 10:30 a. m., an Easter lily service, with sermon to the Sunday school; at 7:30 p. m., an Easter sermon, being the fourth in the series on "Pillars of Christianity," followed by an illustration of the resurrection of our Lord in Baptism. At night the Choir will be assisted by a violinist and a harpist; also E. F. Yarnelle and daughter, Miss Edith, will sing.

Easter services at the Grace Reformed church 10:30 a. m.; baptism, reception of members and communion, brief sermon. Evening service at 7:30, topic, "Many Infallible Proofs." Special music by the choir at morning and evening service, as follows:

Gloria	Mozart
Lord, With Glowing Heart I'll Praise Thee	Frank M. Jeffery
Hallelujah, Christ is Risen	Edwin A. Clare
Solo by Mr. Haskell.	
Breaking of the Day	Frederick Vieul
Solo by Mrs. Hastington.	
Resurrection	Holden

The Wayne street M. E. Sunday school will give an Easter song service in their church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Following is the program:

Processional—"Christ is Risen"	
The Lord's Prayer	
Anthem	Linden quartet
"A Child's Easter Prayer"	Flora Cook
"Watchman, Tell Us of the Night"	Eliza [illegible]
Solo	Martha Diether
"Spring Song"	Infant class
"Born, Crucified, Risen"	George Thurwald
Solo	Clint Wilson
Violin accompaniment by Prof. Nowlding.	
Easter carol	Four classes
Solo and chorus—"God Hath Sent His Angels"	Mrs. John McCurdy and school
Easter offerings	
Gloria	

Program of Easter music of Trinity Episcopal church, 10:45 a. m.:

Organ prelude—"Easter Morning in Holy Land"	
Processional—Jesus Christ is Risen Today	
Christ, Our Passover	English chant
Gloria Patri	Hidden
Te Deum	Buck-Hayden
Jubilate	Buck-Mendelssohn
Hymn—Day of Resurrection	
Kyrie Eleison	Mattoon
Hymn—Angels Rolled the Rock Away	
Offertory anthem—When Christ Who Is Our Life Shall Appear	J. V. Roberts
Sanctus	Steiner
Recessional—The Strife Is O'er	

Evening children's service at 5 o'clock, led by vested choir. Solo by Mrs. C. Fisher; organist, Mrs. L. P. Drayer; choirmaster, T. H. Lambert.

Berry street M. E. church will render a special program tomorrow night, entitled "Priest and King."

Voluntary	Orchestra
Hymn	Congregation
Prayer	
Scripture reading, Ps. 12: 1-8.	
Chorus by the choir—"Sing Unto the Lord"	
Scripture reading, Heb. 1: 1-16, and 5: 1-10, and Mark 11: 1-10.	
Chorus by the choir—"Blessed Is He That Cometh"	
Scripture reading, Mark 11: 3-12.	
Soprano solo and quartet—"Memories of Galilee"	
Scripture reading, Mark 15: 16-21.	
Alto solo and full choir—"Must Jesus Bear the Cross Alone"	
Scripture reading, Heb. 11: 15.	
Duet and chorus for women's voices—"Behold the Lamb"	
Scripture reading, Rom. 12: 12.	
Quartet—"At the Cross"	
Scripture reading, Mark 16: 1-8.	
Chorus by the choir—"Angels Rolled the Rock Away"	
Scripture reading, 1 Cor. 15: 12-28.	
Chorus by the choir—"Christ Our Passover"	
Scripture reading, Acts 1: 1-11.	
Chorus by the choir—"Lift Up Your Heads"	
Scripture reading, Rev. 19: 11-16.	
Chorus by the choir—"Hark Ten Thousand Harps"	
Collection	
Doxology and benediction	
Postlude	Orchestra

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren. Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Hoffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Clay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Cleveland's is the strongest of all pure cream of tartar baking powders, yet its great merit is not its strength, but the fact that it is **pure, wholesome and sure.**

"You're light enough when I tackle you," said the little can of Cleveland's baking powder to the big barrel of flour.

BASE BALL.

Items of Interest to Lovers of the National Game.

Happenings in the Several Cities of the Inter-state Circuit—What the Players Are Doing.

All of the base ball fans in the city, as well as many whose faces are unfamiliar at the base ball park are evincing great interest in the prospective arrival of the Pine Ridge Indian base ball club which is booked for a game with the Fort Wayne's, April 16 and 17.

These redskins from wild and wooly west are said to win an easy victory from the average city team, and association clubs are compelled to exert every effort in order to make a good showing when in a game with the Indians. Although the season has fairly opened, but few games have been lost by the Pine Ridge club, and the low scores made are substantial evidences of their ability as players.

Many of them have been identified with prominent western teams and during the past few years have achieved good reputations on the diamond.

In anticipation of this season's tour, Manager Trusell has had his team training at Riverside park, near Sioux City, Iowa, and there is no new trick or manoeuvre in the game with which they are unfamiliar.

Curiosity is not the only inducement offered the spectator at one of the Indian games. Aside from an excellent exhibition which is assured there is something novel about the sight of an Indian in a ball field, and the fact that some of the players are direct lineal descendants of famous Indian Chiefs, adds much interest. The local management advertises as an especial feature, a realistic war dance. For the presentation of this dance, several of the best dancers in the western tribes have been secured.

"Whirling Thunder" (Wan-Kaula-Koo-Win-Kaw) and "Walking on Snow" (War-Mon-Nee-Kaw) are the two braves who are engaged for conducting this especial feature. Thunder is a big, athletic warrior, who has had charge of the instruction of younger braves on the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska for a number of years past. All of the participants appear in the regulation war regalia—paint and feathers.

A special car is used by the management for the transportation of the team, which is as follows:

Iron Eyes, pitcher; Jump About, first base; Big Canoe, second base; Moving Shadow, center field; Never-Lick-His-Wife, right field; Rolling-Over-His-Mother, left field; Jack Rabbit, shortstop; Little Six, third base; No Heart, catcher; Slippery Elm, extra pitcher.

As stated, many of these Indians are closely connected with Indian chieftains, whose deeds of valor have made them famous. "Moving Shadow," who is one of the best third basemen in the country, is a grandson of "Sitting Bull" and "White Cloud," his father, was with "Sitting Bull" in the battle which made the Little Big Horn its reputation and instigated that interesting production, "Boots and Saddles."

Those who participate in the game are all young braves and, barring a few personal encounters, have never had an opportunity to show their physical courage. The big parade given on the day of the game never fails to elicit applause.

NOTES.

The Spy Runs will play their opening game tomorrow with the Standards.

Tommy Francis has weakened and will play shortstop for Mansfield this season.

Arlie Latham, Con. Strouthers, "Blowing" Bill Hassamer, "Molasses" Darby and "Flicker" Flick will be missed from this league this year.

The Shamrock benefit game with the Fort Wayne's will be played tomorrow.

Kihm may be tried in the outfield. The team will present a strange appearance with him away from first bag.

Manager O'Meara has received a letter from George Dabry, who wants to play with Fort Wayne again this season.

The rain this morning caused the first lay-off in practice, but if the weather should clear before evening Manager O'Meara will give the players a sprint.

The Main streets defeated the Barr streets Friday by a score of 21 to 0. The feature of the game was the catching of A. Diamond and the pitching of J. McVey.

Joe M. Sullivan, of South Bend, writes that he has taken charge of South Bend base ball club. Mike Lynch has been doing the corresponding for the team this spring.

Manager O'Meara this morning received a letter from "Goat" Fitch asking for a ticket. Fitch is still in Youngstown and the manager may not send him a ticket for several days.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette: "Ganzel will not only play first base for Pittsburg, but will surprise some the writers who are insisting on sending him back to the minor league."

Manager O'Meara telegraphed Babb today, asking him to explain his delay. The Manager is extremely warm because the third baseman has not put in an appearance and he wants to get a line on Clark.

"Very little has been said about Criger's catching," writes Tebeau, "but this is only because he has done his work so well there is nothing to say. He will do a big share of the catching for us this season."

The Barr streets have organized a base ball team. The players are as follows: 1b, A. Keller; 2b, Red Springer; 3b, J. Baker; ss, R. Baker; l f, Butch Franks; r f, O. Heiney; c f, A. Boekner; p, F. Clausmeier; p, J. McVey; c, A. Diamond; extra, B. Shuman.

The Spy Run club will line up as follows this season: Green and Hughes, p.; Hofer, c.; Berg, 1st; Goertz, 2nd; Philabaum, 3rd; Warlembo, s. s.; Cook, r. f.; Betsy, c. f.; Roeger, l. f. With this aggregation the champions are confident of landing the Robison Park league pennant.

Eising and Welch will do the backstop work for the Shamrocks in the game between the amateurs and the leaguers to be played at Lakeside park tomorrow afternoon. Quinn will officiate in the box for three innings, two of Manager O'Meara's new pitchers being on the slab the balance of the game for the amateurs. O'Rourke, McDarby, Collars, Raidy, Millhouse, Hayes, Cliff Smith, Heller, Monahan, Moran and Woulfe will also be seen on the Shamrock team.

Ohio State Journal: "Dr. Miller, a leading physician of Fort Wayne, is visiting friends in this city. The doctor is an intimate friend of George Tebeau and he was out to the ball park Wednesday to see his base ball acquaintances as well as to size up the aggregation which Tebeau will lead. Dr. Miller is a dyed-in-the-wool fan and was an enthusiastic supporter of the Fort Wayne team in 1896, when George Tebeau was manager and captain. He thinks that Eddie O'Meara will have a corking good team this season and predicts a prosperous season in the Inter-State league, the addition of Grand Rapids being especially desirable to the Fort Wayne management."

MILITARY PENALTIES.

New Rules Established for the Punishment of Desertion.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—By direction of the president Secretary Alger has published an order amending that of March 20, 1896, establishing the limits of punishment for enlisted men of the army who may be convicted of offenses contrary to good order and prejudicial to the interests of the military branch of the government. A number of changes are made in the original order of March, 1895, but they are not of great importance.

Of particular interest at this time, however, are those features relating to desertion and the persuading of soldiers to desert.

The order provides that the punishment for the former offense when joined in by two or more soldiers in the execution of a conspiracy or for desertion in the presence of an outbreak of Indians or of any unlawful assemblage which the troops may be opposing, shall not exceed dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and confinement at hard labor for five years.

For persuading soldiers to desert the punishment is forfeiture of all pay and allowances and one year's confinement at hard labor.

For disobedience of orders the punishment is six months' confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of $10 per month for the same period.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

We are Not Running a Cut Rate Bicycle Sundry House.

We think too much of the friendship of our customers and expect to continue business for years to come. We could not do this were we to handle shoddily made and job lot goods. We have, however, a full line of reputable, guaranteed sundries at lowest prices for this class of goods. We are not afraid of legitimate competition. Give us a trial.

COLUMBIA MACHINE WORKS,
64 and 56 Barr St.

CURES DRUNKENNESS

A Marvelous Home Remedy Secretly Given in Coffee, Tea, Milk or Food Without the Patients Knowledge.

Free Trial Package Mailed to all Who Will Write for it. Women May Now Quickly Cure Husbands, Sons and Brothers.

Ever since the temperance crusade began there has been added interest in anything that promised to aid the cause. And in this intensely practical day we look for results. We expect a person to be cured of drunkenness just as he can be cured of rheumatism or pneumonia or any other disease, for alcoholism is a disease and thinking people all recognize this fact. But what has done more than anything else to save drunkards is the fact that there is a remedy that cures and this remedy is applied secretly without the drunkard knowing or realizing it. A wife who has been wanting to a husband who for years has been addicted to the liquor habit will wonder if such a thing as curing her husband by her own efforts can be true. "Is it possible that there is such a glorious opportunity?" she will ask. And expectance and the ringing words of a host of other women say, "Yes, it is true" for they have put it to a test and rejoice in the redemption of fathers, sons and brothers who seemed lost to all sense of self-respect, generosity and manliness.

Miss May Muse, of Liberty, Kan., used the wonderful remedy and cured a dear and dear relative and she writes a most earnest appeal to all other women to thus spread the work of saving drunkards. Mrs. Mary Branson, of Omega, Ind., says the remedy succeeded in effecting a complete cure of her husband. Mrs. B. L. Langdon, of Wheatland, Calif., says she will never hesitate to recommend it, as it cured her husband. Mrs. J. H. Carver, of Meredosia, Ill., is a truly benevolent woman. She knew a woman who was at the point of leaving her husband but he pleaded for another trial and Mrs. Carver gave him some Golden Specific. It cured him and thus reunited a family. She has done similar good work for others.

And there are many men who take the remedy by their own free will. The Cashier of Woodruff Co., Ark., residing at Cotton Plant, was a hard drinker for thirty years and cured himself in a few weeks. J. T. Gray, of North Platte, Neb., is another man who saved himself from drunkenness by this noble remedy.

There are thousands of others who write similar experience, but the vast majority are from women who saved their husbands, sons and brothers or relatives. The remedy is called Golden Specific and is the discovery of a well known physician of Cincinnati, Dr. J. W. Haines. It is given in tea, coffee, milk or any kind of food and it is a remarkable fact that a man can't take this remedy and use liquor. His whole nature begins to despise whiskey or alcoholic drinks and the cure begins right away, and he stays cured. Any woman can have a free sample of Golden Specific by sending her name and address to the Golden Specific Co., 411 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. It will thus cost her nothing to try this remedy and she will doubtless not lose sight of such an opportunity. Write today without fail.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4 pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

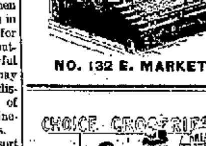
Some Salient Features For 1898.

Stearns Flush Joints.
Stearns Internal Handlebar Adjustment.
Stearns Internal Seat-post Adjustment.
Stearns Self-oiling and positive locking.
Crank Shaft Bearings.
Stearns One-Piece Flat Cranks.
Stearns Narrow Thread.
Stearns Low Drop Frame.
Stearns Nickel Finish over Copper.
Stearns Quadruple Baked Enamel.
Stearns Speed, Beauty and Durability.

All Mean Success.

BLACK & PELTIER.

12 W. Wayne Street.



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THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.

Send for New Art Catalogue.

Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,

NO. 132 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Special this Week ONLY.

PREMIER CANNED CORN and the Finest, Sweetest and most Tender to be had.

Reduced to 12 1-2c per can.

PREMIER TOMATOES, all full three pound can, solid pack, whole Tomatoes,

Reduced to 12 1-2c per can.

Better lay in a supply, as they will not last long at these prices.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER,

Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.

This is the exact size and shape of the Regular Spanish Cigar The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 246 Calhoun Street.

DURING EASTER WEEK

Each Mother will visit the different clothing stores in search of such a garment as will just strike her fancy as a

CONFIRMATION SUIT

For the boy who is to be confirmed. When it strikes our store she will go no farther, because our stock is the largest in the city and our prices are always a little lower than others.

DERBY SOFT **HATS**

Men can save money on their headgear this spring by buying from us. This season's hats are neat and handsome. Shaped after the most popular blocks. We buy in case lots direct from the factory, save you all the middlemen's profits, and charge you nothing for the label inside.

No hat store prices or methods about our hat business. We furnish you the style and quality at a saving of from

50c to $1.00 ON A HAT.

Professional men, dignified men, tasteful men and particular men can find their tastes fully satisfied in this ideal stock of hats.

LEHMAN'S

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

Globe

YOU HARD TO FIT, ODD SHAPED MEN, Whether STOUT --OR-- SLIM,

We wish to inform you that our

THE LONG AND SHORT OF THE PICKWICK SYSTEM
Right Shape, Lining & Hand Sewed For Men.
Copyrighted by Pickwick Clothing Co.

Pickwick System Spring Suits

are now complete, and we can boast of fitting any man in Fort Wayne, no matter what size or shape he may be. We can fit as well, if not better than most of your tailors for less than one-half what they will charge. Our prices on our odd-shaped Suits range from

$8.50 to $20.00.

GLOBE M. Quinlan

Headquarters —FOR— ODD SHAPED MEN'S CLOTHING.

When you have a sick horse you do not hitch him up to a silky and take him on the race track for a little healthful spin. You doctor him. You cannot work or recreate a man into good health any more than you can a horse. Bicycling will make a healthy man healthier; it will make unhealthy men more unhealthy. When a man has been sitting in an high heated office he has worked himself out, when he has got so that he does not sleep or eat, or rest, and the whole world looks empty to him, it is time for him to take medicine. Then, when he is dazed up a bit, it is time enough for him to take his bicycle.

When a man's nerves have an edge on them, so that the least little disappointment rasps on his temper like a file, when his stomach and liver and nerves are disorganized, and he is continually gloomy and melancholy, he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes a man as hungry as a fisherman and sees to it that all the vital elements of the food are absorbed into the blood. It invigorates the liver and puts it to work in the right way. It delivers all bilious impurities from the system. It fills flesh, nerves, brain cells, sinews and bones with the life-giving elements of rich, red, pure blood. It makes a man healthy and strong, as a bicycle will make him strong. Medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing "just as good."

"Through your skillful treatment I am once more a well man," writes J. N. Arnold, Esq., of Hardy, Logan Co., Ohio. "I suffered for years with constipation and torpidity of the liver, irritation of the prostate and inflammation of the bladder. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and am permanently cured. I feel as if I had been the means of saving my life."

A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from sluggish liver, or torpid liver, should use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets' cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them. No other pill is "just as good."

DO YOU KNOW HER?

She tells you in trumpet tones, that if you want to make your selections of Wall Paper out of an immense line, plenty of all kinds, from the very cheapest to the very best to choose from, where you are sure to find goods to please you to suit your taste, just the kind you have been LOOKING for; if you want to go where they are glad to show you the goods whether you want to buy or not, where you are always sure of courteous treatment, fair dealing, prompt service and lowest prices; where they trim your paper without charge and take it back at same price you paid for it, any paper you have left over, in short, if you wish to buy your Wall Paper where they will treat you as you would wish to be treated, hoping thereby to merit and receive your patronage, you will go straight to

L. O. HULL,

90 Calhoun St.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.

KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Titles.

Mortgage Loans.

WANTED—Call at the Uncovered Chamber office if you want to do laundry work or want to do washing or ironing. Room 16, City Hall telephone, 115. 17

INDUSTRIAL.

Affairs at the Shops and on the Roll.

A Carpenter Has a Hand Mangled.

Slight Wreck at Lima, Ohio, Last Night.

George J. Gordon Meets With Misfortune—Another Machinist Answers His Country's Call.

A telegram from the surgeon in charge of the Missouri Pacific hospital, at St. Louis, states that George J. Gordon met with an accident to his right hand, at Allenville, Mo., yesterday, and will be disabled for awhile, though no serious results are apprehended. James Gordon, Mr. Potter's stenographer and a brother of the unfortunate man, will probably go to St. Louis tonight to see him and to learn the particulars concerning the accident. The unfortunate man is a son of George P. Gordon, the veteran Pennsylvania baggagemaster. This has been engaged as a locomotive fireman on the Iron Mountain road for some months. Formerly he was employed in a similar capacity on the Grand Rapids road.

LITTLE GEORGE SWARTZ HURT.

Fast driving on the part of one of the members of the Bloomingdale fire department resulted in an accident which ought at least lead to an order to cease such dangerous practices, if it does not involve the city in a damage suit. Little George Swartz, the nine-year-old son of Engineer J. A. Swartz, was riding his wheel on Wells street, when the hose cart came down that thoroughfare at a good speed, struck the lad and knocked him off his wheel and fractured the bones of his left wrist. The driver tried to avoid a collision by turning aside, but the horses were going so rapidly that it was impossible for them to act in time and the front wheel of the vehicle struck the bicycle with the foregoing result. The bike was badly wrecked.

SLIGHT WRECK AT LIMA.

Last evening, near Lima, Ohio, No. 88, the Pennsylvania's local, ran into the rear of No. 19, a through freight train, upsetting a caboose and derailing the local's engine. The wreck crew from this city was called to the scene and soon cleared the tracks. No delay to freight or passenger trains other than the two in the "muix-up."

WABASH SPECIAL TRAINS.

On account of the national convention of the American Medical association at Denver in June, the Wabash will have six special trains, all of which will concentrate at St. Louis. The train from Toledo will be known as the Tri-State special, that from New York as the Gradier New York special, that from Nashville as the Dixie special, one from Louisville as the Kentucky special, and the one from Indianapolis as the Indiana special. From St. Louis the company will provide what will be known as the Denver special, which will proceed via Wabash and Rock Island routes.

HAND BADLY CRIPPLED.

A most painful accident befel John D. Barrand, the superintendent of the Deither Brightwin planing mills and lumber yards, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour he was directing the work of putting in a large plate glass in a hat rack at Golden's hat store, 96 Calhoun street, when the men handling the piece allowed it to slip down, catching Mr. Barrand's right hand and crushing the flesh and bone at the base of the thumb in a manner that may result in permanently crippling the member. Dr. H. A. Dunsling was called to dress the hand and was compelled to take a dozen stitches in closing the gapping wound, which extended from the back of the hand to the palm.

ANSWERS HIS COUNTRY'S CALL.

William Smith, a machinist at the electric works, has resigned, and will leave tomorrow for Erie, Pa., where he will enter the government's marine service as a machinist. He expects to be assigned to the same vessel with Phillip Hess, notice of whose appointment was made in these columns a few days ago. Mr. Smith is also a member of Friendship lodge, International Association of Machinists, and is the second man in the ranks of that order to enlist in the United States service. There are other members who have filed applications for enlistment and if hostilities are declared they will undoubtedly get a chance to participate in them.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

John O'Neil, of the Pittsburg shops, is sick.

Gus Rogge, assistant baggage master at the Pittsburg depot, is sick and off duty.

J. B. Selfitt, chief of the Wabash railway detectives, was in the city this morning a few hours.

H. D. Phillips, of the Pittsburg lumber yards, and his family went to Pierceton today to visit friends over Sunday.

Frank Opatz, blacksmith; Frank Vachon, boilermaker, and Al Borchard, machine operator, of the Pittsburg shops, are sick and off duty.

Despite all its troubles from high waters the Wabash comes out of March with earnings of $1,157,512, an increase over March, 1897, of $221,105.

Tomorrow the Big Four will inaugurate the cheap Sunday excursion season by running a train from Wabash and intermediate points to Louisville.

The last spike on the Astoria and Columbia River railway has been driven, and the completion of this road gives the first all-rail line from eastern United States seaports to Astoria, Ore.

The Pennsylvania has completed a survey of the double tracking of the Fort Wayne road from Crestline to Lima. It is said that work on the proposed improvement will begin in a short time.

The Pennsylvania company has commenced the construction of fifty new coaches at its Columbus shops. They are to be of the wide vestibuled pattern, and finished in the interior with mahogany.

W. K. Snider, one of the veteran conductors on the Grand Trunk, died at Windsor, Ont., on Wednesday. In its early days Mr. Snider was quite prominent in the Order of Railway Conductors.

During the week ending today there were repaired and turned out of the Pittsburg shops engines 220, 295, 199 and 88. During the same period there were taken for repairs engines 116, 316, 668, 133 and 140.

The passenger department of the Southern Pacific, gives notice that it has decided to discontinue the sunset limited for the season, eastbound, from San Francisco, April 28; westbound, from Chicago, May 3.

Under the by-laws of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers the term of Grand Chief Arthur does not expire for two years unless he chooses to resign. The matter will not be broached at the coming convention.

Mr. Scott, the veteran machinist who fell in the Pittsburg shops several months ago and fractured his hip, is rapidly recovering and is now able to walk with the assistance of crutches. He will be able to resume work in the shops in a few weeks.

The Baltimore and Ohio has placed an order for $50,000 worth of fire-fighting machinery, to be completed by July 1. This is with one exception, the largest order ever given for this description of machinery, and that was given by the Pennsylvania.

The passenger department of the Pennsylvania lines east and west of Pittsburg have issued orders that the conductors require every holder of a trip pass to sign his name to it. Although the rule has been in existance for years it has never been strictly enforced.

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, will present his son, Albert, who is to be married on April 12, with a handsome residence in Cleveland, and the bride, through her grandmother, Mrs. D. Stinson, who is eighty years of age, will receive a large sum of money.

Since the imposition of $1 extra fare on the through travel of the Chicago and Denver lines, the business has diminished. The Chicago and Northwestern train the other evening left Chicago with two Denver passengers and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy had but three.

Peru Journal: "The heaviest business of the Wabash main line is now between this city and Tilton and for that reason the twenty-five miles between Andrews and this city which have always been handled by the dispatchers of the second district are now taken by those of the first district, thus leaving the second district men with only the business between here and Tilton to look after. The districts remain unchanged in all other respects."

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

"Miss Brown yo' lashes is so high that I's fraid we can't fit yo'."

FORT WAYNE GRAYS.

Concert Social at the Armory Next Monday Evening.

The Fort Wayne Grays will give a concert and social at their armory Easter Monday, April 11. The following is the program:

Dedicatory—The Substitute School Teacher.
Fort Wayne Grays.
Piano duet—Miss Shoemaker and Miss Recitation—Hooker's Boarding House.
J. Smith.
Song—Grays' Quartet.
Piano solo—Miss Lindmann.
Whistling—Selected.
T. Hagerman.
Dialogue—Just Back From Klondike.
T. Hagerman, F. Rebhuhn.
Piano duet—Miss Lindmann and Miss Selected.
T. Hagerman, H. Strominger.
Piano solo—Selected.
Miss Lindmann.
Soprano solo—Selected.
Mrs. C. Fisher.
Dialogue—Voice Culture in Music.
Fort Wayne Grays.

REDUCED TO ASHES.

Remains of Frances E. Willard Cremated in Accordance With Her Wishes.

Chicago, April 8.—The remains of Miss Frances E. Willard were cremated today at Graceland cemetery. Although little, if anything, had been said in advance as to the cremation of the remains of the celebrated president of the Women's Christian Temperance union, it is stated that such a proceedure was in accordance with her repeatedly expressed wishes.

Miss Anna Gordon, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, the new president of the W. C. T. U., and a few others, were present.

The ashes were taken to Rose Hill cemetery, where services will be held tomorrow. The ashes will then be interred in the Willard family lot at Rose Hill.

BUYING POWDER.

Government Contracts for $15,000,000 Worth of Explosives.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 9.—The E. I. Dupont-DeNemours company, it is understood, has received from the United States government, a contract for furnishing $15,000,000 worth of powder, and the mills are being rushed to turn out the material as rapidly as possible. Most of the powder manufactured at the mills at present is red, and being more difficult to ignite than the black powder, there are fewer explosions, and it can be produced more rapidly by the machinery.

The company is building a new mill in the lower yard, and also a machine for the manufacture of prismatic powder, which is to be the largest in the world. The wages of the company's employes recently have been increased.

The Discussion Adjourned.

A friendly discussion between Mr. Walker and Mr. Nelson upon church ordinances—"Baptism," "The Lord's Supper," and "The Lord's Day," have been well commenced—one discourse from each upon the first at Vogely's hall, and then adjourned upon the request of many until a church can be obtained nearer the central part of the city. Who can accommodate, at 1 p. m., for a few Sundays to come?

MESSRS. WALKER AND NELSON.

THE RELIEF UNION.

The Annual Meeting Will be Held Next Tuesday Afternoon.

The Fort Wayne Relief union extends a very cordial invitation to Fort Wayne citizens, to be present at its annual meeting, Tuesday, April 12, at 3 p. m. in the Industrial school building, 118 Pritchard street. The record of its year's work will be of interest, not only to its members and others who have contributed to the funds for its support, but to everyone who wants to aid suffering humanity.

Although not a public institution, the society is doing a public good and would appreciate the moral support and encouragement given by a large attendance at the annual meeting.

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache Cures when all others fail. All druggists.

Hartzell Ice Cream Co.'s office removed to 101 East Wayne street. Remember our cream is the best quality. Both phones. 913

The Morning Musical society will listen to a piano recital by Leopold Godowsky at the Fort Wayne club on Monday afternoon at 2:30. Each member of the society is entitled to inviting one guest.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE DEATHS.

Mrs. Russell Passino Died at Grand Rapids Today.

The Remains Will be Brought to Fort Wayne for Interment—List of Deaths for a Week.

A telegram from Grand Rapids conveys the intelligence that Mrs. Russell Passino died at her home in that city at 1:10 o'clock this morning. Death was due to pneumonia and it came suddenly and unexpectedly, the lady being sick only since last Tuesday. Mrs. Passino formerly resided in this city, being the daughter of the late Mr. Lynch, who removed from Fort Wayne to Grand Rapids in 1882, and died in that city last December. The remains will be brought here for interment, probably arriving tonight. The funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Catholic church at a time to be announced later. The deceased leaves a husband and a baby three months old. A mother and a brother, John J. Lynch, of this city, also survive her.

The remains, upon arrival here, will be taken to the residence of Mrs. Mary Lynch, No. 281 South Harrison street. The deceased was a niece of Edward Gilmartin, the lumber dealer.

SUBKOWSKI.

Last night occurred the death of the two days old child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Subkowski, of No. 356 Force street. Death resulted from exhaustion. The funeral occurred this afternoon.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending April 9:

Johanna Carter, 15 years old, consumption.

F. Samuels, 21 days old, hemorrhage.

James W. Wilding, 48 years old, Bright's disease.

Henry J. Stode, 51 years old, heart disease.

Wilhelmina Allgier, 72 years old, old age.

Josephine Moran, 3 months old, blood poison.

Samuel Lee, 72 years old, old age.

Maria Goelze, 77 years old, old age.

Amanda Detluck, 2 months old, bronchitis.

Minnie Kraft, 25 years old, consumption.

Henry Subkowski, 2 days old, exhaustion.

Wilhelmina Lubnoh, 6 months old, lung fever.

Fancy hose and fancy shirts, but no fancy prices at Reuben S. Patterson's.

LOCAL NEWS.

C. S. Carmody, of Indianapolis, is in the city today.

Hon. Norman Taul, of Kendallville, was in the city last evening shaking hands with friends.

M. G. Cooper, wife of the pastor of St. Paul M. E. church, is quite ill with the grip. She has been ailing about four weeks.

The Fourteen club will be entertained this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Herman Michael, at their new home, on South Calhoun street.

Mrs. C. M. Conparot delightfully entertained a large number of Degree of Honor friends at her home, on Edgewater avenue, last evening.

Miss Ethel Messmann, who is attending school at Hollidaysburg, Pa., is spending her Easter vacation in Washington, D. C., the guest of friends in that city.

The Junior league of the Berry street church will give an entertainment at the church Easter afternoon at 3 o'clock consisting of songs and recitations by the Rifle folks.

The Kermode Art society will give a fine exhibition of painted China at Sons of Columbus parlors, commencing next Wednesday evening, continuing Thursday and Friday.

Mayor Schaefer had four prisoners in police court this morning. Joe Clearman and one Rose, the fellows accused of stealing a watch, were fined $1 and costs each, the victim of the robbery refusing to prosecute them for larceny. Clearman went to jail and Rose settled. Two train climbers were ordered out of the city.

Miss Minnie Frank and Miss Hannah Chaska have returned from a visit in Wabash.

Dr. W. F. Schrador's office, on Barr street, was the scene of a merry gathering last evening, the occasion being the celebration of his birthday. There were no ladies present, but the affair was a most pleasant one and the guests did not want for refreshments, which were served with a most generous hand and in a very enticing manner.

The board of safety is having grappling hooks made with which to drag the river in search of bodies. The hooks are being made by L. Schwartz, the Barr street blacksmith. There are three drags on each of which are twenty hooks and six or seven smaller drags. The outfit was made under the supervision of Superintendent Horstine and is most complete.

Mrs. Herman Brandt and daughter, Dora, of 187 Fisher street, and Miss Minnie Hodman will leave tomorrow evening on Pennsylvania train No. 8 for New York. There they will sail next Tuesday morning for Germany, where they will visit friends and relatives several months. Mrs. Brandt is in poor health and she hopes to be benefitted by the journey.

Many Think!

When it was said to the woman: "In sorrow shalt thou bring forth children," that a perpetual curse was pronounced, but the thrill of joy felt by every Mother when she clasps to her heart her babe proves the contrary. True, dangers lurk in the pathway of the Expectant Mother and should be avoided.

"Mother's Friend"

So prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all danger and pain. Its use insures safety to the life of both Mother and child, and makes childbirth easy and recovery more rapid.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 PER BOTTLE. Book "To Expectant Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"77" FOR Grip & Colds

Friends of "Seventy-Seven" will try for other diseases **Dr. Humphreys' Specifics**, they not directly upon the disease without exciting disorder in other parts of the system.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach are cured by No. 10.

Rheumatism and Lumbago are overcome by No. 15.

Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Eruptions are quickly allayed by No. 11.

The Specifics of greatest general use is No. 1 for Feverish Conditions; taken at the beginning "breaks up" the disease.

Sporille Manual to be found at Druggists, or sent free, **tells all.**

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

now in universal use, may of application, and is the best to be now application reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the rapid and permanent effect of which a single application is generally sufficient to relieve the most severe cases, with perfect ease to the patient. The agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely endorse its use. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that it is the acme of pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yielding to its use. Catarrh is a disease that imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that the Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is quickly and thoroughly absorbed to the disease, not drying it, as other remedies do, but changing it into a healthy and healthy condition, and finally, a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any druggists, or by mailing 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, heals the sores, relieves pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the sense of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

We Have Told You So Before,

But we will keep everlasting at it until we are sure you know our store is run on different lines than others here.

Our Prices, Our Methods, Our Qualities, Our Stock,

All make it easy to select and easy to decide.

BABY CARRIAGES.

The time is here again to give the baby the benefit of the spring air and sunshine. We have a grand line of little buggies here to show you. New and elegant styles from $3.90 up.

INDIANA FURNITURE Co.
FORT WAYNE IND.
166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Maine St.

Extracting The Root. It's Easy.

YOU NEEDN'T BREAK YOUR BACK WITH A CLEVELAND LAWN WEEDER.

The only practical weeder on the market.

Removes It Bodily.

The curved edge of blade enters and loosens the soil; pressure on lever then causes the toothed jaw to grasp the plant and a slight pull suffices to dislodge the surrounding sod.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Horn & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 26 Madison Street.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 670. Office hours 9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEMOCRATIC NOTICE.—Please announce that I will be a candidate for Judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 1. F. W. SCHIDER.

LOST.

LOST—On West Jefferson street, between Calhoun and Lafayette streets, a white linen table stand, embroidered in violets. Finder please return to 322 West Jefferson street.

WANTED—Experienced billing clerk; steady position for young man; also a few handy men, girls for general housework, etc. Tippecanoe Lodge furnished always. Mrs. Fitzgerald, 26 W. Washington. 21-3d

TWO WAYS.

There are two ways of doing everything—a right way and a wrong way. Our way we think is the best. We do our work conscientiously, properly and well. It may cost a little more, but when our job is completed we're done. You won't need to send for us next week and the week after. Our visits will be few and far between, because "once well done is twice done."

H. F. Franke THE PLUMBER

Phone 672. 68 Barr St.

F. M. SMITH & CO.

RUN EASY.

OAK LAWN, NEW QUAKER CITY, CONTINENTAL

LAWN MOWERS

At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. Smith & Co.,

Phone 261. 22 Calhoun Street.

BICYCLES

$10, $15, and $20.

Warren, $30. Mason, $40. None better at any price. Repairing and Sundries.

CUT PRICE HOUSE. 34 Clinton Street.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

RHEUMATIC!

A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions. 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it, it will cure you. For sale by

GROSS & PELLENS, 91 Calhoun Sts

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LE BRUN'S FOR FEMALE MEN. This remedy being prepared directly to the seat of those diseases for the Secaine-Urinary Organs requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 5 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by

G & G CURE

Hirsc & Pelz, Druggists, 30 Calhoun street, corner Columbia st.

WANTED.

WANTED—Investing money guaranteed. Call at 160 Webster street. 917

WANTED—Parties with $300 for semi-phenomenal show. Call or address, 130 East Wayne St. 406

WANTED—A girl for general housework, one that can come well recommended. Apply 56 Douglas ave. 912

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 911

WANTED—A good boy would like to get work of any kind; has references. Address 50 Barr street. 910

WANTED—To sell bicycle repair shop, will give good reasons for selling; good location. Address, Box 6, care Sentinel. 912

WANTED—Two teams to move to Dunfee, Ind., for log hauling, steady work at all times. Inquire, W. K. Noble, 25 Brackenridge St., city. 908

WANTED—Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing, at Libbing & Co's, 20 E. Main St., J. Hess, watchmaker, formerly with H. Mathais. 894-Tues

WANTED—To rent a cottage of five rooms, $1 per month, to a tanner who can work out his rent for a year. Inquire of T. J. Lonsdorf, over postoffice.

WANTED—Agents—Free sample bicycle to agents in each locality; exclusive territory; guaranteed goods; $15 up. Hesser Bicycle Co., Chicago, Ill. 4pa. 3. 3N-3d

WANTED—Salesmen for Fort Wayne to handle high class side line with liberal commission; pocket samples free. Address, Regent Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 1916-4w-f

WANTED—Reliable agents for the "King of Parlor Games," very popular; attractive territory; large profits. Standard Parlor Game Co., 18 Hosea St., Cincinnati, O. 901

WANTED—Small loans made on salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of payment. 27 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 114m

WANTED—Opium, Morphine, Whiskey. If interested in the cure of these inhibits write for my book on these diseases, sealed free. B. M. Wesley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 728-m-f-w-f-4-1

WANTED—Agents; $5 daily, to sell Specialty Cream Soap; also Lemonade, double their value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lenox Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents and salesmen to sell Dr. Klick's Pocket Nose Inhaler for catarrh, asthma and throat diseases; sells anywhere; big profits; write for sample at once. Dr. Klick Medical Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Men: Stand upward in day made by our new Keller dental outfit, no collection, no sawing machine. Three hundred operators; only hackney vender, one reports profits $75 one week; one reports profits of 11 sales, one hour; cause good work always. Write for particulars and full kinds of undeveloped places in watches, diamonds, jewelry, medical instruments, etc., at a bargain. Elgin watches, clock and jewelry repairing, at lowest prices. Keller & Co., 92 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Present furnished front room at 36 Douglas ave. 917

FOR RENT—Two furnished front rooms, with bath. Inquire, 128 West Jefferson St. 916

FOR RENT—Room of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 3 West Williams St. 914

FOR RENT—If you want to buy household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 913

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; bath, hot and cold water; gas; 1 block from Court House. Call at 11 Barr St., opposite city hall. 911

FOR RENT—90 East Berry street; all modern improvements, bath, room, electric light, furnace. Inquire, 48 Harmer St., cor. Wayne. 910

FOR SALE—Brand new investors' opportunity; house in Lakeside, 5 squares from belt line; $1,500; $400 down, balance $15 a month. Address Box 6, care Sentinel.

FOR RENT—West Berry street front rooms, between Ewing and Webster streets, to single employed; very desirable apartments. Address, B. A. C., Sentinel office. 911

FOR RENT—Three or four unfurnished rooms, second floor, with bath, water and gas; modern; suitable for light housekeeping; centrally located. Address, Box A, Sentinel office. 909

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 325 South Calhoun street; bath, hot water, supplied by hot water; gas and electric chandelier in all rooms; cement cellar, with stationary tubs; driveway from sidewalk; stable for horse. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 31 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 907

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 912

FOR SALE—Or trade, one 320 acre farm, one 253 acre farm, two 160 acre farms, 1 80 acre farm; 10 acre farm and several small farms suitable for gardening; also lots for sale in all parts of Huntington county. C. E. Somers, Office 38 Huron St., Fairfield ave. Office hours, Fort Wayne, Ind. 901

FOR SALE—Improved dwelling property on West Berry street, West Washington street, East Butterfield street, West Wayne street, East Jefferson street, West and East Creighton avenue, West Pontiac street, South Harrison street, Third street, Hoagland street, Hanna street, Hoagland addition, Lakeside Park addition, Smith sisters' addition, Lakeside Park addition, South Wayne addition. Inquire of owner, Schrader & Wilson, Rooms 3 and 4, No. 7 Court street. 906

FOR SALE—One two-chair barber outfit, one shoe shine outfit, one Keller dental outfit, one collection, one sewing machine. Three barber chairs, one pool table, two vender, one cream separator, one cash register, one grocer's oil tank, one hall fance, good cash prices. Inquire of Frank Gerke, 1 Court street. 905

FOR SALE—Cheap, 1 set of well assorted jewelers in watches, diamonds, jewelry, medical instruments, etc., at a bargain. Elgin watches, clock and jewelry repairing, at lowest prices. Keller & Co., 92 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Your Easter Finery Awaits You.

How to look well. This store will solve the problem by its helpfulness.

Ribbon Prettiness.

New lines specially for Easter selling to-morrow. Sash Ribbons, Fancy Ribbons, Hair Ribbons.
Pretty lines for Hair, 10c, 12c to 25c.
Handsome Neck Ribbons, 25c, 30c, 35c to 45c.
Elegant Sash Ribbons, 75c to $1.50 yard

Neckwear Novelties.

Pretty Boas, Puffs, Ties, Long Scarfs, made of Silks, Chiffons, Mous de Soie, etc. **25c up to $2.50 each.**

Men's Neckwear.

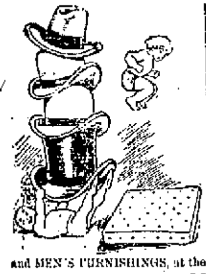
The swellest Novelties in the city at our moderate prices, 25c to 50c.—Tecks, Four-in-Hands, Scarfs, Bows, Ties.
Unlaundried Shirts 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Our Dollar Gloves.

The handsomest Easter line shown. 2-snap—1-hook—8 B Mousquetaires—all colors and prettily Embroidered.

Butterick Pattern Agency.

THE RURODE DRY GOODS COMPANY,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
ROOT & COMPANY.



High Grades
—FOR—
Low Prices.

NEW STORE, STOCK, STYLES.

No Ancient Varieties to select from.

We offer the best styles and best qualities in Spring lines of HATS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS, at the most reasonable prices.

Confirmation Hats A Specialty.

Come and judge the merits of our goods for yourself.

GOLDEN, THE HATTER,
96 Calhoun St. Opposite Fruit House.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing It With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

I am prepared to make loans of any amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property at low rate of interest, with the privilege of paying back all or any amounts at any interest paying time. I also have farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on me.
Phone 622 **Louis F. Curdes,**
Office open evenings. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Bl'k.

LOANS TO
Salaried People,
(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3, ARCADE. UPSTAIRS.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50-cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.
A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

TEMPLE THEATER.
WOMEN'S CLUB LEAGUE
ENTERTAINMENT COURSE.
TUESDAY, APRIL 12.
GEORGE RIDDLE
In Readings,
Accompanied by the
BEETHOVEN ORCHESTRAL CLUB.
Paul Listemann, First Violin.
Oscar Ising, Second Violin.
Walter Volcklender, Viola.
Franz Listemann, Violoncello.
Herman Wiesenbach, Flute.
C. T. Emmards, Double Bass.
Box office open for sale of reserved seats, Monday, April 11.

.....READ.....
EASTER SUNDAY GAZETTE.
Poster Cover of Beautious Design.
Splendid Illustrated Article,
"Our Next Door Neighbor Cuba."
Our Presidents on Filibustering.
First Class Easter Features.
Associated Press—All Local and Society News.

MONEY!
Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.
The J. F Schell Loan & Investment Co.,
24-25-26-27 Pixley-Long Block.
15 & 15 E. Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

NO ADVANCE ON FLOUR AND COFFEE. All city Flour, $4.75 bbl. XXXX Coffee, 9c lb; Arbuckle and Lion Coffees, 10c; High Grade 15c per lb. Best Potatoes, 75c per bu.
S. CANZER.
287 E. Lewis Street.

The Time Has Come
For the Lively Selling of
Spring Suits
And Top Coats,

And we are prepared to serve your wants. Probably no house in the city is better prepared to serve your wants so cheaply—no need here of blow and bluster—no filling your head with the idea that WE are the only house, that no other concern has anything as good, but we DO claim to give you the best values in cloth and trimmings, the BEST FITTING and MOST STYLISH clothes for LESS money than you can buy them elsewhere.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

Of Woolens in the city from which to make your selection and every garment is cut, trimmed, and made right on our premises.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,
52 Calhoun St. :: 52 Calhoun St.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, APRIL 9 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.
Business Office - - - - - - - No. 122.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - - No. 656.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler in south and central portions tonight; westerly winds.

NEWS NOTES.

August Brader leaves tonight for New York.

M. V. Whipple, of Elkhart, was in the city today.

J. H. Chamberlain, of Indianapolis, is in the city.

Miss Nora Gatcher, of Larwill, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. J. Yost is visiting Mrs. Hazzi Sheffield in Valparaiso.

Mrs. Willis Hattersley is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Elsner, in Chicago.

The Amythest club will not hold its regular Monday evening meeting.

H. H. Terrill, of Bourbon, is in the city, the guest of the New Aveline.

Miss Evans, of Canada, is the guest of Mrs. M. T. Hogan, of Grand street.

Miss Jean Craig, of Ossian, was in the city today on a shopping expedition.

H. H. Rouse, the Edgerton manufacturer, was in the city last night on business.

Miss Marcia Bittenger has recovered from a very severe attack of la grippe.

Miss Edna Reuss left today for a visit with her brother, Charley, in Notre Dame.

Mrs. Mary A. Nanemacher, of Pontiac, Mich., is the guest of her son, R. Nanemacher.

The Ministers' association will meet at Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10:30.

Ned Hodgeman, of Coldwater, Mich., is in the city to attend the funeral of the late James Wilding.

Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27, will give an entertainment and hop at True Blue hall on the evening of April 11.

The meeting of the Woman's Reading club has been postponed one week. It will meet with Mrs. D. N. Foster.

Miss Francis Dreier returned from Battle Creek today to spend Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Dreier, of West Berry street.

Mrs. John Lillie, who has been the guest of friends in the city for several weeks, left this morning for her home in Port Townsend, Wash.

The Royal Arcanum took in forty members last night. This is the largest class that has been initiated for some time and it was made an event of note.

Elder John H. Paton, of Almont, Michigan, and editor of "The World's Hope" will deliver a gospel discourse tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. at 137 Fairfield avenue.

C. W. Bennett, formerly steward at the Randall, has gone to Little Rock, Ark., to accept a position in the Capitol hotel, of which Mr. Irwin, formerly of the Randall, is landlord.

Entertainment at the Grace Reformed church on next Monday evening by the Bee Colony. The program will consist of singing and recitations by the scholars of the Sabbath school. Every person invited. No admission charged.

The water works committee, composed of Councilmen Tigar, Waltemath and Glenn, are holding a meeting this afternoon in the water works office to look over and consider the contract for the building of the pumping station on the Pape land.

Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. G. Cameron, the Ladies' auxiliary to the B. of R. T. were royally entertained at a 4 o'clock coffee. A dainty repast, which was served by the hostess, was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Miss Lola Foster entertained the company with several choice readings.

The Bruederliche Unterstuetzungs Verein will celebrate its tenth anniversary next Wednesday evening by giving an entertainment at the Standard hall. An elaborate program is being prepared. The verein has a membership of 400 which is composed of members of the German Lutheran churches of this city.

Eggs for Easter 8c Doz.
Fresh Roll Butter, 21c lb.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 6½c.
Sugar Cured Hams, 9c.
No. 1 Smoked Bacon, 7c.
South Whitley Flour, $4.65 Bbl.
All best City Flour, $4.75 Bbl.
Michigan Hebron Potatoes, 70c.
Yellow Denver Onions, 20c peck.
Choice Louisiana Rice, 4c lb.
New Alaska Red Salmon, 10c can.
FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk, 20f

Don't miss the entertainment of the St. Paul Walther league Easter Monday evening, corner Barr and Madison.

Green and Roasted Coffees.
Best Golden Rio, green, 10c lb.
Choice Rio Coffee, green, 8c lb.
Our best loose Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.

We make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home. In this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose, not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers, and get a much better article.
FRUIT HOUSE.

Garth Ernst, of Bluffton, is visiting Frank Conover.

Morris Eckhart, of Auburn, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. W. E. Simmons, of Bluffton, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Leist are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Easlen.

Mrs. T. B. Hedekin and daughter, Julia, have gone to Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. J. W. McCracken was visiting friends in Columbia City yesterday.

Mrs. C. E. Easlen and children are the guests of relatives in Elyda, Ohio.

Mrs. George C. Stemen and children will spend Easter in Churubusco.

Miss Jessie Beltzo entertained the West End Golf club at her home last evening.

Miss Edith Zollars and Miss Minnie Smith have returned from a visit in Chicago.

The Aide Toie Cooking club will meet this evening with the Misses Grace and Laura Walters.

First Church of Christ scientist services at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, at Kimball hall, 109 Calhoun street.

Mrs. J. Culley and Miss Hannah Harless, of Wilshire, Ohio, are the guests of Mrs. W. H. Scheiemeyer.

Miss Allen Zollinger, who has been the guest of Miss Florence Barrett for the past week, has returned to her home in Detroit.

Huntington Herald: "Mrs. Scheppard and daughter, of Fort Wayne, are guests of the G. V. Griffith and R. C. Snyder families.

The seventh annual banquet of Father O'Leary council, Catholic Benevolent legion, will be given at Standard hall next Monday evening.

Miss Grace Bass accompanied her cousin, Mr. Black, to Los Angeles, Cal., last evening, where Miss Bass will be the guest of relatives for two months.

Mrs. C. F. Springer and daughter, of Montpelier, and Mrs. J. S. Ware, of Des Moines, Iowa, were in the city today, and ate dinner at the Randall hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Rock will entertain the members and friends of the Berry street church Epworth League Monday evening at their home, 131 Clay street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Yarnelle entertained the members of the Hayden quartet and their wives at dinner last evening as a celebration of Mr. Yarnelle's birthday anniversary.

Allen Hamilton left for Philadelphia to attend the convention of the Chi Psi fraternity, of which he is a member. Mr. Hamilton will return to Williams college after the convention closes.

The tax payer who is now trying to arrange things so that a dog of his will not fall under the eye of the assessor, who is on his rounds, finds little comfort in the fact that dogs are quoted at $125 in the Klondike region.

EASTER MONDAY.

Entertainment to be Given by St. Paul Walther League.

An entertainment will be given on the evening of Easter Monday by the St. Paul Walther league at their hall, corner of Barr and Madison streets. The program to be presented follows:

Overture "Banditenstreiche" .... Suppe
St. Paul Orchestra.
Song—"Gebet aus Freischuetz" ...... von Weber
Euphonia Quartet.
Recitation—"Am Ende des Jahrhunderts".
G. Grahl.
Soprano solo—"Das Zauberlied" ....
Erick Meyer Helmund
Miss Clara Paul.
Violin solo—"Fynder Heimathsklaenge" ....
L. Stengel.
(a) The Great Captain March .... Scouton
(b) The Kicker Galop .... Laurendeau
St. Paul Orchestra.
Recitation .... Selected
I. T. Lukens.
Soprano solo .... Selected
Miss Clara Paul.
Song .... Selected
Euphonia Quartet.
A Night in Paris .... Noll
St. Paul Orchestra.

DON'T FORGET

That the nobby young men's hats are sold by
REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

EASTER BEEF.

Juicy Rib Roasts, Tender Steaks, Extra Fine Spring Lamb and Veal. Pork Chops, Braunschweiger Liverwurst and all kinds Sausage, Cooked and Pressed Ham, Boiled and Sliced Ham, Fancy Mild Cured Breakfast Bacon, California Hams, New York Shoulders, Leaf and Kettle Rendered Lard, at
THE GREATEST GROCERY.
HERMAN STROBEL, Butcher.

Now Easter gloves at Reuben S. Patterson's.

THE MESSAGE

Is that we are the only exclusive Carpet Cleaning company in the city, and that we are better prepared to clean your carpets than ever, as we have increased the capacity of our new suction process, which removes all moths and vermin from your carpets. Carpets cleaned, washed, remade and laid. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed.
THE ZIMMER CARPET CLEANING CO.
'Phone 496.

Fort Wayne people will have an opportunity to hear the Hon. S. B. McManus on next Tuesday evening, April 12, when he will render choice selections from his best poems, including two which have not been published. Mr. McManus is the Riely of northern Indiana and his many Fort Wayne admirers will give him a hearty reception. The entertainment will be in Sons of Columbus hall. Tickets, 25 cents. Can be procured of A. C. Aurentz or at the door.

STRAWBERRIES.

Florida Strawberries, 15c quart.
Florida Tomatoes, 10c lb.
Home Grown Lettuce, 12½c lb.
Home Grown Spinach, 20c peck.
Radishes and Onions, 2c bunch.
Also Fresh Bunch Beets, Carrots, Water Cress, Leek, Parsley, Oyster Plant and Rhubarb at
THE GREATEST GROCERY.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Potter have returned from Philadelphia.

Mrs. Katherine Bahr has arrived home from a year's visit in Ashkum, Ill.

Miss Frankie O'Connell is visiting a few days with friends in Decatur.

Erne Baker visited the family of Leopold Levy in Huntington this week.

Miss Grace Brown and Miss Laura Eggeman will spend Easter at Notre Dame.

Miss Eva Hines, of Van Wert, Ohio, is the guest of Miss Bessie Cherry.

Mrs. Myron Downing has returned home from a visit to her parents at Millersburg, Ind.

Miss Rasella Meegan left today for a visit in St. Mary's, Notre Dame and South Bend.

Mrs. Emma S. Bailey, of Goshen, is visiting Mrs. Myron Downing, of 45 West DeWald street.

Mrs. Sylvester Zels, of Cleveland, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vordermark, of Maumee avenue.

Miss Esther McGleahay, of Andrews, arrived in the city today to be the guest of the Misses McDonell.

Miss Jennie Patterson has returned to her home in Altoona, after a pleasant visit of two months with her uncle, George Van Andra, of Jesse street.

The sacred cantata, "Under the Palms," will be rendered in Plymouth church, Sunday evening, under the direction of Prof. W. M. Miles. There are solos, duets, quartets, and a large chorus of young people. Extra seats will be arranged to accommodate all who come.

The First Spiritual Society have employed G. H. Brooks, a noted lecturer and psychometrist, for the month of April, and will occupy the rostrum tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., in the hall above the gas office. Subject for lecture, "Does the Resurrection of Jesus Prove the Immortality of the Soul?" Children's lyceum at 7:30.

STURDY BABIES.

Mothers in a Quandary When the Food Supply Fails.

It is a difficult matter for a mother to determine just what to do when a young babe is deprived of the natural mother's milk.

If there was any one manufactured baby food that all babies would thrive upon, the course would be plain, but what agrees with one does not with another. Mrs. H. A. Fralick, wife of a prominent citizen of Grand Rapids, Mich., tried the various foods on her baby boy, without success and finally gave him Postum Food Coffee which seemed to exactly fit the case and he has lived almost exclusively on Postum until now when he is a little past four years old, weighs forty-five pounds and is one of the sturdiest, strongest and healthiest youngsters one will see in a day's travel. His little sister, now two years old, has had a similar experience and has been reared entirely upon Postum.

Postum is the original Cereal Coffee being made by food experts who treat grains in a scientific manner to give a highly nutritious food in a liquid form and with a crisp delightful coffee flavor.

Many people cook Postum so short a time that it tastes flat and insipid. It must have at least 15 minutes of sharp boiling after it has commenced to boil (not only after it has been put upon the stove) to bring out the food value and the toothsome flavor.

It will be found a powerful health restorer to those who are injured by common coffee drinking, and that class number thousands, who suffer day by day and do not know that Coffee (a heavy drug) is causing the mischief.

MISS LOWRY

Going Out of Business.

Having determined to go out of business, Miss Lowry announces that she will sell at public auction her entire stock of china, crockery, and glassware, consisting of every variety of table ware, chamber sets, lamps, jardinieres, cut glass, ornaments and fancy goods; also tables counters and fixtures. Her store room is rented to other parties and must be vacated within thirty days. Sale will commence Wednesday, April 13; three sales a day, morning, afternoon and evening, at 22 West Berry street.

Buy your Easter tie this evening at Reuben S. Pattersons.

Don't miss the entertainment, corner Barr and Madison streets, Easter Monday evening. A fine program is assured.

Carpenters.

All carpenters are hereby invited to attend the open meeting of the Carpenters' Union No. 158, at their hall, 54 East Main street, (third floor,) on Monday evening, April 11th, 1898.

FRED B. GALLMEIER,
Recording Secretary
E. E. CUMMINGS, Pres. 9t2

Miss Stella Malqueen will give a reception at her dancing parlors Easter Monday night. Pupils and friends are cordially invited.

Remember when ordering ice cream that Hartzell's is the best quality. Both 'phones. 103 East Wayne street. 9t3

Buy your Lawn Grass Seed and Lawn Fertilizer of S. Bash & Co. 28tf

Spend an enjoyable evening by attending the concert to be given by the St. Paul Walther league Easter Monday evening, April 11. Hall corner Barr and Madison streets.

Buy a new suit, buy a new overcoat and, by all means, buy them of Reuben S. Patterson, and you get your choice of ties for Easter.

Free! Free!

Ten Thousand Bottles of "Hyomei."

The New Cure for Bronchitis, Catarrh, Colds, Coughs and Asthma,

To be Given Away Absolutely Without Charge by the Druggists of This City.

The First Free Test of This New Remedy, Which Cures by Inhalation.

Not a Newspaper Distribution, Controlled by the Manufacturer, But an Honest Test Conducted by Reputable Druggists.

This is the first opportunity the public has ever had, or probably will have, of testing a remedy for Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma absolutely free. Thousands of bottles of medicines for other ailments have been given away during the past, but never before in the history of medicine has a cure for these dangerous diseases been offered to the people without price. The reason is plain. No other manufacturer has ever had confidence enough in his medicines to subject them to such a test. For the past ten years it has been acknowledged by our best medical men that this treatment of diseases of the air passages and lungs by stomach medicines, liquids, sprays, douches and atomizers was practically useless. Not only this, but extremely dangerous, as hundreds will testify who have lost their hearing and sense of taste and smell by the use of such remedies. In fact, so thoroughly convinced of this did the medical profession become, that until the new treatment was discovered but few, if any, regular physicians could be found who would attempt to treat these diseases locally.

The introduction of "Hyomei," the Australian Dry Air Cure, to the profession and public opened a new era in treatment of diseases of the head, throat and lungs.

It was soon found by the doctors that this new germicide destroyed at once the disease germs of Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma; that Coughs and Colds could not exist where it was used. Moreover, they discovered that the new method of applying "Hyomei" was the only one ever known by which all the diseased parts of the air passages could be reached. From this time on the use of "Hyomei" by the doctors and the public increased with astonishing rapidity, until today thirty-five hundred physicians and over two hundred and fifty thousand people, in this country alone, are using "Hyomei" and testify to its wonderful curative powers.

Yet, notwithstanding this great success, there are hundreds in this city who have never tested it, for the reason that they have been humbugged so often, and so often found that such advertisers invariably have something to charge for.

It is for the benefit of all the people that the R. T. Booth Co. decided to give away 10,000 bottles of "Hyomei" free from the drug stores, and by so doing prove beyond all doubt and without one penny of expense to them that three days' treatment by the Australian Dry Air Cure will give greater relief to the sufferer than three months' doctoring by any other method.

THE FREE DISTRIBUTION.

On Monday next, April 11, "Hyomei" will be distributed free to all the people from the drug stores mentioned below. Look for the name of the store nearest your home.

Gross & Pellens, 34 Calhoun St.
C. B. Woodworth & Co., 1 New Aveline Block.
Freese & Ranke, 88 Calhoun St.
A. C. Gocke, 91 Broadway.
B. R. Noll, 128 Broadway.
Chas B. Moellering, 191 Lafayette street.
Meyer Bros., 11 Calhoun street.
Dreier & Co., 10 Calhoun street.
O. G. Klinkenberg, 33 East Berry street.
H. F. Beverforden, 286 Calhoun street.
Bradley Bros., Huntington.

"HYOMEI" CURES BY INHALATION.

It is nature's own remedy carried to all parts of the head, throat and lungs by the air you breathe. It can be taken at all times and in any place. There is no danger, no risk. Your money is refunded if it fails to relieve.

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, $1.00. Extra Bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, a wonderful healer, 25c. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE R. T. BOOTH CO.,
Suite 20-21, Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill. Home Office, 23 East 20th St., New York.

HONAKER The FLORIST
Its Another—Our specialty is Violets. They are grown on the famous Fairfield avenue, city of Fort Wayne.
Another Specialty—American Beauty, but not grown here. You could not find in this city one dozen beauties. Call upon the old reliable, 25 West Berry street. D. Honaker.

Just received, a full line of nobby spring suitings, at lowest prices. Fit guaranteed. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main St. 11tf

For bulk Garden Seeds, all kinds of Flower Seeds, Tube Rose bulbs, Canna, Roots, etc., go to S. Bash & Co. 28tf

Attend the St. Paul's Walther league entertainment on Easter Monday evening, April 11

AMONG NATURE'S BEAUTIES.

A Beautiful Array of Flowers at Honaker's.

Easter, the feast of flowers, is almost here, and the lover of nature's beauties finds plenty to gratify his taste in Fort Wayne. A visit to Honaker's establishment at this time is like a trip to Florida, and the caller is entranced by the floral magnificence on every hand. Mr. Honaker is one of the best florists in the west, and the product of his green houses is the choicest in nature's realm. Mr. Honaker is located at 25 West Berry street, and his place contains a general stock of anything usually found in a florist's bower, and a great deal, besides, that is not found in most establishments of the kind. He makes a specialty of violets, which he grows himself, and American Beauty roses, imported, are among his choicest things in cut flowers. 8t2

WALL PAPER.

We invite you to call and see our new novelties in Wall Hangings for the spring. We have them all—BAGDADS, INGRAIN DENIMS, ORIENTAL TAPESTRIES, all the deep shades in REDS, BLUES, GREENS, BROWNS, to match the new colors in carpets. All shades of INGRAINS, RAW SILKS, LEATHER EFFECTS, CINDELIERS.

Such a complete assortment cannot be found anywhere else in Fort Wayne, and this means you can be suited without question.

sat-tf KEIL & KEIL,
116 Calhoun Street.

"A Close Shave" at Broadway Theater, April 12, 13, 14, given by Wayne Tent band. Tickets 15 cents, including ice cream and dance. 9t2

Beginners' class will be formed at the Hanker dancing academy Wednesday, April 13, at 8 o'clock. 7-9-12

HAVE YOU CATARRH?

If so Call on Dr. Stockdale And be Treated Free.

During the month of April Dr. Stockdale will give one week free treatment to all suffering from catarrh and kindred diseases, who call at his office No. 33 W. Washington Street. This offer is not intended to deceive or entrap any one into paying for something after calling at his office, but this is Dr. Stockdale's proposition, he will examine, consult with, treat and furnish all medicines free for one week to all, who call before May 1st. He treats

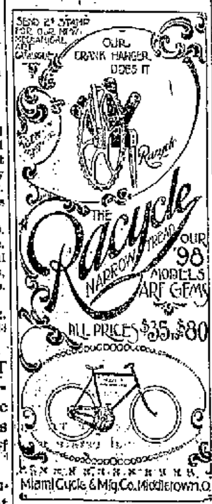
Catarrh and all Chronic Nervous and Skin Diseases.

Hours 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,
33 W. Washington St.,
Not in Office Thursdays.

Fort Wayne has the largest, handsomest and best equipped Furniture store in the state of Indiana. It does a larger and a finer business than any other Furniture store in the state. It carries a larger and a better assorted stock of goods than any other store in the state. It is justly the pride of northeastern Indiana. Follow the crowd of Furniture shoppers and you will easily find it.

The Best on Earth.



First-class Bicycle repairing done at our store. Also a check room capacity for 500 wheels.

Racycle Headquarters,
81 Clinton St., Opp. Masonic Temple.

Wm. O'Connell,
Manager.

BICYCLES!
You can buy, sell and exchange all kinds of bicycles at 176 Calhoun St., GOLDSTINE'S PLACE. Telephone or drop me a postal card.

Magnificent Aggregation of Rewards

Protected by the Copyright Laws of the United States.

$70,000.00 TO $100,000.00 IN GRAND PRIZES TO BE DISTRIBUTED!

A Business Proposition—A New Co-operative Plan—A Great Publishing House Will Distribute Thousands of Dollars—Pleasant and Profitable Partnership—For Intelligent Men, Women and Children—Fortune May Knock at Your Door—Nothing Ventured, Nothing Gained.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY

OUR OBJECT:

READ ON:

WHAT TO DO FIRST:

PRIZES FOR POEMS OR SKETCHES.

$7,500.00 IN GOLD AS GRAND TERMINAL PRIZES

HOW TO GET A PRIZE EACH MONTH:

WE PAY PRIZES BEFORE YOU WIN THEM.

ALL HAVE AN EQUAL CHANCE TO WIN.

PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED

CREAM PUBLISHING CO., BELFAST, MAINE, MAIN STREET, NO. 13

Bed Room Suits!

Our $18.50 Solid Oak Bed Room Suit, with a 24x30 French Plate Glass, is equal to any suit sold in the city at $25.00, and our $22.00 Suits—well, if you will compare it with the $30.00 Suits sold elsewhere, we will have no trouble in selling to you.

The Pape Furniture Co.,
28 and 30 E. BERRY ST.

THE BOSTON DENTISTS
Have opened an Office Permanently At 74 Calhoun Street,

Where they will do first class Dentistry without pain. GIVE A PROTECTIVE GUARANTEE FOR TEN YEARS with all work and to introduce painless method of operating will make the FOLLOWING PRICES UNTIL SATURDAY, APRIL 9th, ONLY.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain Free of Charge.

Set of Teeth	$4.00
Best Set (S. S. White)	6.00
22k Gold Crown (None Better)	4.00
Other Crowns	3.00
Gold Fillings	75c up
Silver Fillings	50c
Cement	25c
Bridge Work Our Specialty	3.50

TEETH CLEANED FREE OF CHARGE.

Have you a plate that falls in the mouth? Come to us, we make a specialty of remedying such annoying defects.

The Boston Dental Parlors will be under the personal management of Dr. Headin, acknowledged by the profession to be the easiest and quickest extractor of teeth in the United States to-day.

We are the only office in the city that have the patented appliances and ingredients which enable us to fill, extract and crown teeth without a particle of pain or bad after effects. Give us a call—we will please you and you will send your friends. If you are not satisfied we will make no charge.

Remember we make these prices for a short time only, and you get a written guarantee with all work.

Call and see our work. We tell you exactly what your work will cost you. We do exactly as we advertise.

Perfect Work Makes Our Success Continuous.

Open Daily Until 9 p. m. Sundays for Treatment of Teeth Until 2 p. m.

LADY ATTENDANT - - - - OVER MORDHURST DRUG STORE.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 74 Calhoun St.

MONEY!
MONEY!
MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC.
VIOLIN, PIANO AND VOICE.
Thorough instruction according to the latest and best methods. Orchestral reading class Saturday afternoon.
M. M. PLUMADORE,
Director.
24 East Washington St.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Easy Terms. Strictly Private
Loans made on Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Wagons, Horses, Bicycles, etc. on same day as application, the property remaining in your possession. We have a NEW EASY-PAYMENT PLAN which gives you a much longer time at a very low rate. If you are thinking of borrowing, call and we will explain same to you.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

"HUMMER" BAKING POWDER.

"Hummer forever!" Cries the cook, sending light, white, delicious looking biscuit and cake to the table. "Hummer forever!" Repeats the mother glancing around at the happy, smiling faces of those partaking of the healthy food. "Hummer" for health, purity and strength. Sold by all leading grocers.

The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne.

I PAY THE BEST PRICE......
For cast off Clothes. Please notify me by postal card and I will call. S. Fieldbleat, 76 Barr St.

J. Y. SHOAFF & COMPANY,
—57 E. Berry.—
Furniture, Carpets and House Furnishings......
Weekly or Monthly Payments.

THE
"SEIDEL" SPECIAL
GUARANTEED
$3.00 DERBY HAT.
Spring Styles Now Ready.
60 CALHOUN STREET.

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FROM REVEILLE TO TAPS

Captain Huston, U. S. A., Tells of Life at an Army Post.

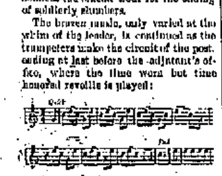
HOW THE TRADE OF WAR IS TAUGHT

Between Learning and Teaching Both Privates and Officers Are Kept Fairly Busy—Drills Take Up the Forenoon and Study Comes After Dinner.

HERE are lots of people who imagine that a soldier's life in time of peace is a very leisurely one. This is not entirely true. The soldier is not a uniformed loafer. He is learning a trade—the trade of war. Moving great masses of men about with prompt precision is a business that requires education on the part of the men as well as the officers. Both have to work to get this education, and the army post is the shop in which it is practiced.

If you think the soldier idles away his time, just watch him put in one day. It begins with the blare of the guard bugle, interrupting the matutinal music of the birds. This calls the drowsy trumpeters from their beds to gather on a corner of the parade ground, there to begin their march, to the time of their trumpets' brazen throated chorus. As they march the boom of the morning gun announces the official hour for the ending of soldierly slumbers.

The brazen music, only varied at the whim of the leader, is continued as the trumpeters make the circuit of the post, ending at last before the adjutant's office, where the time worn but time honored reveille is played:



To this inspiriting melody the men have set characteristic words:

We can't get 'em up, we can't get 'em up,
we can't get 'em up in the morning.
We can't get 'em up, we can't get 'em up,
we can't get 'em up at all.
The corporal's worse than the private,
The sergeant's worse than the corporal,
The lieutenant's worse than the sergeant,
But the captain's worse than all.

Like bees from a hive the men swarm from the barracks. With coats buttoned to the chin they hasten to take their places in ranks before the bugles sound "Assembly." When the first sergeant calls "Attention," every man must be in his position, properly clad and ready to answer "Here" when his name is called.

When the rapid roll call is over, the first sergeant reports, "A company present or accounted for," and this report is transmitted by the company's officer to the adjutant. The opening ceremony of the day is done. The adjutant's return to his quarters is in silence, the officers having hastily retired to bed, but the privates are up for all day. They swarm into the lavatories before answering the next and more popular bugle call, "Breakfast," which they again "fall in" as before and are marched to the mess hall for the first meal.

Breakfast over, the hive begins to hum. Every man has his work.

First, there is the "policing" of the barracks, floors are swept and mopped, shelves dusted, beds made up, lamps cleaned and filled and everything put in soldierly shape for the captain, who soon comes to make his diurnal inspection. All men help in this work excepting those detailed for guard duty, who spend their time in brushing up arms, belts and clothing, and those detailed for "fatigue," who after making their own beds and dusting their extra shoes, put on their canvas clothing and prepare for the work of cleaning and repairing the parades and roads, and such outside work as is necessary to keep the post in order as required by the commanding officer.

At this time also comes "sick call," when a noncommissioned officer conducts all the sick to the hospital. There the surgeon, after examination, determines and records what duty, if any, can be performed by the ailing ones during the ensuing 24 hours. The surgeon's report is made to the captain of the man's company; the captain's report is compiled and sent to the adjutant, where all are consolidated for the commandant, who then knows the exact condition of the command for the day.

The next bugle call announces guard mounting. This is the first formal function of the day and begins the most important duty of the trained soldier. The strength of the guard is determined by the commanding officer, each company's first sergeant being notified by the adjutant as to the number of men to be furnished by his company.

This means a good deal of preparation by the men, for woe be unto them if they appear in torn or soiled clothing or with dust soiled or rust specked rifles.

The men are first minutely inspected by the first sergeants. Afterward, when formed on the parade, there is a second inspection by the adjutant, who then presents the guard to the officer of the day. This ceremony complete, the sergeant of the guard assumes charge, the new guard takes the place of the old, and the remounting is accomplished.

Guard duty varies greatly with the composition of the garrison and the location of the post. Our western "forts" are, more properly speaking, cantonments and are usually disappointing to visitors. There is no semblance of fortification. On the contrary, they resemble well regulated villages, rather than the well kept fortifications of the seaboard posts.

In the coast stations the sentinels pace their beats in solemn silence, interrupted only by the approach of officers or others entitled to recognition, which is given in the most formal manner. But at our western posts, with the exception of sentinel No. 1, in front of the guardhouse, guard duties are practically the same as those of police officers in any community.

During the day most of the men of the guard remain in the guardhouse. At night sentinels are posted around the different storehouses and stables, more as watchers for fire or thieves than as military guards and are withdrawn when the morning gun is fired.

Fatigue duty is that of cleaning the roads, parades, etc., and keeping all in neat condition. The scavenger work of the post devolves upon the prisoners. At a mixed post, cavalry soldiers take no part in fatigue duty, as their work in stables occupies them instead.

The drills which occupy the available men are continual from immediately after breakfast until noon. Thus the soldier has practically the entire afternoon for his own improvement or recreation, and it is a source of satisfaction to the officers to know that much more time is devoted to study than to simple amusement.

The drill is the school of the soldier, and it is worthy of attention on the part of the militia that this work is not limited to the drillbook, but covers a much wider range—calisthenics, first aid to the injured, litter drill, signaling, estimating distances, target practice, noncommissioned officers' patrols, commissioned officers' patrols, reconnoissance, practical problems in minor tactics, practical problems with opposing forces, hasty intrenchments, practice marches, marches of concentration, etc.

At the end of each month there is always a review of the entire command, followed by muster for pay and inspection.

The work of the day is always concluded at "retreat," which comes at sunset, when the companies are assembled on their separate parade grounds, roll is called, reports made, and all stand at "parade rest" while the band plays "The Star Spangled Banner" and the flag is lowered.

From this time until "taps," at 11 o'clock, the men are at their leisure. Then comes "check roll call" for the discovery of absentees, and the day is done.

The daily duties of the officers naturally differ from those of the enlisted men. The drills, guards and parades are all directed by officers, but it must not be thought that there is idleness in the intervals. The establishment of post-graduate schools at Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Monroe gave an impetus to study, resulting in the post lyceums, which practically mean an officers' school at every post.

But a few years ago the army was much broken up and widely distributed. Now, however, the Indian question is

FATIGUE DUTY.

settled; civilization, following the army, has colonized the great plains; the troops are being gradually concentrated in the larger posts near centers of population, and the work of preparing trained and scientific soldiers and officers is in full blast.

Should our next war be with any of the great military powers of Europe, we will, with a small nucleus of trained troops, have such a body of officers for the organization of a great volunteer army as will compare favorably with the most advanced staff corps of France or Germany.

To this work every moment of time is devoted at all our posts. The rigid examinations preceding promotion demand most assiduous attention and constant study, covering every subject which pertains to modern theory and practice of warfare. This preparation is encouraged by the general government by every means in its power.

The numerous appeals and recommendations which have been made to congress within the last 20 years are the result of careful consideration by officers who have only the good of the country at heart and whose only wish is that they may be ready to repel any attack upon our national integrity.

JOSEPH F. HUSTON,
Captain Twentieth Infantry, U. S. A.

The Largest Waves.

The largest waves are seen off Cape Horn, rising to 46 feet in height and 756 feet long from crest to crest. Waves in the north Atlantic have been observed to rise 43 feet in height. In the German ocean their height does not exceed 13½ feet, and in the Mediterranean 14½ feet.

The Discoverer of Gun Cotton.

Gun cotton was discovered in 1845 by Christian Frederick Schonbein, a German chemist. He also discovered collodion the same year.

The Storks of Larissa.

To me the most peculiar thing about Larissa was the life in the air above us. To see one, two, even four, storks on almost every one of the heavy roofs of bent red tiles remained a novelty to the end of my stay. No one ever disturbed the great birds. They built their large, flat, basketlike nests on the most exposed gables and used to stand on the most prominent points as a sort of architectural finish to the blue and white houses. The rattle of their bills, as of dry and hollow bones, sounded all night long.—Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine.

Not According to Hoyle.

"I held the 13 trumps in a game of whist we played one time at Rocky Gulch," said the retired miner.

"You took every trick, of course?"

"Just got out with my life. My partner led an ace, I trumped it, and he had emptied his gun miscellaneously before I could explain."—Detroit Free Press.

THE YANKEE GUNNER

WITH SMOOTHBORE CANNON HE WAS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Uncle Sam Has Spared No Money In Educating Him to Shoot Ten Ton Rifles, and We Still Think He Is Quite a Sharpshooter.

On several historic occasions the American gunner has demonstrated that he was the best in the business. I refer to the men who handle big guns on warships. Is he the best today? Frank-

TARGET PRACTICE AT SEA.

ly, I don't know. We—that is, you and I and all other good Americans, believe he is. But it has been many years since the Yankee has engaged in a cannon duel with the gunners of other nations.

We have been burning powder, though. Last year Uncle Sam spent $900,000 for ammunition that was used in target practice. Was it spent in vain? Well, according to the reports filed at the navy department, it was not.

When a warship goes out to give her bluejackets a chance to practice with the big guns, a triangular target, made of canvas and mounted on a barrel float, is dropped overboard. The triangle is generally about 5 feet high and 6 feet across the base. In comparison with the size of a warship it is a mere speck on the ocean.

The common method of engaging in target practice is to steam in a circular track about the target, varying the length of the radius from 3,000 to 1,500 yards. This work is alternated by direct ahead and astern fire. The ship rushes at the target from a point, say 6,000 yards off. As she approaches to within 4,000 yards' range the bow guns throw in a few shots for range, and at 3,000 yards distance the target work commences.

It counts for something to be able to plant a shot from a big six inch or eight inch gun at a target that bobs up or sinks almost from view every second.

By means of electrical equipment the gunner trains his ten ton rifle almost as readily as a boy aims his shotgun from a fence rest.

The real skill of the naval gunner lies in knowing the right moment to fire as the ship rolls on the ocean's surface, the speed of the vessel and the force of the wind as it blows across the line of fire. Such knowledge only results from actual experience. Not all depends on the gunner either. The officers must do their part well, for the correct reading of the range finders and the prompt handling of the ship have much to do with the result.

It is a mistaken idea on the part of many lay readers that actions between ships, owing to the long range guns now in service, are consequently fought at long range. A rule of thumb familiar to ordnance men is a mile range for every inch of caliber. That would be equivalent to a 13 mile range for a 13 inch gun and 8 miles for an 8 inch gun. As a matter of fact that rule underestimates, if anything, the range possibilities of the new ordnance.

But guns are not being fought at 13 miles or 8 mile ranges. Guns of heavy caliber mounted in turrets have generally a limited angle of elevation, and the strain on the decks of a ship is too great to make long range work altogether advisable. The Japanese at the Yalu fight used 4,500 yard ranges, but they lessened this range as the action progressed.

In an actual naval engagement firing might be begun when the ships were six or seven miles apart, but unless one

IN THE TURRET—FIRING A SIX INCH GUN.

fleet turned tail and ran away the range would soon be reduced to from 5,000 to 2,000 yards or even less. At that distance we have hundreds of gunners in the American navy who have shown their ability to send shot after shot into a target only 5 feet high and 6 feet long at the water line. The average warship, even when head on, presents a target from 15 to 30 feet high and 30 or 26 feet broad. Need we worry?

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

A Trade Trick.

Sir Peter Lely, a famous painter in the reign of Charles I, agreed for the price of a full length picture which he was to draw for a rich alderman of London, who was not indebted to nature either for shape or face. When the picture was finished, the alderman endeavored to beat down the price, alleging that if he did not purchase it, it would lay on the painter's hands.

"That's your mistake," replied Sir Peter, "for I can sell it for double the price I demand."

"How can that be?" said the alderman, "for it is like nobody but myself."

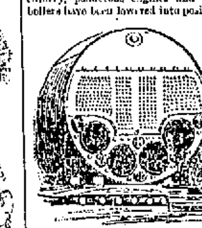
"True," replied Sir Peter, "but I will draw a tail to it, and then it will be a capital monkey."

Mr. Alderman, to prevent his being exposed, paid down the money agreed on and demanded, and carried off the picture.—Nuggets.

THE LIFE OF THE WARSHIP.

A Ship Made Heart That Beats With Tremendous Energy.

Although the big new battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge are now afloat it will be months before they will be anything more than inert, motionless hulks. Not until great masses of machinery, ponderous engines and huge boilers have been lowered into position,



ONE OF THE KENTUCKY'S BIG BOILERS.

connected here and there by thousands of shafts and pipes and tubes, bolted and braced and fastened into place; not until an army of grimy machinists have hammered for many weeks down in the depths of the hulls, will there be life in the warships.

Ten thousand horsepower is necessary to drive the Kentucky through the water at contract speed, and this is furnished by two immense engines, triple expansion, with three cylinders each, 33½ inch, 51 inch and 78 inch by 48 inch stroke, as accurately made as a watch, for they have to turn 120 times a minute under a steam pressure of 180 pounds. It is a tremendous mass to be flying around at the rate of twice every second, and the slightest imperfection in a vital point would perhaps mean loss of ship and crew.

Suppose a Kentucky roadster would drive 18 miles an hour, pulling a man and sulky for 24 hours each day, then if he were to put the Kentucky on wheels over a good turnpike it would take a string of thoroughbreds 12 miles long and 24 abreast to do the same work, or 126,000 trotters.

She has five boilers, each 15 feet 3 inches in diameter, made of 1 7-16 inch thick steel, nearly armor plate, and the total bursting pressure in each boiler at 180 pounds per square inch would be 3,500,000 pounds. Imagine this pent up energy in the hold of a vessel, safely stowed away, it is true, but ready at any moment to take advantage of the slightest weakness in any part to blow the vessel out of existence!

It is no wonder that the United States government insists upon the best work that human skill can encompass before accepting them.

A DRYDOCK EXPERT.

Civil Engineer Endicott Is the Right Man In the Right Place.

Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott, the new chief of the navy department's bureau of yards and docks, is in charge of one of the most important branches of naval work. The place to which he has been appointed has always been considered one of the most influential in the navy, and yards and docks has been the only bureau which has never before had a chief with lower rank than captain. Mr. Endicott's predecessors were almost invariably the highest ranking officers on duty in Washington, many of them reaching the grade of rear admiral while holding the place.

Mr. Endicott was born in southern New Jersey in 1844. He entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, at Troy, N. Y. and was graduated in the four years' course, taking the degree of civil engineer in 1868. He practiced his

MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT.

profession in the Wyoming valley of Pennsylvania as a mining and topographical engineer, and later was engaged in railroad bridge work in Connecticut and Ohio. In 1873 he became an assistant engineer on the first improvement at League Island navy yard, and in the same year was transferred to the old Philadelphia navy yard, to the charge of the department of yards and docks, where he received his commission as a full civil engineer in the United States navy after having performed the duties of that office for about 1½ years. Later he served at the New London naval station, at the Portsmouth navy yard, at the League Island navy yard, at the Norfolk navy yard and brief terms at Port Royal, New York and other stations.

His first experience with drydocks began with the old type of wooden floating sectional docks in 1872, but since then he has learned to know all varieties. He has been a devoted student of everything relating to this field, and was the government engineer in charge of the construction of the drydock at Norfolk, completed in 1889.

Cabbage Wild In Greece.

The cabbage still grows wild in Greece, where it originated. Radishes were native to China, but have been grown in Europe for centuries.

Merely Salt and Water.

"There's no use in your crying," said Mr. Pacer to his wife, who had asked him for money wherewith to buy a new hat. "You won't get it. There may be gold in sea water, but there isn't any in tears."—Chicago Tribune.

PICKETING THE SKY.

HOW THE MILITARY BALLOON WILL BE USED IN WAR.

With Lookouts in the Clouds the American Commander Will Have a Great Advantage Over the Enemy. The Army Aeronauts and Their Work.

The value of balloons in warfare is no longer a matter of doubt. In actual military operations the army with balloons would have a great advantage over the army without them. The United States army has balloons and men who can manage them. We haven't as many of either as we should have, but the deficiency is one which can easily and quickly be supplied.

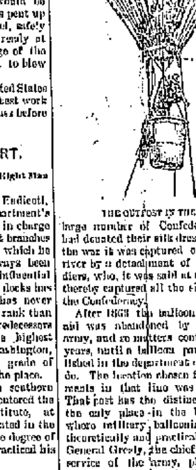
The balloons are in charge of the signal corps and this is one of the most important divisions of the army. The commander who knows where all his own forces are, where the enemy is and what the enemy is doing is the man who wins the battle. Napoleon, you know, said, "The secret of war consists in the transmission of messages."

It is this work which the signal corps does, and does best when it has an outpost in the sky to make the messages worth transmitting. By actual practice at one of our army posts it has been shown to be entirely feasible to send men in a captive balloon up under the clouds for the purpose of watching the movements of an enemy.

General Greely, chief signal officer of the army, believes in the balloon, and he recently asked Secretary of War Alger for an appropriation to add a lot of them to the equipment of his corps. He thinks they could be used over the coast with great effect, giving notice of the approach of a hostile fleet long before a warning could be given by swift dispatch boats sent out to reconnoiter at sea.

Military ballooning was first put to a practical test in 1861, when General Fitz John Porter and other officers made frequent ascensions in actual warfare. In these cases, as at the present time, the balloon used was a captive balloon, being held to its moorings on the ground by means of a long rope.

The Confederates had one balloon, it being in the possession of General Longstreet. In order to manufacture it a



THE OUTPOST IN THE SKY.

large number of Confederate women had donated their silk dresses. Early in the war it was captured on the James river by a detachment of northern soldiers, who, it was said at the time, had thereby captured all the silk dresses in the Confederacy.

After 1863 the balloon as a military aid was abandoned by the northern army, and so matters continued for 30 years, until a balloon park was established in the department of the Colorado. The location chosen for the experiments in that line was Fort Logan. That post has the distinction of being the only place in the United States where military ballooning is studied theoretically and practically. Brigadier General Greely, the chief of the signal service of the army, placed Captain Glassford in charge of military ballooning in the whole of the army.

In 1892 General Greely sent Captain Glassford abroad to study balloon manipulations of foreign armies. To that end he spent a year in Paris, living part of the time at Meudon, five miles from Paris, where the French government has a military park.

While there he took lessons in ballooning from Lachambre, who subsequently built Andree's balloon. Captain Glassford had him build a balloon for the signal corps of the United States army, which was forthwith sent home and exhibited in 1893 at the World's Columbian exposition.

The basket, which is of wicker work, is 8 feet long, 2½ feet wide and 3 feet deep. It is hung some distance below the balloon in order that the escaping gas may not fog the photographic plates used by the observer. The capacity of the balloon is 18,000 feet and it can carry two men and an equipment. Connected with the balloon is a field telegraph, whereby an observer may rapidly transmit his messages.

The balloon equipment at Fort Logan consists of a balloon, a balloon wagon with cable drum and cables and accessories for holding the balloon captive; four tube wagons and accessories, one service wagon, a gas generating apparatus, a compressor for impounding gas in tubes, and 180 steel tubes in which gas is compressed to one-one-hundredth or one-one-hundred and twentieth of its volume.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

Going Up and Down Steps.

"I wish," says a physician, "that people generally understood how important it is to their physical welfare that they should go up and down steps as little as practicable and that they should do it properly when at all. By properly I mean slowly, never faster than a walk, and planting the heel firmly on each step."

A Miracle, Indeed.

"I should not be surprised," said the old farmer, "ef one er these stage fellers should come along an raise the dead!"

"You wouldn't?"

"No. Why, the feller at the theater last night hypnotized Mary Jane, an for three solid hours she didn't speak a word. Jest think of it—never said a single word for three solid hours, on a dead stretch!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Raising a Technicality.

"No," she declared severely, "the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine!"

"I beg to assure you," said Colonel Stilwell, without hesitation, "that I shall never think of partaking of a mint julep without a straw."—Washington Star.

THE FIGHTING LINER

HOW AN OCEAN GREYHOUND IS CHANGED INTO A MAN-OF-WAR.

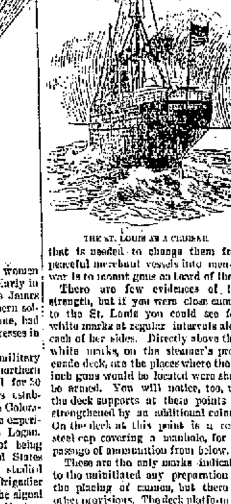
Some of Them Were Built With Just Such an Emergency In View—Little Needed to Make the Transformation but Guns and Men.

"The liner she's a lady," says Kipling, but in time of war she sheds her fluttering awnings, as a lady might her ribbons and parasol, and becomes an amazon fully able to take care of herself anywhere on the ocean highways. As a passenger boat she is particularly inoffensive, but only a short time is needed to transform her into an armed but unprotected cruiser, ready to fight or run and do both as well as most warships.

Such ships as the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris turned into swift cruisers would be no inconsiderable force to add to the sea power of the nation. All four of these ships were built with a view to their being used in case of war cruises. The New York and Paris were built under the supervision of the British admiralty, and, until the vessels got an American registry and changed their flags, they were borne on the rolls of England's navy as "auxiliary cruisers." The St. Paul and St. Louis, when they were built at Cramps' yards in Philadelphia, were constructed with special view to being able to carry guns in case of war.

The plans for the ships were approved by the United States government, and the ships were so provided with extra strength of construction that in case they were changed into men-of-war there would be no danger of their being injured by the extra weight of their batteries or by the recoil of the guns they would carry.

In fact, the four ships named are really built for armed cruisers, and all



THE ST. LOUIS AS A CRUISER.

that is needed to change them from peaceful merchant vessels into men-of-war is to mount guns on board of them.

There are few evidences of this strength, but if you were close enough to the St. Louis you could see four white marks at regular intervals along each of her sides. Directly above these white marks, on the steamer's promenade deck, are the places where the six inch guns would be located were she to be armed. You will notice, too, that the deck supports at these points are strengthened by an additional column. On the deck at this point is a round steel cap covering a manhole, for the passage of ammunition from below.

These are the only marks indicating to the uninitiated any preparation for the placing of cannon, but there are other provisions. The deck platform and supports are strengthened at this point by additional girders and crossbeams, so as to sustain the weight of guns and carriages. There are also arrangements for the mounting of the smaller machine guns.

Practically the only thing necessary to equip these vessels for use in war would be to run the gun carriages on board and mount the guns on them. There would probably be some alterations in their internal arrangements to provide quarters for seamen and marines, but those could be made within a very few days.

The St. Louis, for instance, when she passes into the navy, armed with her eight 6 inch guns, four machine guns and four 6 pounders, will be a formidable adversary to oppose. A regularly constructed navy cruiser would have to be quick with gun and speed, else the St. Louis would overcome her, and the same is true of many others of these auxiliary cruisers.

The 6 inch guns fire 100 pound projectiles at the rate of 2½ rounds a minute, and the 6 pounders fire 6 pound shot at the rate of 11 rounds a minute. It can be readily computed what a great weight of metal this auxiliary cruiser can discharge against an adversary. The Paris and the New York can be armed with 14 of these 6 inch guns, together with a large number of the smaller calibers.

A list has been prepared showing 30 merchant steamers belonging to the American, Pacific Mail, Columbia, Red D and New York and Cuba Mail Steamship companies, all held under agreement by their owners with the government to be transferred to the navy department when called upon to serve as cruisers.

This number is by no means enough to answer every demand. At least 100 of such steamers could be utilized, many of them for cruisers, some for transports, some for provision and coal ships, some for machinery or repair vessels and a few for floating hospitals. But with the other steamers which could be pressed into service and the many private yachts which would be surrendered Uncle Sam you have a really good sized navy afloat in a short time.

HOWARD SPENCE SINCLAIR.

Declared a Draw.

Brown—I made an awful fool of myself this morning.

Mrs. Brown—I don't see any occasion for making a fuss over it. It isn't the first time.

Brown—It is the first time since I married.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HE OWNS A REPUBLIC

HOW JOHN JACOB ASTOR AND HIS SYNDICATE CONTROL HONDURAS

The Multimillionaire Inspects His New Domains and Returns to Get Live Americans to Go Down There and Develop the Riches of the Land.

Just as a flier John Jacob Astor has bought a controlling interest in Honduras. Although this little Central American republic has a government of its own, he is as much its dictator in fact as if he were so in name. The syndicate of which he is at the head not only owns 800,000 acres of land there, besides controlling the railroad, but controls the business of the Honduras custom house.

Recently Mr. Astor paid a visit to his new possessions, running down in his yacht Nourmahal. First he looked at the railroad. This road, while now only 17 miles in length, cannot be running night and day do all the business offered to it. In the banana business alone it keeps three steamships engaged, running to New Orleans and two weekly to other ports.

Mr. Astor went up to the terminus at Potrerillos the first day and came back on the bicycle inspection car. He talked with Chief Engineer Lackie that night, and the result was that the present line will be rebuilt to standard gauge and the plans for the narrow gauge extension to Amapala on the Pacific coast changed to correspond.

Next he spent a whole day in investigating the customs service. His syndicate controls the whole export and import business of Honduras by guaranteeing to the government £400,000 a year. The syndicate has agents in every custom house, spies along the border lines and revenue cutters along the coast.

Since November, when they took control, the wholesale smuggling that had gone on for years has been stopped, and the duties received jumped up in the first month more than 214,000. Just how much greater this increased revenue will be when the colonization scheme of the syndicate gets under way can only be imagined.

On the third day Mr. Astor and his party attended the official opening of the syndicate's bank, which is started with a capital of $500,000. The bank will have charge of the customs receipts and will pay off from them, under a new bond issue, the debt saddled upon Honduras by a lot of foreign sharpers 30 years ago. It is

JOHN JACOB ASTOR ON MULEBACK.

this great debt, $25,000,000, that has kept Honduras undeveloped and so far behind her sister republics.

Outside of these special matters the bank will do a general business. That its stockholders are to be counted among the fortunate ones of the earth may be seen when the fact is known that the statements of Guatemala's six banks for the last half of 1896 show on $10,000,000 capital net earnings of $1,450,470.60, making an annual dividend of about 33 per cent.

Guatemala is next door to Honduras and is in nowise ahead of it in natural advantages. All that Honduras wanted was some capital and the energy necessary to lift its debt burden. That once done, and it will be what the great naturalist and traveler, Humboldt, prophesied, "the richest country of its size in the world."

Again, Honduras is very rich in precious stones and metals, and the 500,000 acre possession runs through the mining districts. When all these things are considered and added together, it may be easily seen that Mr. Astor bids fair to be the first American billionaire.

The people of Honduras are delighted with the chances opened up to them by the coming of the American syndicate, and from all along the north coast they gathered to greet the Nourmahal. They were astounded at her size and elegance when she steamed in, and when Mr. Astor good naturedly announced that visitors were welcome they swarmed aboard.

Honduras is just about the size of New York state, and every square foot of the country is marvelously fertile. New York state is not overcrowded with 6,000,000 inhabitants. Honduras has only 330,000 population. Two hundred colonists have gone to Honduras since the syndicate began operations last November, and every steamship from New Orleans now is taking from 25 to 60 settlers. Most of them are fruit growers from Florida. There are a lot of farmers from Illinois and ranchers from Texas, and a group of 26 Cubans have started a tobacco planting colony. The members of the syndicate are now considering further colonization schemes.

"It may as well be understood right here," said one member recently, "that the syndicate is not a charity organization. We will not take settlers down free or give them land or lend them the money with which to start. We want successful farmers and mechanics and tradesmen. We want persons who know their business, and we are quite willing to talk business with all such."

So, you see, Mr. Astor and his fellow capitalists want only such men as may be useful. Many Americans have already made homes in Honduras. They are raising coffee and bananas there. Both are good crops, especially the former. Near Santa Cruz are 60 new coffee plantations, all owned by young Americans. Each plantation has from 10,000 to 60,000 trees, and their owners will after the fourth year have incomes ranging from $2,500 to $15,000 a year.

The War Is On.

"Spain has been whipped outen her boots about every night for the last two weeks," reports the unconscious humorist from Pinestump Junction.

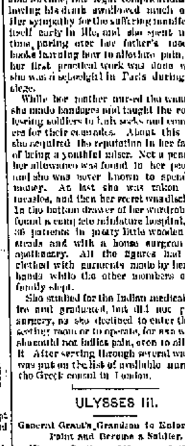
"You oughter see them boys down to the Corners. Hank Tinworthy organized what he calls the Maine Avengers, and when they're not drillin they're meetin mostly at Billy Smith's place. A young feller what says he uster teach school has made a charcoal map of Havanner on the ceilin, and there them chumps sets with their eyes rolled up like a dyin calf, a-studyin the situation. They've bombarded the town from five different p'ints on five different nights, an every pop they've knocked it all ter pieces. Hank's writ the government at Madrid fer to hedge the best it kin and says he's just as liable to go over there and blow a few castles into the air as not. While Chubby Hayloft wer' walkin round studyin that there map the other night he fell over a houn' dog belongin ter Ras Jones and broke a arm. He is the first one of the Avengers that has been wounded, and the boys is goin to git him a pension."—Detroit Free Press.

NOBLE SISTER MARY.

She Cared For Injured Maine Sailors In the Havana Hospital.

While the injured sailors of the Maine's crew were recovering in Havana they were most tenderly cared for by Sister Mary Wilberforce, a trained nurse attached to St. Ambrosia hospital. She is an English woman, but went to Havana because she heard in London that there were 10,000 ill and wounded men in the capital of Cuba.

Sister Mary Wilberforce was fitted almost by birth for the lifework upon which she has entered. She is the only child of a successful English physician, but she has been an orphan for many years. Her fa-



SISTER MARY WILBERFORCE.

ther was supposed to have left a comfortable fortune, but legal complications following his death swallowed much of it. Her sympathy for the suffering manifested itself early in life, and she spent much time poring over her father's medical books learning how to alleviate pain, and her first practical work was done while she was a schoolgirl in Paris during the siege.

While her mother nursed the wounded she made bandages and taught the convalescing soldiers to knit socks and comforters for their comrades. About this time she acquired the reputation in her family of being a youthful miser. Not a penny of her allowance was found in her pockets, and she was never known to spend any money. At last she was taken with measles, and then her secret was disclosed. In the bottom drawer of her wardrobe was found a complete miniature hospital, with 36 patients in pretty little wooden bedsteads and with a house surgeon and apothecary. All the figures had been clothed with garments made by her own hands while the other members of her family slept.

She studied for the Indian medical service and graduated, but did not pass in surgery, as she declined to enter the dissecting room or to operate, for she would not, she could not inflict pain, even to alleviate it. After serving through several wars she was put on the list of available nurses of the Greek consul in London.

ULYSSES III.

General Grant's Grandson to Enter West Point and Become a Soldier.

Ulysses S. Grant III, son of Colonel Fred Grant, who is to enter West Point, is a manly young fellow who will be 17 years old on next Fourth of July. Just at present he is a student at a private school in New York city. He is tall and sturdy and looks as if he had the making of a good soldier in him. He is proficient in his studies and expects to be able to pass the rigid examinations which applicants to enter the national military academy must undergo.

The interesting feature about his appointment is that the request which was recently presented to President McKinley was written by General Grant himself and endorsed by General W. T. Sherman. When Ulysses III was in his fourth year and his famous grandfather was nearing the summer of 1885, which was to prove fatal to him, the latter, who wanted his small namesake to have a soldier's training, bethought himself of writing a note to the man who should fill the president's chair when the youngster was of an age to go to West Point and asking him to favor the boy's appointment. So he dictated the letter referred to in a few brief lines. This was done in the old Grant home, 3 East Sixty-sixth street, in New

ULYSSES S. GRANT III.

York. The understanding was that the letter should be delivered to the executive when young Ulysses reached the age of 16. A short while after the boy attained his fourth year General Grant died.

Two years later Colonel Grant asked General W. T. Sherman to add his indorsement to the letter of his old chief, and the latter did so in a brief note, written across the foot of the sheet. This double request would naturally assure U. S. Grant III the cadetship he wants, but he has an even further guarantee in the promise of President McKinley. In the summer of 1895 Colonel Grant passed through Canton with his son, and at that time William McKinley said that he "would be glad to appoint" the grandson of General Grant to the cadetship if he should be elected president.

The other day Colonel Grant went to Washington and presented the letter. Young Ulysses has a good liberal education on which to build a military career. He learned German during his father's term as United States minister to Austria-Hungary under Harrison, 1889-93. He finishes his course at the Cutler school this year and purposes to study one year at the Columbia School of Mines, going to West Point in 1899.

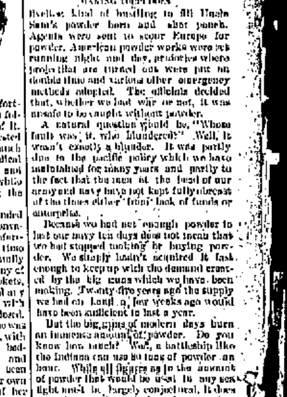
WE LACKED POWDER.

WHY AMMUNITION FACTORIES WERE PUT ON RUSH TIME.

Three Weeks Ago We Had Not Enough Explosives on Hand For Ten Days Fighting—Where Uncle Sam Makes and Stores His Munitions of War.

It may seem incredible to many people, but the fact is that when the possibility of war with Spain was first officially realized and steps were taken to put the army and navy on a war footing it was discovered that we did not have sufficient ammunition on hand for ten days' fighting.

Of course those in authority kept the matter as quiet as possible, but since that alarming discovery was made, something like three weeks ago, there has been the



MAKING TORPEDOES.

liveliest kind of hustling to fill Uncle Sam's powder horn and shot pouch. Agents were sent to scour Europe for powder. American powder works were set running night and day, projectiles where projectiles are turned out were put on double time and various other emergency methods adopted. The officials decided that, whether we had war or not, it was unsafe to be caught without powder.

A natural question would be, "Whose fault was it, who blundered?" Well, it wasn't exactly a blunder. It was partly due to the pacific policy which we have maintained for many years and partly to the fact that the men at the head of our army and navy have not kept fully abreast of the times either from lack of funds or enterprise.

Because we had not enough powder to last our navy ten days does not mean that we had stopped making or buying powder. We simply hadn't acquired it fast enough to keep up with the demand created by the big guns which we have been making. Twenty-five years ago the supply we had on hand a few weeks ago would have been sufficient to last a year.

But the big guns of modern days burn an immense amount of powder. Do you know how much? Well, a battleship like the Indiana can use 80 tons of powder an hour. While all figures as to the amount of powder that would be used in any sea fight must be largely conjectural, it does not take a mathematical genius to understand that if a modern battleship can use from 50 to 75 tons of powder in an hour it would require more of the explosive to last through a couple of naval engagements than was once used to carry on an entire war.

A good many persons think of all powder as being in the form of fine grains such as are used in ordinary shotguns or for blasting purposes. As a matter of fact the powder of the present day is very different from this. A "grain" of the kind used in the big guns is made in the form of a hexagon about an inch in diameter with a cylindrical hole through the center.

The smokeless powder, which is the only kind used in the rapid firing guns and is coming into favor for those of larger caliber, is made in flat yellow strips about ten inches long, which look like a small paper ruler, or in hollow cylinders for all the world like pieces of macaroni.

In the factory the blocks of powder are packed into flat wooden cases lined with tin. Thence it is shipped to one of the government storehouses, of which there are eight, in different parts of the country—at Dover, N. J.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Chelsea, Mass.; Fort Wadsworth, in New York harbor; Fort Mifflin, on the Chesapeake; the Norfolk navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., and Mare Island, Cal.

The Dover storehouse is the principal one, and it is doubtful if all the others put together contain as much as this one. It is located on the government's military reservation among the Dover mountains in northern New Jersey, eight miles from the nearest town.

Of late most of the work of actually loading the powder and projectiles into

GOVERNMENT EXPERT TESTING DYNAMITE.

shells has been done at Fort Wadsworth in New York harbor, where about 200,000 pounds of powder is stored in bombproof vaults in the hillside.

The greater part of the work on torpedoes is done at the naval station in Newport harbor, where gun cotton is manufactured and experiments are made by government experts with dynamite, melinite and various other kinds of high explosives. This station, as well as all the rest, is now running at full blast, and, no matter how our trouble with Spain turns out, will continue to run until we have enough ammunition on hand for any emergency.

ALFRED R. ROWLEY.

He Couldn't Guess.

She—Now, can you guess my age, major?

Gallant Major—No, I can't; but you don't look it.—Tit-Bits.

Vernal Frigidity.

This is the season when poets cry, "Hail, gentle spring," and she generally does it.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Helping Her Out.

"Does your wife ever lecture you?"

"Lecture? I'm going to get her a stereopticon."—Chicago Record.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON 15. SECOND QUARTER. INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 10

Text of the Lesson, Mark xvi. 1-8.—Memory Verses, 6, 7. Golden Text, 1 Cor. xv. 57. Commentary by the Rev. H. H. Snape.

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We have now learned two lessons for to-day. We have seen what has been known to the world. Mark xvi. 1-14. We have received the lesson, but we have yet to learn what we know, or, if I may so say, what we have learned. We have yet to learn how to use our knowledge, or, if we prefer a more definite word, we have to be the fortunate learners of what we know

A STUPENDOUS EVIL.

The Gambling Habit Arraigned by Rev. Dr. Talmage.

An Evil That Is Sweeping Over the Land and Causing Innumerable Wrecks of Individuals, Families and Homes.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in the following sermon, makes a scathing arraignment of the curse of gambling that has fastened itself upon the people in almost every walk of life. The text is:

Aceldama, that is to say, the field of blood.—Acts i. 19.

The money that Judas gave for surrendering Christ was used to purchase a graveyard. As the money was blood-money, the ground bought by it was called in the Syriac tongue, "Aceldama," meaning "The field of blood." Well, there is one word I want to write to-day over every race-course where wagers are staked, and every pool-room, and every gambling saloon, and every table, public or private, where men and women bet for sums of money, large or small, and that is a word incarnadined with the life of innumerable victims—Aceldama.

The gambling spirit, which is at all times a stupendous evil, ever and anon sweeps over the country like an epidemic, prostrating uncounted thousands. There has never been a worse attack than that from which all the villages, towns and cities are now suffering.

While among my hearers and readers are those who have passed on into the afternoon of life, and the shadows are lengthening, and the sky crimsons with the glow of the setting sun, a large number of them are in early life, and the morning is coming down out of the clear sky upon them, and the bright air is redolent with spring blossoms, and the stream of life, gleaming and glancing, rushes on between flowery banks, making music as it goes. Some of you are engaged in mercantile concerns, as clerks and bookkeepers, and your whole life is to be passed in the exciting world of traffic. The sound of busy life stirs you as the drum stirs the fiery war horse. Others are in the mechanical arts, to hammer and chisel your way through life, and success awaits you. Some are preparing for professional life, and grand opportunities are before you; nay, some of you already have buckled on the armor. But, whatever your age and calling, the subject of gambling, about which I speak to-day, is pertinent.

Some years ago, when an association for the suppression of gambling was organized, an agent of the association came to a prominent citizen and asked him to patronize the society. He said: "No, I can have no interest in such an organization. I am in no wise affected by the evil." At that very time his son, who was his partner in business, was one of the heaviest players in a famous gambling establishment. Another refused his patronage to the same, not knowing that his first bookkeeper, though receiving a salary of only $1,000, was losing from $50 to $100 per night. The president of a railroad company refused to patronize the institution, saying: "That society is good for the defense of merchants, but we railroad people are not injured by this evil," not knowing that at that very time two of his conductors were spending three nights of each week at faro tables in New York. Directly or indirectly this evil strikes at the whole world.

Gambling is the risking of something more or less valuable in the hope of winning more than you hazard. The instruments of gaming may differ, but the principle is the same. The shuffling and dealing cards, however full of temptation, is not gambling unless stakes are put up; while, on the other hand, gambling may be carried on without cards, or dice, or billiards, or a ten-pin alley. The man who bets on horses, or elections, or battles, the man who deals in "fancy" stocks, or conducts a business which hazards extra capital, or goes into transactions without foundation, but dependent upon what men call "luck," is a gambler.

Whatever you expect to get from your neighbor, without offering an equivalent in money, or time, or skill, is either the product of theft or gaming. Lottery tickets and lottery policies come into the same category. Bazaars for the founding of hospitals, schools and churches, conducted on the raffling system, come under the same denomination. Do not, therefore, associate gambling necessarily with any instrument, or game, or time, or place, or think the principle depends upon whether you play for a glass of wine or 100 shares of national stock. Whether you patronize "auction pools," "French mutuals," or "bookmaking," whether you employ faro or billiards, rondo and keno, cards or bagatelle, the very idea of the thing is dishonest, for it professes to bestow upon you a good for which you give no equivalent.

This crime is no new born sprite, but a haggard transgression, that comes staggering down under a mantle of curses through many centuries. All nations, barbarous and civilized, have been addicted to it.

But now the whole civilized world defies the system. Enactments have been passed, but only partially enforced, and at times not enforced at all. The men interested in gaming houses and in jockey clubs, wield such influence by their numbers and affluence, that the judge, the jury and the police officer must be bold indeed who would array themselves against these infamous establishments. The house of commons of England actually adjourns on Derby day that members may attend the races; and in the best circles of society in this country to-day are many hundreds of professedly respectable men who are acknowledged gamblers.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars in this land are every day won and lost through sheer gambling. Says a traveler through the west: "I have traveled 1,000 miles at a time upon the western waters, and seen gambling at every waking moment from the commencement to the termination of the journey." The southwest of this country reeks with this sin. In some of those cities every third or fourth house in many of the streets is a gaming place, and it may be truthfully averred that each of our cities is cursed with this evil.

Men wishing to gamble will find places just suited to their capacity, not only in the underground oyster cellar, or at the table back of the curtain covered with greasy cards, or in the steamboat smoking cabin, where the bloated wretch with rings in his ears deals out his pack, and winks on the unsuspecting traveler—providing free drinks all around—but in gilded parlors and amid gorgeous surroundings. This sin works ruin, first, by providing an unhealthful stimulant. Excitement is pleasurable. Under every sky and in every age men have sought it. We must at times have excitement. A thousand voices in our nature demand it. It is right. It is healthful. It is inspiriting. It is a desire God-given. But anything that first gratifies this appetite and hurls it back in a terrific reaction is deplorable and wicked. Look out for the agitation that, like a rough musician, in bringing out the tune plays so hard he breaks down the instrument! God never made a man strong enough to endure the wear and tear of gambling excitements.

A young man having suddenly inherited a large property, sits at the hazard tables, and takes up in a dice box the estate won by a father's lifetime sweat, and shakes it and tosses it away. Intemperance soon stigmatizes its victim, kicking him out, a slavering fool, into the ditch, or sending him, with the drunkard's hiccough, staggering up the street where his family lives. But gambling does not in that way expose its victims. The gambler may be eaten up by the gambler's passion, yet you only discover it by the greed in his eyes, the hardness of his features, the threadbare coat, and his embarrassed business. Yet he is on the road to ruin, and no preacher's voice, or startling warning, or wife's entreaty, can make him stay for a moment his headlong career.

The infernal spell is on him; a giant is aroused within; and though you bind him with cables, they would part like thread, and though you fasten him seven times around with chains, they would snap like rusted wire; and though you piled up in his path Heaven-high Bibles, tracts and sermons, and on the top should set the cross of the Son of God, over them all the gambler would leap like a roe over the rocks, on his way to perdition. "Aceldama, the field of blood!"

Again, this sin works ruin by killing industry. A man used to reaping scores or hundreds of dollars from the gaming table will not be content with slow work. He will say: "What is the use of trying to make these $10 in my store when I can make five times that in half an hour by the dice?" You never knew a confirmed gambler who was industrious. The men given to this vice spend their time not actively employed in the game in idleness or intoxication, or in sleep, or in corrupting new victims. This sin has dulled the carpenter's saw and cut the band of the factory wheel, sunk the cargo, broken the teeth of the farmer's harrow, and sent a strange lightning to shatter the battery of the philosopher. The very first idea of gaming is at war with all the industries of society.

Any trade or occupation that is of use is ennobling. The street sweeper advances the interests of society by the cleanliness effected. The cat pays for the fragments it eats by clearing the house of vermin. The fly that takes the sweetness from the dregs of the cup compensates by purifying the air and keeping back the pestilence. But the gambler gives not anything for that which he takes. I recall that sentence. He does make a return, but it is a disgrace to the man he fleeces, despair to his heart, ruin to his business, anguish to his wife, shame to his children and eternal wasting away to his soul. He pays in tears, and blood and agony and darkness and woe.

What dull work is plowing to the farmer when in the village saloon in one night he makes and loses the value of a summer harvest! Who will want to sell tapes and measure nankeen and cut garments and weigh sugar, when in a night's game makes and loses and loses and makes again and loses again the profits of a season?

John Borack was sent as a mercantile agent from Bremen to England and this country. After two years his employers mistrusted that all was not right. He was a defaulter for $97,000. It was found that he had lost in Lombard street, London, $29,000; in Fulton street, New York, $10,000, and in New Orleans, $3,000. He was imprisoned, but afterwards escaped and went into the gambling profession. He died in a lunatic asylum. This crime is getting its lever under many a mercantile house, in our cities, and before long down will come the great establishment, crashing reputation, home comfort and immortal souls. How it diverts and sinks capital may be inferred from some authentic statement before us. The ten gaming houses that once were authorized in Paris passed through the banks yearly 325,000,000 francs.

Furthermore, this sin is the source of dishonesty. The game of hazard itself is often a cheat. How many tricks and deceptions in the dealing of the cards! The opponent's hand is often found out by fraud. Cards are marked so that they may be designated from the back. Expert gamblers have their accomplices, and one wink may decide the game. The dice have been found loaded with platina, so that doublets come up every time. These dice are introduced by the gamblers unobserved by the honest men who have come into the play, and this accounts for the fact that in one of 100 who gamble, however wealthy when they began, at the end are found to be poor, miserable, haggard wretches, that would not now be allowed to sit on the doorstep of the house that they once owned.

In a gaming-house in San Francisco, a young man having just come from the mines, deposited a large sum upon the ace and won $25,000. But the tide turns. Intense anxiety comes upon the countenances of all. Slowly the cards went forth. Every eye is fixed. Not a sound is heard until the ace is revealed favorable to the bank. There are shouts of "Foul! Foul!" but the keepers at the tables produced their pistols, and the uproar is silenced, and the bank has won $95,000. Do you call this a game of chance? There is no chance about it.

Notice also the effect of this crime upon domestic happiness. It has sent its ruthless plowshare through hundreds of families, until the wife sat in rags, and the daughters were disgraced, and the sons grew up to the same infamous practices, or took a short cut to destruction across the murderer's scaffold. Home has lost all charms for the gambler. How tame are the children's caresses and a wife's devotion to the gambler! How drearily the fire burns on the domestic hearth! There must be louder laughter, and something to win, and something to lose: an excitement to drive the heart faster, fillip the blood and fire the imagination. No home, however bright, can keep back the gamester. The sweet call of love bounds back from his iron soul, and all endearments are consumed in the fire of his passion. The family Bible will go after all other treasures are lost, and if his crown in Heaven were put into his hand he would cry: "Here goes: one more game, my boys. On this one throw I stake my crown of Heaven."

A young man in London, on coming of age, received a fortune of $120,000, and through gambling in three years was thrown on his mother for support. An only son went to New Orleans. He was rich, intellectual and elegant in manners. His parents gave him, on his departure from home, their last blessing. The sharpers got hold of him. They flattered him. They lured him to the gaming table and let him win almost every time for a good while, and patted him on the back and said: "First-rate player." But, fully in their grasp, they fleeced him, and his $30,000 was lost. Last of all he put up his watch and lost that. Then he thought of his home, and of his old father and mother, and wrote thus:

"My beloved parents, you will doubtless feel a momentary joy at the reception of this letter from the child of your bosom, on whom you have lavished all the favors of your declining years. But should a feeling of joy for a moment spring up in your hearts, when you should have received this from me, cherish it not. I have fallen deep, never to rise. Those gray hairs, that I should have honored and protected, I shall bring down in sorrow to the grave. I will not curse my destroyer, but oh, may God avenge the wrongs and impositions practiced upon the unwary, in a way that shall best please Him! This, my dear parents, is the last letter you will ever receive from me. I humbly pray your forgiveness. It is my dying prayer. Long before you will have received this, from me the cold, grave will have closed upon me forever. Life to me is insupportable, I can not, nay I will not, suffer the shame of having ruined you. Forget and forgive is the dying prayer of your unfortunate son."

The old father came to the post office, got the letter and fell to the floor. They thought he was dead at first, but they pushed back the white hair from his brow and fanned him. He had only fainted. "Aceldama, the field of blood!"

When things go wrong at a gaming table they shout: "Foul, foul!" Over all the gaming tables of the world I cry out: "Foul, foul! Infinitely foul!"

"Gift stores" are abundant throughout the country. With a book, or knife, or sewing machine, or coat, or carriage, there goes a prize. At these stores people get something thrown in with their purchase. It may be a gold watch or a set of silver, a ring or a farm. Sharp way to get off unsalable goods. It has filled the land with fictitious articles, and covered up our population with brass finger rings and despoiled the moral sense of the community, and is fast making us a nation of gamblers.

The Church of God has not seemed willing to allow the world to have all the advantage of these games of chance. A church bazaar opens, and toward the close it is found that some of the more valuable articles are unsalable. Forthwith the conductors of the enterprise conclude that they will raffle for some of the valuable articles, and, under pretense of anxiety to make their minister a present or please some popular member of the church, fascinating persons are dispatched through the room, pencil in hand, to "solicit shares," or perhaps each draws for his own advantage, and scores of people go home with trophies, thinking that it is all right, for Christian ladies did the embroidery and Christian men did the raffling, and the proceeds went toward a new communion set. But you may depend on it, that as far as morality is concerned, you might as well have won by the crack of the billiard ball or the turn of the dice box. Do you wonder that churches built, lighted, or upholstered by such processes as that come to great financial and spiritual decrepitude? The devil says: "I helped to build that house of worship, and I have as much right there as you have," and for once the devil is right. We do not read that they had a lottery for building the church at Corinth, or at Antioch, or for getting up an embroidered surplice for St. Paul. All this I style ecclesiastical gambling. More than one man who is destroyed can say that his first step on the wrong road was when he was something at a church fair.

This custom may make no appeal to slow, lethargic temperatures, but there are in the country tens of thousands of quick, nervous, sanguine, excitable temperaments, ready to be acted upon, and their feet will soon take hold on death. For some months, and perhaps for years, they will linger in the more polite and elegant circle of gamesters, but after awhile their pathway will come to the fatal plunge.

Shall I sketch the history of the gambler? Lured by bad company, he finds his way into a place where honest men ought never to go. He sits down to his first game, but only for pastime, and the desire of being thought sociable. The players deal out the cards. They unconsciously play into Satan's hands, who takes all the tricks and both the players' souls for trumps—he being a sharper at the game. A slight stake is put up, just to add interest to the play. Game after game is played. Larger stakes and still larger. They begin to move nervously on their chairs. Their brows lower, and eyes flash, until now they who win and they who lose, dread alike with passion, sit with set jaws, and compressed lips, and clinched fists, and eyes like fireballs that seem starting from their sockets, to see the final turn before it comes; if losing, pale with envy and tremulous with muttered oaths cast back red-hot upon the heart—or winning—with hysteric laugh—"Ha, ha! I have it!"

A few years have passed, and he is only the wreck of a man. Seating himself at the game, ere he throws the first card, he stakes the last relic of his wife—the marriage ring which sealed the solemn vows between them. The game is lost, and staggering back in exhaustion he dreams. The bright hours of the past mock his agony, and in his dreams, fiends with eyes of fire and tongues of flame circle about him with joined hands, to dance and sing their orgies with hellish chorus, chanting: "Hail brother!" kissing his clammy forehead until their loathsome locks, flowing with serpents, crawl into his bosom, and sink their sharp fangs and suck up his life's blood, and coiling around his heart, pinch it with chills and shudders unutterable.

Take warning! You are no stronger than tens of thousands who have by this practice been overthrown. No young man in our cities can escape being tempted. Beware of the first beginnings! This road is a down grade, and every instant increases the momentum. Launch not upon this treacherous sea. Splint hulks strew the beach. Everlasting storms howl up and down, tossing unwary craft into the hellgate. I speak of what I have seen with my own eyes. To a gambler's death-bed there comes no hope. He will probably die alone. His former associates come not nigh his dwelling. When his hour comes his miserable soul will go out of a miserable life into a miserable eternity. As his poor remains pass the house where he was ruined, old companions may look out for a moment and say: "There goes the old carcass—dead at last," but they will not get up from the table. Let him down now into his grave. Plant no tree to cast its shade there, for the long, deep, eternal gloom that settles there is shadowy enough. Plant no "forget-me-nots" or eglantines around the spot, for flowers were not made to grow on such a blasted heath. Visit it not in the sunshine, for that would be mockery, but in the dismal night, when no stars were out, and the spirit of darkness comes down, horsed on the wind, then visit the grave of the gambler.

Gifts of God.

Wealth and possessions may come by chance, but health and physical perfectness never; they are purely a gift of God.—Rev. Dr. Wilson, Congregationalist, Council Bluffs, Ia.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

SEVEN STAGES OF RUM

All the world's a tavern,
And all the men and women merely drinkers.
They have their cocktails and their whisky straight,
And one man in his time drinks many quarts,
His course being seven stages. At first a clear head,
Sober and steadfast in all good resolves;
And then the morning bitters, with cherry red
And slice of mellow pine, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to work. And then the tippler,
Sneaking back again, with a woeful story

About pains internally. Then a toper,
Full of strange oaths and loaded to the guard,
Jealous in potting, sodden, and quick to imbibe,
Seeking the bubbling reputation
Even at the bottle's mouth. And then the drunkard,
In grumbling belly with poor liquor lined,
With eyes bleary and beard for days unshorn,
Full of rash words and prone to quarreling;
And so he plays his part. The sixth stage shifts
Into the grim and ragged roustabout,
With carbuncles on nose and patch on head,
His shrunken face unshaved, while bar to bar
He beats his way; and his once manly voice,
Unhinged by sloth and thirst colossal, pleads
And whimpers for a drink. Last scene of all,
That ends this sad and shameful history,
Is beastly sottishness and foul oblivion—
Sans rum, sans beer, sans pipe, sans everything.
—John W. Postgate, in Chicago Times-Herald.

TEMPERANCE EVOLUTION.

A Constitutional Change Going on in Nations That Use Alcoholic Beverages.

Has anybody ever discovered, so as to be able to state accurately, the strangely obscure cases which in the matter of wine differentiate one constitution from another? We have written as if the main distinction were between sedentary lives and lives in the open air, and it is the main one; but there must be many others; it is quite certain that there are men upon whom wine, even in very large doses, makes no perceptible impression, and men who are not "themselves" when they have taken one glass, besides the men, known to every one who has visited the tropics, who, having taken one glass, cannot stop, but crave suddenly and irresistibly for the happiness of unconsciousness. It was, we are firmly persuaded, a conviction derived from experience that this was the usual or universal proclivity of Asiatics which induced the early Hindu lawgivers, and after them the Mussulman lawgiver, to prohibit the drinking of wine absolutely and finally as morally a crime.

Their belief is not true of Europe, where the most violent differences, alike of taste and of capacity for drinking, have always existed. The writer, though he fears not to be believed, had personal knowledge of a man who was sobered by a bottle of port after drinking 18 wineglasses of whisky; and every doctor knows of cases where one glass of spirits means a disordered head. It is by no means certain, however, that these inequalities will always last. It is greatly to be feared that the increase of temperance in this country, which is most decided, is not wholly the outcome of an increased self-control, but is the result of an instinctive recoil, produced by a sense that the man cannot "carry" liquor. All old men admit this, and most of the young, who almost disbelieve the facts which they find in literature not yet 60 years old. The powers of men in regard to drinking have changed as well as their habits, and we see no proof that the change is due in any large degree to the fabulous ways of our immediate ancestors. We should rather believe that a constitutional change was going on like that which has affected teeth, and which may last, at all events, for many generations. If that is the case—and the change has been observed in France and America as well as England—the desire to prohibit the use of alcohol altogether may one day become as strong in Europe as it has become in Hindustan and Arabia, and may lead to experiments in lawmaking of which we at present never dream.—London Spectator.

JOTTINGS OF TEMPERANCE.

Russia already ranks as sixth among the wine-producing countries of the world.

The man who drinks champagne at night generally feels real pain in the morning.—National Temperance Advocate.

If a man will say: "In Adam's fall we sinned all," he ought not to be questioned too closely on the subject of saloons.—Chicago Interior.

The quartette of drink, debt, dirt and doubt is to many a man but another version of the game of follow your leader.—National Temperance Advocate.

Unfortunately it seems to be considered by the governments of all countries that the trade in alcoholic liquors has no claim to consideration of any kind.—Midas Criterion.

Absolutely beer controls the realm,
The brewer's hand is on the helm;
Men think the nation cannot thrive
Unless the lusty brewer drive.
—National Temperance Advocate.

Liverpool has sent out on the steamer Manaense, bound for St. Michael's, the largest cargo of liquor ever shipped. It includes 14,000 cases and 1,000 barrels of spirits, chiefly whisky, and 2,000 barrels of beer.

The Potato Bug and the Saloon.

How would saloons injure my business? Ask yourself the question, how does the potato bug injure the potato crop? and the answer will be: It sucks the life and substance from the vine and leaves a poor, impoverished and scant crop, where might have been, had it not been for the bug, a large crop of good potatoes. The same with saloons. They would eat up the money that once found its way to the shoe store for comfortable footwear, and the result would be, business would be less active and some, who now go about with their feet well clad, would then be obliged to go almost barefooted.—Temperance Cause.

SOBER EMPLOYES WANTED.

Great Change in Temperance Sentiment Has Taken Place in Railroad and Newspaper Offices.

Steadily, rapidly and resistlessly, a great temperance reform has been going forward in the United States, while the so-called temperance reformers were themselves scarcely aware of its existence. There are to-day among the hundreds of thousands of railway employes in the United States exceedingly few who drink to excess, and these hold their positions for a short time only. Managers refuse to employ any but sober and reliable men, and the employes themselves insist that such alone shall be employed. Time was when there were few railway employes that did not drink to excess. None can long hold their positions now who do so. The same rule is being applied to other kinds of business, where large numbers of men are employed, and it is generally insisted by employers and employes that soberly shall be the rule. The manager of one of the greatest street railway systems in the United States says:

"I want steady and sober men in my employ, and have only that kind. If a man when off duty takes a drink on the quiet he is not even reprimanded. Immoderate drinking is a bad habit and will not be tolerated by me. My foremen and others who have charge of the men are repeatedly cautioned to be careful when they report for duty. If a man shows the least sign of having taken a drink or two, and does not appear steady in every way, he is right then and there asked to step out. We must do that in self-protection, for, let it become known that we tolerate drinking, and demoralization would ensue among the whole lot, while every accident that happened would be credited by the public to the drunken habits of our men. We would then be compelled to pay every claim made against us. The courts would allow them, as judges would decide that we were responsible for the acts of our servants. This explains why we must watch our men and keep them out of the saloons; that we must not only threaten but also inflict punishment when deserved. Some of the labor leaders accuse us of infringing on personal liberty. They might as well say it is needless to prevent workers in a powder mill from smoking.

It is the right of every man who has in his keeping the lives and the safety of others, to demand that his employes shall always be in such condition that they are reliable, and they are not so when they are under the influence of strong drink. Employes themselves feel the same way about this matter, for their own lives may be imperiled by a drunken fellow workman. A steamboat or a railway, steam or electric, run by a lot of boozy employes, is likely to be wrecked without the interposition of a professional railroad wrecker. The owners of railroads and steamboats have been compelled to draw the line in the drinking proclivities of their employes, and the rule is to refuse employment to all men who have formed the drinking habit. This is so obviously recognizing the law of self preservation that the principle needs no defense, least of all from those who assail it as "interference with personal liberty." No man has any real right to make himself a curse to his fellow men, besides inflicting injury upon himself. The right to get drunk or to make a sot of oneself may well be questioned.

Referring to the subject an exchange says: In no business has the change in respect to liquor drinking been more manifest than in the newspaper business. The time was when a newspaper man was considered by the public as inseparable from his cups. He was expected to drink and get drunk. There used to be newspapers in this country, and not obscure ones either, which had not a single man on the force to whom the road to the saloon was not more familiar than the road to his home. From the head of the establishment down they drank, and there wasn't an article in the paper, local or editorial or general news, which wasn't flavored more or less with the booze of those who prepared the matter. River and marine editors in those days wore places on the bar where they rested their elbows when they stood up to drink.

But a great change has taken place. Capacity to imbibe is no longer a qualification for newspaper work. It is now recognized that facts obtained in conjunction with a glass of whisky cannot be relied upon; that modern newspaper work can be done best with the brain free from alcoholization and the manifold illusions incident to that condition.—Toledo (O.) Commercial.

FACTS TO PROVE A THEORY.

Remarkably Clear Case of the Effect of an Inebriate Father on His Offspring.

The British Medical Journal gives the following:

It is well known that neuroses and diseases of nerve centers are frequently in the children of drunkards. On the other hand, simple malnutrition is not rare in such offspring. A case of this kind was reported in the twenty-fourth number of the Gazette Hebdomadaire for this year. A strong, healthy woman, married at the age of 17 a man known to be very intemperate. The couple lived together for nine years, and the mother bore five small and sickly children. Four died of exhaustion within ten days after birth, while only one lived to four years of age. The mother got a divorce granted, and married a healthy man free from any vice. She has since borne two children: one was four years of age when the report was made, and quite strong, the other was 14 days old, well-nourished, and free from any sign of weakness. There was no evidence that the first husband or his children were syphilitic, while the contrast between his children and those which his former wife bore to her second husband could be explained only in one way, which was self-evident.

"Civilizing" the Indians.

It is impossible to buy whisky on the Seminole reservation, but a row of saloons marks the line that divides it from the territory of Oklahoma, where civilized white people are supposed to dwell. The Seminoles are the most peaceful, prosperous and progressive people in Indian territory, and if their white neighbors could be persuaded or prevented from giving or selling them liquor there would be very little trouble. Every disturbance that occurs in that region comes from the same cause.—Chicago Record.

"Please Quit Smoking."

As a fool dieth, so died a young man under 20 years of age. Crazed by cigarette smoking, he left this warning note and then killed himself in Syracuse, N. Y.: "Brother Dan—Please quit smoking for my sake; you don't know what I suffer. Cigarette smoking is the cause of this. I have been crazy about a week. Good-by."

As the fools are not all dead yet, and the cigarettes are manufactured by the millions, boys will continue to smoke and die.—Christian Unity Herald.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

NO MORE TEARS.

"And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

No more tears for the hungry;
They'll know no more of care.
No more tears for the weary,
For perfect rest is there.

No more tears for the lonely,
Where God full comfort gives;
No more tears for the friendless,
Where love forever lives.

No more tears for temptations,
Where we shall gain our crown;
No more tears for our crosses,
Where burdens are laid down.

No more tears; not a sorrow
Shall mar those endless years.
Safe in the home of our Father
There'll be no need for tears.
—Clara E. Gooch, in N. Y. Observer.

A MAN'S INFLUENCE.

He Carries His Atmosphere with Him, and Is a Force-Bearer and a Force Producer.

Nature's forces carry their atmosphere. The sun gushes forth light unquenchable; coals throw off heat; violets are larger in influence than bulk; pomegranates and spices crowd the house with sweet odors. Man also has his atmosphere. He is a force bearer and a force producer. He journeys forward, exhaling influences. Thinking of the evil emanating from a bad man, Bunyan made Apollyon's nostrils emit flames. Edward Everett insists that Daniel Webster's eyes, during his greatest speech, literally emitted sparks. If light is in man he shines; if darkness rules he shades; if his heart glows with love he warms; if frozen with selfishness he chills; if corrupt, he poisons; if pure-hearted he cleanses. The soul, like the sun, has its atmosphere, and is ever against its fellows for light, warmth and transformation. This mysterious bundle of forces called man, moving through society, exhaling blessings or blightings, gets its meaning from the capacity of others to receive its influences. Standing at the center of the universe, a thousand forces come rushing in to report themselves to the sensitive soul center. There is a nerve in man that runs out to every room and realm in the universe. Man dwells in a glass dome; to him the world lies open on every side. Each man stands in the center of a great network of voluntary influence for good. Rivers, winds, forces of fire and steam are impotent compared to those energies of mind and heart that make men equal to transforming whole communities and even nations.—N. D. Hillis.

THE PATIENCE OF CHRIST.

It Takes a Well-Disciplined Mind to Act with Composure and Kindliness in Every Experience.

In our daily life we greatly need the patience of Christ. Things are constantly arising which tend to irritate us if we have not well-disciplined minds. And the best discipline is subjection to Christ. It is comparatively easy to restrain ourselves, perhaps, among men in our business and social life, but there are many who do this who utterly fail of composure and kindliness in the household. To show piety at home in the exercise of patience is not common with them. Yet as husbands and wives, with children around them, nothing is more important than the manifestation in the home of the patience of Christ.

We need patience with ourselves. No right-thinking man can be satisfied with himself. Our attainments are so far short of our possibilities that we have reason to be dissatisfied with the "poor, dying rate" of our progress; and the results of all our efforts to do good are so meager that we have much to incline us to be weary in well-doing and mourn that the results of our work are so small. In all this we may remember the patience of Christ. His ministry gave little token of His success, but He knew that He was about His Father's business, and His great concern was patiently to fulfill His course and finish the work given Him to do.—Welcome.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

A day is only one of the little chips of time's mosaic.—Zion's Herald.

Seed sown in darkness will show itself in the light.—S. S. Times.

The least dependable thing in this world (and the most) is a man.—N. Y. Observer.

Behind all the tumult of the times are the eternal purposes of God.—Congregationalist.

The Divine test is not how much man knows, but how much he loves.—Boston Watchman.

The slightest sorrow for sin is sufficient if it produces amendment and the greatest is insufficient if it does not.—Colton.

Never fan any man's evils so that they shall consume him, but inflame every man's goods until they shall master him.—Rev. W. L. Demorest.

That one gets the most value out of his money who has sanctified enjoyment in earning it, and the same in spending it.—United Presbyterian.

Any man can sing by day; but only he whose heart has been tuned by the gracious hand of Jehovah can sing in the darkness.—William M. Taylor, D. D.

One of the greatest sayings of Gladstone defines the purpose of law to be to make it as hard as possible to do wrong and as easy as possible to do right.

Let holy meditation produce in thee a knowledge of thy true condition, and this lead thee to conviction of sin, and conviction beget in thee a spirit of devotion, and this indite thy prayer.—Gerhard.

To know oneself is a great accomplishment. We make many blunders, both ludicrous and painful, because we do not know our powers, capabilities, faults and weaknesses.—Rev. U. S. Milburn.

A saint is not free from sin; that is his burden: a saint is not free from sin, that is his blessing. Sin is in him, that is his lamentation: his soul is not in sin, that is his consolation.—William Secker.

A heavenly life is the freest from sin, because it has truer and livelier apprehensions of spiritual things. He hath so deep an insight into the evil of sin, the vanity of the creature, the brutishness of fleshly, sensual delights, that temptations have little power over him.—Richard Baxter.

Loving the Unlovable.

To love some men is a privilege, but to love all men is a duty. It is not an uncommon notion that love is only for those who deserve it, and one often meets with people who feel that it is their duty to reserve their love for those who will show themselves lovable. As well might one reserve God's offer of salvation for those who are worthy of it. "It is not until the unlovable are loved that they become lovable, just as it is not until the unworthy are saved that they become in any sense worthy. To love the lovable is manlike; to love the unlovable is Godlike.—S. S. Times.

HEROISM AS A BUSINESS.

A Lesson from Chicago's Late Fire Disaster—All Life May Be Heroic in Self-Sacrifice.

An office building in Chicago caught fire and was totally destroyed in a few minutes. The progress of the flames was so rapid that many persons on the top floors were unable to reach the stairs or the fire escape before they were overtaken by the fire. Three men jumped to their death. Many others met swift destruction. During the terrible quarter of an hour between the breaking out of the fire and the falling of the walls, there were witnessed deeds of splendid courage and acts of despicable cowardice. A forewoman in charge of a large number of young women forced them to go quietly to the elevator instead of throwing themselves from the windows, and remained at her post, threatened with speedy death, until all her charges were safe. Two elevator boys persisted in running their elevators through the flames and smoke to the top of the building to rescue those still left, until the machinery ceased to work. Several men risked their lives many times in carrying fainting women down the fire-escape and the ladders. Such acts stand out in splendid contrast to the selfish, headlong flight of other men, who pushed aside women and injured men in their cowardly terror. It is probable that several of the men who perished in the fall of the ill-fated building gave their lives as a sacrifice for others whom they waited to warn or to rescue.

These are the acts which men applaud. Called by a sudden summons from the commonplaces of business to the supreme test of deadly peril, some proved their manhood, instinctively sheltering the weak, and scorning to purchase safety at the price of honor. The searching question comes to us all, as we read such stories, and are moved with disgust and horror at the thought of those other men whose smooth courtesy and conventional chivalry were all swept away into an abyss of shameless and elemental fear—the question comes, Lord, is it I? We sometimes speak of sudden death as a thing to be feared. How much more fearful the possibility of a sudden call to the irrevocable choice between an unselfish death and a selfish life, without the power to choose aright! That indeed is the deepest tragedy of all; the great refusal by which in a single instant one may throw away forever his God-given treasure, to grasp at the poor toys of an existence henceforth accursed and despised. He that findeth his life shall lose it. From such death, sudden or long deferred, God save us all!

But to few of us do these supreme tests of character come thus suddenly and irresistibly. It is their very rarity that makes them seem more solemn and momentous than the choices which we are daily called upon to make. It is because at such moments all the powers of Heaven and hell seem contending for a man's soul that the battle is so splendid, the victory so sublime, the victor immortal. Happy the man, we say, into whose life these opportunities often come! who may, if he will, risk his all a dozen times a year to save a fellow creature; who may find in his ordinary course of duty the frequent excitement to noble action and unselfish courage. It is something more than boyish folly that makes every decent boy sometimes long to be either a fireman, that he may drag people from burning buildings, or a policeman, that he may help stop runaway horses, or a life-saver, that he may rescue drowning men from wrecks or from the surf. Alas, that men so soon outgrow these more generous impulses, and learn to smile at the dreams of which their boyish ambitions were the immature expression! Alas, that they grow content with the sordid strife of the world, and learn to push and crowd aside the weak ones, to stifle their better feelings, to forget the brighter prophecies of youth in contempt rather than in despair of their fulfillment. Yes, better to be a fireman and win back one's manhood in the rude and searching discipline of the flames; better to be a poor sailor to drudge at the deck wash and polish up the guns, if one might in some final hour do one's duty manfully like a true servant of one's country, and then leave the world by such a death as befell the crew of the Maine; better to enlist as a soldier—if there were need—and die in some barracks or hospital without ever seeing a battle field; better all these than never to have dared, never to have risked anything for another's sake, never to have known the joy of unselfish struggle or the rapture of victory.

By what blindness have we failed to see that all life may be heroic? Self-sacrifice need not show itself on the housetops to be seen of God. It is heroic to keep one's silence under unjust reproach that one may shield another. It is heroic to surrender one's chance of some long-cherished pleasure that another may be served. It is heroic to forego gains that the world counts fair, rather than take an unjust advantage. It is heroic to give, at severe cost to oneself, for the extension of Christ's kingdom. It is heroic to endure without complaint or bitterness minor bodily ills which are sometimes the most ruinous to one's temper and usefulness. It is heroic to know when to give up a lost cause at the expense of personal humiliation and ridicule. It is heroic, in short, to keep oneself strong in a world of weakness, pure in a world of sin, loving in a world of indifference and hatred, hopeful in a world of doubt, loyal to one's highest dreams, faithful and obedient to Jesus Christ, the hero of all time and the lover of heroes to all eternity.—Chicago Standard.

Principle.

There is one thing that is higher than policy, and that is principle. Better were it for the world if the men of principle ruled in the councils of states and of nations; the men who, having determined upon the right, wish to act now—now, who, having a message, would fulfill it at the earliest possible moment and unburden their souls. Nothing is gained in the end by time-serving, by policy. You can not compromise with the wrong.—Rev. David Philipson.

Be Considerate.

The intimacy of long and tried friendship does not give liberty to say and do what would be offensive towards those with whom we are less intimate. We should be especially considerate towards those who are so bound to us, because the very nearness of our relations make a careless word, or an unguarded act, the more painful.—United Presbyterian.

Law and Liberty.

The law of God is not the arbitrary limitation of human enjoyment by a despot who delights in blood, but is the benignant ordination of a gracious sovereign who gives always the largest liberty that is possible for creatures constituted like ourselves.—Rev. T. F. Henson.

Christianity and Education.

As Christianity gives to man the greatest of all ideas, so she is the greatest of all educators.—Dr. C. T. Gulielle.

EXHIBITION FOWLS.

Do Not Overlook the Useful Qualities in Poultry.

There are breeders of fancy poultry, says Henry L. Allen in The National Stockman and Farmer, who aim to produce exhibition fowls without regard to egg production. The farmer who secures his stock from a breeder of this kind is likely to regret it, if he does not become disgusted and join the army of men who after a similar experience declare that standard bred poultry is far inferior to scrub poultry from a practical standpoint, and comparing standard bred poultry raised under the conditions here outlined with scrubs well cared for and selected with reference to their practical qualities they are right.

There are, however, many breeders of standard bred fowls who never lose sight of the practical qualities they know will make their fowls of twofold value as compared with those bred for exhibition purposes alone. It is not a difficult matter for a breeder to keep the practical qualities of his fowls developed in a satisfactory degree and at the same time not interfere with their usefulness as exhibition birds.

A breeder who aims to have his fowls excel in both respects need only give them the care necessary to induce the production of eggs, and which, in fact, consists of keeping them in the most vigorous and healthy condition imaginable, rejecting for breeding purposes such as fail to respond to such treatment.

Many fanciers use this method of breeding, and so anxious are they for the public to understand the fact that the utilities of their fowls are beginning to be a feature of their advertisements. This being the case, perhaps the safest course to pursue when buying fowls or eggs for hatching is to do so only when assured that one is buying from a breeder who has not allowed the utility qualities of his fowls to become dormant in an endeavor to produce prize winners regardless of other considerations.

It is a noticeable fact that where a few years ago only about one breeder in 20 mentioned the useful qualities of his fowls in his advertisements fully 15 out of 20 now call attention to those qualities. This is a most encouraging feature of the business and shows that the popular demand for a combination of useful qualities with perfection in form and feather has been more effective than many have believed possible.

Breeding Stock.

Good breeding stock—that from which the future layers are to come—is the foundation of success. In saving breeding stock for next year keep the old turkeys, geese and ducks and also hens that have done good service. It is possible that they have fallen behind those that are young, but it is a rule that the strongest young stock is procured from the matured birds. The hundreds of chicks that fall by the wayside and perish from no apparent cause are the offspring of pullets. This breeding from the younger stock every year is destroying the turkeys. With geese the fault is not so frequent, as old geese are not salable in market, the young ones only being sold, and the result is that geese give less trouble in raising them than any other class of poultry. At the present day there is too much reliance placed on young ducks for breeding purposes, and the fact is being brought out that the losses of ducklings are increasing every year. When the old ducks only are used and breeders will select the best and most vigorous for breeding purposes, the difficulty of weak offspring will be overcome.—Farm and Fireside.

DUST BATHS.

Very Essential to the Health of All Fowls.

All animals have a natural tendency to cleanliness. The hog, the common type of filth, is not by any means as dirty as we would suppose if given an opportunity to be clean, and in this he needs only as much assistance from man as a horse demands; the result will prove his natural tendency to cleanliness. The hen has an aversion to bathing in water. Her substitute is the dust bath, which answers the same purpose for cleansing her feathers. A dust bath is very essential to the health of all fowls. In winter, when the outside ground is frozen hard, a substitute should be provided in the shape of a box filled with dry sand mixed with coal ashes or road dust.

Watch your hens on a bright sunny day in winter and see how they enjoy this bath. They pick the dust into their feathers, roll first on one side and then on the other and seem to sift the dry dirt into every part of their feathered coat. It cleanses them and frees them from their mortal enemy, the lice. One would suppose that hen lice were very clean themselves since they have such a dread of dirt, and it is true they cannot exist where dirt or dust abounds.

The dust bath is therefore very necessary for the health and happiness of your fowls. It should be placed where the sun can shine into it. This makes it attractive, and your hens will soon avail themselves of it.—Poultry Culture.

The Two Hundred Egg Hen.

Can we produce hens that will lay 200 eggs per annum? Without a doubt. How? By scientific breeding, as for a good butter cow or a good milker, as for a trotting or high jumping horse. Experiments have been made to increase the number of rows of corn on the cob with success. The same method is applicable to poultry breeding. We will start with a hen that lays 120 eggs. Some of her chicks will lay, say, 150 per year. From these we will pick our layers, and so on till 200 or better are the result. At the same time it is just as essential to breed our males from prolific layers as it is the females. In fact, it is more so. If we look after the breeding of the females only we will introduce on the male side blood which is lacking in proficiency and thus check every attempt at progress. It is just as essential that the male should be from a hen which laid 145 eggs and from a male that was bred from a hen that laid 180 eggs as it is that the hen was from one that laid 175 eggs and whose mother laid 150 eggs.

Gravel For Fowls.

Now that there is so much snow upon the ground a good supply of gravel in the henhouse is most important. Without some gravel in their crops with which to grind their food hens will often become crop bound, and die. A good supply of gravel is necessary to enable fowls to make the most of the nutrition in their food. Lack of it is more often the cause of soft eggshells than any other.

Prospective Information.

Farmer Honk—What is this country coming to?

Farmer Hornbeak—I don't know, just at present, but my son Ansil, who is in the high school, is writin' his graduation essay, and as soon as he gits it finished and delivers it, accompanied by a lot of appropriate gestures that I've seen him practicin' in the barn, I expect to learn all about whither we are driftin.—New York Journal.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

It is gone with much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things are not gone, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low; but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound—This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying as this is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 17½c lb	Green Rio, very best, 16c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 16c lb	Good Rio, green, 8c lb
Levering in Packages, 16c lb	Old Government Java, 25c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb; roasted, 31c lb	Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4c lb	Standard Granulated, 5½c lb
Extra Yellow C, 4⅝c lb	Best Cut Loaf, 5½c lb
Standard Coffee A, 5c lb	Best Powdered, 5½c lb

Teas—Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This is one means of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and a wholesale dealer, which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c	Gunpowder, good, 35c
Young Hyson, good, 30c	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c	Imperial, good, 25c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c	Imperial, best, 50c
Oolong best Tea, 50c	Japan, very best, 50c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 15c	Japan, good, 25c

Canned Goods—Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up much higher than last year.

Best Baltimore Tomatoes, 8c can	California Grapes, 15c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 8c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois traced Corn, 7c can	California Egg Plums, 15c can
Excelsior brand, New York Corn, 8c can	California Apricots, 15c can
Gallon Apples, 25c can	Early June Peas, 10c can

Dried Fruits—Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb	Evaporated Apples, 11c lb
California Raisins, extra, 10 lb	Domestic Apples, 5c lb
California Nectarines, 8c lb	No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb	Best Blackberries, 12c lb
California Peaches, 9c lb	Zantee Currants, 8c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c	New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
London Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c	Best New Orleans, gallon, 50c
Golden Drip, per gallon, 25c	No. 1 Sorghum, gallon, 25c

Fish for the Lenten Season.

Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.00	Mackerel, kitt, $1.00
Family White Fish, kitt, 75c	Holland Herring, 85c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl., $6.00	Scotch Herring, $1.25
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 75c	Best Georges Bank Cod Fish, 7c lb

Oils—Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon	Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil boiled, 50c gallon
Fish Oil, 40c gallon	Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon	Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Farestick, 8c lb	Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb
Pure Frosted Mixed, 7c lb	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb	This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.
Bon Bons, extra, 15c lb	

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 25c	Plug Battle Ax, 25c lb
Fine Cut, extra, 35c	Plug Horse Shoe, 35c lb
Fine Cut, best, 45c	Plug J. T., best, 35c lb
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 10c box	Smoking Tobacco, pound, 15c
Artistic Cigars, 25c box	Sweet Commerce, pound, 18c
Tan Cigars, $1.25 box	Mail Pouch, pound, 25c

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 75c gallon	California Angelica, 90c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 85c gallon	California Muscatel, 90c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 85c gallon	Wines in bottles, 25c
Hermann Riesling, $1.50 gallon	Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
German Riesling, bottle, 25c	Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.00 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all sizes and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each	Linoleum, good, 45c square yard
Window Shades, extra, 25c each	Linoleum, best, 60c square yard
Window Shades, best, 35c each	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c square yard
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 15c	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c square yard
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 50c	Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 75c	Ingrain Carpets, best, 45c yard
Fine Brussels, 90c yard	Extra Supers, per yard, 60c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.

EASTER BELLS

Deck ye the altar and the halls
With laurel and holly boughs,
For all the fields where warmer falls
The blue of spring now turns to green.
Now cease the snow white mantle to clear,
The lion's forest of the prairie well
Bath to swing for life, and hear
The enlivening peal of Easter bells.

Up rises the corn with growing light.
Its leaves shine like lilies for God born,
Put forth to greet the winter's white
The frolicking birds in chorus seem.
The laughing torrent down the vale,
From every hill a brooklet wells,
And on the breeze we hear
The clang of thrilling Easter bells.

And the lark, rising the village lane,
On his joyous carolers, lead in hand.
The lesson of the spring-time plain
Is with them all most redoubtable.
Joy is joy joy and know no fear"—
This is the tale to which it tells
As from the steeple, loud and clear,
Begins the joyful sound of Easter bells.

AMOS MABOW.

PAPA'S EASTER PLAN

BY PARLE BROOKER EATON.

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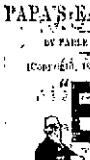


"ASTE is a solemn occasion—a very solemn occasion indeed—to a man with a wife and seven daughters. Seven new dresses + 1 new dress = 8. Seven new hats + 1 new hat = 8. Eight + 1 pair of new gloves = 8 pairs. Chapeau-bras — 8 new dresses, 8 new hats and 8 new pairs of gloves = .00000001 or less. Which shall it be, my dear — Easter lamb, dresses and gloves this year or a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, with millinery preferred?"

As Mr. Magnus Girley spoke these words he mopped his bald pate with a handkerchief and breathed a long, deep sigh like the sigh of an alderman when a turtle comes to a standstill. The committee carvings and menus of the Girley family, consisting of Girley and Mrs. G., were holding an executive session behind closed doors in the parlor, and in the dining room on the opposite side of the said closed doors Annette, Bettina, Clothilde, Daphne, Elfrida, Floretta and Genevieve, the seven daughters, were listening intently and wondering why in time that pa couldn't "get out and hustle," as one of them expressed it, and make more money.

"Fifteen dollars for an Easter hat!" shrieked Mr. Girley. "Why, it's extortion, theft, assault and battery and highway robbery! I'll bet the material for one doesn't cost 49 cents!"

"It is an awful price, no doubt about it," sighed Mrs. Girley, "and yet one cannot get a stylish, swell looking hat for less anywhere in the Greater New York. I know it, for I have tried, and if there's a millinery store worth visiting that I haven't visited it is because you only gave me $5 for car fare. I am very sorry, but the girls must have hats. A girl without a new Easter hat is the unhappiest creature alive. She is absolutely nobody. Then Mrs. Koupon and her two daughters note down always have new Easter hats, and if one girls do not, the Koupons will look down upon us, which would never do, for they are just beginning to be nice to us, and young Charles Boves Koupon is attentive to Angelia and—and the girls simply must have hats. The gloves and dresses and ribbons are all paid for, and 7 times 15 is only"—

"Seven times nothing!" cried Mr. Girley. "I haven't a cent left, and our bill at Ketcham & Sinkem's is already larger than that! Why, it's Easter hats in September, Koupons or no Koupons. If the girls were learning something, besides Debarto and how to hammer a piano, they'd know how to trim a hat fit for a queen. There's only one Easter hat coming into this house."

"Only one!" cried the horrified Mrs. Girley.

"Only one!" gasped the girls in a whisper, a despaired whisper.

"That's what I said—only one, but it will do," insisted Mr. Girley. "If you and A, B, C, D, E, F and G have no talent for millinery and managing, I'll supply the family myself."

Girley sometimes mentioned the girls in an alphabetical manner. No man

"ONLY ONES" CRIED THE HORRIFIED MRS. GIRLEY.

with seven daughters could reasonably be expected to be more. Their names were too long, numerous and too long and life was too short.

"Take Annette with you and buy that stunning hat you saw at Ketcham & Sinkem's, and tonight I'll unfold my plan," he said as he left the house.

When he came home from business at night, Mr. Girley looked at least six months older. He was no expert orthopedist, but dividing one Easter hat by seven Easter girls was the worst problem he had ever wrestled with. He was worn, pale, but still satisfied, tired but triumphant. The girls had all tried on the new hat and were unanimously of the opinion that it was "just too sweet for anything."

"Now come here, A, B, C, D, E, F and G and your mother, I have the Easter problem solved," Mr. Girley said as he took the hat in his hand and examined it critically. "This is the very hat for the purpose. I never saw one yet that couldn't be worn wrong end to or sideways or upside down as a perch."

"Oh-h-h-h, papa!" seven voices shrieked in ecstasy.

"Hush, children, your father has the blues," admonished Mr. Girley, as he took Genevieve, the fifteen-year-old baby of the family, on one knee. "As you are aware, we are face to face with an Easter crisis. Seven young ladies must appear on Easter day with new hats. Their fond father would gladly purchase the hats if he could, but his purse is so badly punctured he is unable to raise the wind. In short, the seven young ladies cannot have seven Easter hats. New hats," he cried in a murmur arose, "the question is, How can the seven appear before all the world with new hats on Easter without the purchase of seven hats at $15 per hat? Listen, I will tell you. Tomorrow is Easter. In the morning your mother, wearing a look of disgust and a made over hat; Annette, wearing the new hat, and your father wearing any old thing will attend church. That disposes of Annette. Her new hat will be known of all women.

"We shall hurry home, and Bettina, wearing the new hat secured, will visit Sunday school in triumph. That settles Bettina. Immediately after Sunday school Clothilde, wearing the new hat sideways, will drop into Mrs. Koupon's to inquire about something or other. So much for Clothilde's brief Easter display. When Clothilde returns home, Daphne will deftly slight the blue flowers on the hat and substitute red ones and then go for a walk, passing the Koupon residence at least four times so that the Koupon girls will be duly and properly impressed. That settles Daphne.

"Elfrida will then substitute yellow flowers for the red ones and attend the afternoon talk of Mr. Oolahha, the missionary from the Solomon Islands. That finishes Elfrida. When she returns, Floretta with pink flowers on the hat will walk around the block seven times and borrow a book of Sematic Koupon. So much for Floretta. In the evening Genevieve, wearing the hat inside out or trimmed with purple flowers and accompanied by her mother, will attend church. That settles Genevieve and—and the seven of you," thank heaven!"

With a sigh of relief, Mr. Girley shook Genevieve from his knee and musit a chorus of murmurs fled.

The following day his programme was carried out to the letter. One daughter after another appeared with the new Easter hat, and there was not a hitch. As the continuous performance with one hat progressed Mr. Girley rubbed his hands with satisfaction and his fat, red face fairly scorched.

"The day is saved," he said jovially, "and so is the money. I tell you, it takes a man to meet an emergency of

MR. GIRLEY CONTEMPLATES ANOTHER.

this kind. Fifteen dollars for a straw hat and a bunch of artificial johnny jump ups! The idea!"

He was not an enthusiastic when Annette Koupon called and wanted Bettina to go for a walk, and Bettina could not do so because Elfrida was impressing the fact that she had a new hat upon Mr. Oolahha of the Solomon Islands. Nor was he an enthusiastic when Charles Boyle Koupon drove up in a sleigh to take Annette for a ride, and Annette was compelled to refuse because Floretta, with pink flowers on the hat, was walking seven times around the block. Nor was he a joyful when the displeased Bettina and the weeping Annette and the sunny hat sported looking Clothilde, Daphne, Elfrida, Floretta, Genevieve and their worried mother surrounded him late that night and begun to say things.

"Yes," said Mrs. Girley, "you have undoubtedly saved the day and the money, and you've done well so far as you've gone, but what about tomorrow? Seven girls who have paraded around with seven new Easter hats cannot go out tomorrow wearing six old hats and one new hat. Then, too, the Koupons have invited us all to come over tomorrow night to a swell whist party, and we cannot go on the installment plan. What are we going to do?"

"Oh-h-h-h-h, papa, what are we going to do?" the seven daughters cried.

Mr. Girley sat musing in anguish. And this was how he had saved the day and the money!

In some manner he managed to escape to his office. The following morning he took the Easter hat under his arm and went away to business with a stern, set look upon his reddened face.

He was an hour late to dinner that night, but when he reached home he was carrying seven bandboxes of the style affected by millinery, but he was no longer a person a sad.

Jest the Other Way.

Adonis—There's one thing I couldn't stand, and that is a girl who would be eternally getting her hair up in curl papers.

Maternity Friend—Have no fear, Mr. Adonis. Girls don't go in any such trouble after they get married.—New York Weekly.

EASTER HARE MYTH.

THE RABBIT IDENTIFIED WITH THE MOON IN SYMBOLISM.

Mythology of the Nations Respecting This Period — Origin of Many Customs and Traditions — The Sions Hidden and Change of Sex.

The story of Uncle Bare, or, as it is told in this country, the rabbit, who lays the wonderful Easter eggs is only one of a number of confidences games which are played with certain sweets upon generations after generation of the rising children of men.

The prevalent skepticism of the age falls utterly of transmission to the little ones. Every Christmas a very impossible saint with preposterous nocturnal habits is introduced into the children's calendar of "truly people" and is harmonized by a fond mythology, which differs little from a touch of the faith of the elders, with the budding theology of the baby mind.

But of all the queer stories whose certainty of credence is based on the strength in children of the broad principle of human gullibility expressed by Grace in the stockyard, that men readily believe these things which are pleasant to believe the degree of the Easter hare is the most transparent and yet most successful gold brick game that is annually played upon the little "roosters."

The common, everyday product of the industrious hen is gilded with glittering foil or bolted in some weirdly patterned, meaningless pieces of "fast colors" colors and deposited in all the resultant quality of its color scheme in an impossible nest in an outlandish place, which only is a mystery "and as a hare" would ever think of choosing for a homestead site. The children then, in willing mystification, are sent hunting for "bunny's nest" and its wonderful contents.

The sight of the eggs is sufficient proof to the children of the truth of this whole story, as Baron Munchausen declared the moon's presence to be to his auditors, after he had recounted his lunar adventures. Besides, have not the grown folks told the tale with solemn faces? And if a smile should thereafter "twitch the bearded ambush" of a mum-

PEPPERING THE "GOLD BRICKS."

ly mouth at the early credulity of a child, it might be well to remind him that he himself has accepted on simple testimony the truth of statements equally astounding. Does he not believe in the existence of the "zoological paradox," the ornithorhynchus, a hairy mammal that yet lays eggs?

The reason why the hare story has come down to our children is that in former generations grown people believed it sufficiently to perpetuate it. The explanation of its origin is mythological. The symbolism of the egg, in connection with the celebration of the resurrection, is obvious. It represents the new life, the burstings of the seal from material bonds into a freer and higher existence. Long before the rise of Christianity the egg was used as the symbol of the physical universe and the awakening of life therein. As such it was given among friends as a token of good wishes for the new year, which began, as it still does among the Chinese, with the vernal equinox.

It would seem that we ought to be satisfied with the sufficient symbolism of the egg, without running after the hare and tracing the myth concerning him to its origin. He, however, is not a meaningless accompaniment to the Easter egg, with whose production he is credited. After the advice of the old recipe, therefore, "let us "first catch our hare." To do this we must follow him from country to country, from America and England and Germany through Greece and Egypt to India, and catch him at last—where do you suppose?

The Saxon goddess Eastre, from whom the name Easter is derived, has generally been identified by learned men with Astarte, the Phoenician goddess of the moon, whose name is familiar to Bible readers as Ashtaroth. Her festival was celebrated in early spring at the beginning of the ancient year and therefore when Christ's resurrection obscured festival of that date in the harmonizing of Christian customs and pagan rites which took place in the evangelization of the Gotlis and the Saxons Easter and the resurrection were identified in observance. Now the double symbolism of the physical and spiritual resurrection found a parallel in the character of the seven goddess. Not content with being a woman and hence privileged enough, one would think, in the exercise of "mutable and variable" characteristics, she even had the advantage of changing her sex! The Greeks addressed her as a three-fashioned goddess and as a male. In Germany she took the hoof, yet pendata as hare, elite in gender.

The best explanation of this dualism is that the moon was at the same time both masculine and feminine; that there were two moons, a dark and a light, the "old moon in the new moon's arms" being properly enough the "woman in the case." When the moon was full—usually a propitious time, by the way—the hare or male element, whose was present, and the "man in the moon" reigned free of all feminine influence. He was lord of light and of times. Mac, the scarecrow, as the Sanskrit called him. When the moon was waning, it was, in Egyptian mythology, Typhon, the type of evil, whose sway divided with the return of the new moon, and ended at the full, at which time a black pig, the symbol of Typhon, was offered in sacrifice to Osiris, the sun, supposed to be his victorious enemy. The leg of pig which is eaten in some parts of England on Easter Monday is probably a survival of this custom, and the tradition about the sun dancing on Easter morning may also be a reminiscence of the old Egyptian myth. It would be interesting to know if these traditions came through the Druids or the Saxons. The former rep-

BUSTING MUSSY'S SEAT.

resented the moon as two goddesses, Llywy and Kreirwy, the analogues to Demeter and Persephone of the Greeks, the Mother and the Virgin, and of Vivamand Kaden of the Sanskrit, the former of whom is connected with our modern observance of Easter in that she bore an egg, whence issues the serpent which, according to tradition common to many primitive peoples, brings about the waxing and waning of the moon by swallowing and disgorging it. This conception is not confined to savages, for Mussel, the French poet, in his fantastic "Ballade a la lune," apostrophizes the moon as follows:

Is it a snake that spoke
The day? Whose secret whisper
So drawn
Taking affright thy face?

But why is the hare rather than the serpent, which is the more plausible egg producer, connected with the sacrifical of moon worship at Easter? It is because from the earliest times people fashioned the spots of the moon in the form of a hare, just as the majestic moon and resplendent sun of the Iliad made him the fit symbol of the burning sun. And as the moon seemed to shrink from the pressure of the lord of day, what was more natural than to represent it in pre-Christian story as the fluid hare leaping up in the absence or the subjugation of its powerful enemy!

As the moon in mythology was represented as changing its sex, so its animal symbol, by that mental process which evolves fact from fancy, was in time thought to do so in reality. From the days of Pliny and Plutarch to the explorers and their successors of the reigns of Elizabeth and James the astounding statement was accepted without question. It is referred to in the following incantation from Beaumont and Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess," which also connects the hare with the moon:

Hares that, yearly, seem change
Your sex, and, from male, all amongst
Female, with shapes three,
Let this maiden changed be.

Even in the succeeding days of dwindling science the author of "Vulgar Errors," in his chapter upon the belief in this metamorphosis, denies only that the change occurs annually and admits that it may have taken place in exceptional instances.

Another zoological fable which connects the hare with the wakeful moon, "Spy since that man was born," was that the hare, like unlike the rabbit, with open eyes, never closed them, and so, in the old medicine, his brain and eyes were prescribed to induce wakefulness.

Superstitions connecting the hare and the moon are innumerable. The hare that crosses your path brings either ill luck, as does the shadow that crosses the moon in eclipse, or the disorders your wife, as the moon of the moon are thought to bring lunacy by, distinguishing the unprotected face and head. In this latter capacity as a lunatic makes the flesh of the hare was supposed to induce melancholy. But whether hatters, who are proverbial for their "madness," become so by walking barefooted (on the same principle that chemakers' children run barefoot) or are suffered "hare lunacy" by an especial dict upon puss' pelt bereft curious is a question for anthropology, and neither zoology nor mythology, to decide.

A. L. BENNS.

Ah seen Melindy ex'ite set
T'day alone in hah ch'ch pew,
Melindy set de sweetest hat—
Ebe sot dat hat fo'e Easter too!
De preacheah tell how Jesus lab
De fruits an flo'ers de earth to fab,
But 'Lindy got dat garden sh,
Hit peach on top hah kinky hair!

THE NEW Nickel Generation.

Cholite—Really, Miss Gayleigh, if you refuse me I'll—I'll cut me throat, dostcherknow.

Miss Gayleigh—Well, if you don't do it yourself pretty quick your collar will save you the trouble.—New York World.

The Law of Life.

Force is not the law of love, but it comes to be the law of life. Justice, somehow or other, always manages to hold the scales so as to place the stronger in the favored position.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

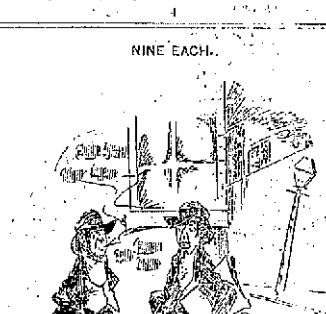
Say "No"

and stick to it, if a grocer urges you to take something "that's the same as" or "as good as" Pearline. A washing-powder sold by "substitution" is open to suspicion. Even if it costs a few cents less, will that pay you for the damage that may be done? If any one thing has been proved about Pearline, it's the fact that it is absolutely harmless. Isn't that enough to make you insist on Pearline. 565

Pearline

THE EDITOR TRIES TO SHORTEN THE POEM WITH DISASTROUS RESULTS, BUT ALL ENDS HAPPILY.

NINE EACH.

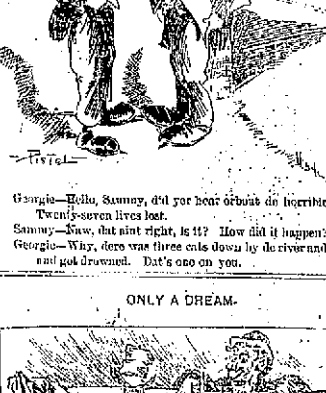


Georgie—Hello, Sammy, did yor hear dr'bout de horrible accidonty Twenty-seven lives lost.

Sammy—Naw, dat aint right, is it? How did it happen?

Georgie—Why, dere was three cats down by de river and dey fell in and got drowned. Dat's one on you.

ONLY A DREAM.



Weary Ike—What in the world were yo trembling so fo' last night?

Thirsty Ike—I was at shakin' for drinks.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Many New Features In Laces, Veils and Ribbons.

ALL THREE WORN IN PROFUSION.

Tailor Made Crash Gowns for Summer Wear Which Are Simple, but Decidedly Effective—Spring Capes and Jackets to Be Worn Next Fall.

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I never saw such a profusion of laces as now and for such a variety of requirements. Laces meet one at every day and everywhere and in a bewildering variety of designs.

Many of the made up arrangements for the neck are of colored lace or of brilliant chiffon with ruffles and ends of light lace in some color, the present popular one being burnet orange. But turquoise blue, pink, scarlet and other colors are often seen.

There are the usual scarfs of liberty silk and chiffonette, and these have large round ends of chenille with frilled ends of the same. These are very odd, but pretty. Chiffon and silk scarf ties are made with clusters of tucks at the bottom and neath or trimming. Then perhaps the next one shown will be ruffled at the bottom and have three or four rows of gauffering above it. Many of these are made of washable material and ruffled with lace only.

Scarfs of the kind to wear with the open blouses and tailor suits are of heavy reed in white or very pale blue or lavender. Others are of the brilliant plaids now in vogue, some being wide and to form various fancy combinations, others having very little material. These are in the small bows at the neck. While fancy ribbon ties are shown in several letting numbers. These are all fringed at the bottom with knotted work leading the fringe. Some black gauze ties have plaid figuring on them in bright colors. These are very pretty. There are string ties, scarf ties, stocks, four in hands and derbies all in the brightest of the plaids. Certainly there are black satin ties as well as scarfs and there are silk mull ties in black and white with light trimmings of gold thread along the edge, becoming heavier at the ends.

I notice among the novelties dotted net with a narrow lace edge would be in, and the plaids slightly different. The plaids to be called trading. It is quilted on just as fine as made for nightwear. Some of it has a silver ground with blue, olive, and rice green. Others are all of character. These quillings make a very light and impressive finish to the neck of a dress, or, in fact, any place wherever it is put. Ruchings of the same made to trim the bottom of light and impressive skirts.

Lace dress patterns are shown in the most exquisitely beautiful designs and tracerings. These have the skirts all ready, fitting only to be sewed to a band. These are not the same with narrower edgings to match to use in making the bodice and sleeves. Naturally a silk or satin undersleeve is to be worn with a lace one. The lace is quite dainty, unusual, strange, lilac and pink are the colors which show prettiest through the meshes of either black or white lace. Some of these lace skirts are straight; others are woven into a control of shirring. The lace is very elegant except, and seems is now done at the requirements of all light dresses.

Quilletonette and soft laces are among the latest of the dress materials for very dressy occasions, especially for the young. Silk muslinettes are not quite so well liked. The tissues of silk or silk and fine wool are among the prettiest of light stuff, and their colors are in the taste pleasing, though very bright. Fulcina, Saxony and peacock blues are well brought out in the tissues with fine effect.

In sheer cross these three dresses are made up over silk and have an overdress of black chantilly, generally in the umbrella or circular shape, which shows the design in all its lovely without wrinkles. It is said that black thread and, in fact, nearly all other black laces will be very much worn by the most dressy ladies this season.

Woolen barages and vellings are shown in many varieties of weight and color. There is a chiffon of cotton which is as pretty as the silk, and this will be largely used to make dainty summer and evening dresses and bodices where the silk chiffon would be too dear.

I saw any number of capes of black chantilly. They reach a bit below the elbow and are wrought into shape as they are made. They are lined with silk of some color but adapted to the rest of the wearer's complexion.

Lace coats are wonderful in the way they are worn. Very large double meshes are made with big black chenille dots on every fourth corner. Others have a light spiral tracery done in such a way as to frame the face. All the rest is dotted net in small mesh and dots. A wash blond coat is dotted lace to go with the lace of the hat, frames of the face and to drawn around in front and tied like a directoire cravat bow. It is three years long. The ends are sometimes ruffled. Fine white and light colored crepons and flexures are tied by some fair veils, and they are very dressing, softening all the lines of the face.

Ribbons are in more natural sizes than for three seasons. Scarcely a silk is made that hasn't a bit ribbon here, even the cotton tailor customer. All the new stripes have wash ribbon, sometimes in latticework, sometimes in fringes to match new velvet, and sometimes there is a wide bow as the throat with ends reaching nearly to the knee. There are moires, double face satins, velvets, taffeta taffeta, plain and, occasionally an India silk. Striped and numbers of striped effects in grosgrain popline in polka and stripes and striped gauze.

In one house I think I count five sets ten tons of ribbon. The colors are for the most part vivid. The plaids predominate. Next to plaids are plain blacks in quantity.

The first great fraternity house I saw last fall for quality the leading silk will still be fashionable, all, excepting except where unsophisticated confidence are required. For these evening with whatever new delicate may be presented will be the preferred weave. It is expected that bayaderes in black ground and colored stripes will be liked. They will certainly be offered. The small geometrics seem to make no surface. Satin duchesse is one of the most dressy weaves and it shows in all cost of colors, the taking over a year. All designs in jacquards are laid flat to the figure, not sprung, gathered or plaited. Even the selected of the taller made gowns are produced with the simplest of all materials, the unbleached cotton crashes. These are made up with the greatest care and cut on lines quite as carefully as the finest clothes. There are three or four styles of this stuff, Hedsey, homespun and ruffled, and rice cloth. The most of the gowns had the tunic or French skirt ruffled by blue, blue and white or white and black braid. There are blouse waists and jackets, which are preferred. No one could imagine seeing these graceful garments from across the room that they were made of such ordinary stuff.

Linen crashes, duck and chevlots are all made up after the same styles. Some are intended for country wear, some for yachting gowns and others for friends. A very pretty fancy that comes to my mind in this connection is one that I saw to one house. It was a white mesh or dark blue. A black delaine cape of duplex lace was thrown over the shoulders and then brought around to the back, where it was tied loosely, the pattern of the lace showing up beautifully against the white.

There are very many short capes of black silk, satin or lace lined with silk. Nearly all have the front extending quite to the bottom of the gown. All or these tabs are not made with taffeta or double faced silk ribbon take their place. Around the neck there is quilling or ruching of striped silk mull.

Beaded lace capes are seen, too, nicely in a graceful shape, with one or more full lace ruffles around the lower edge and the full flowing ruff around the neck, high in the back and narrowing down to the front. Capes are sagging curiously enough are full at the in front and round up to the throat, taking deep in the back, always with the deep lace ruffle and ribbon.

The jackets for early fall are being made now. The style is for two distinct kinds, one a three quarter length and the other a short, tight vest, ending at the top of the skirt. All others are variations of these two. A few of these side lines will have small postilions. Of the long jackets there are many which look different, owing to the trimming. Yet they are cut in the same way. There is but one dart on each side in front, and this is carried up to the shoulder. It adds slenderness to the form. Some have pockets and some have none. Some are single and others double breasted and some go all the way down in front

FOR AFTERNOON AND EVENING.